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HOME AND FLOWERS

Devoted to
A More Beautiful American Life



e Floral Publishing Company = Springfield, Ohio

HOME AND FLOWERS

An Illustrated Magazine Devoted to a More Beautiful American Life

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

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LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN, Editor — EBEN E. REXFORD, Floral Editor

THE FLORAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

D. J. THOMAS, General Manager

Offices, Citizens National Bank Building, - SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

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$1.00 A YEAR — 10 CENTS A COPY

HOME AND FLOWERS, the magazine, is at last an accomplished fact. In contents and in form this number realizes some of our dreams and fulfills many of our promises. The further improvements which are to be made in the early future will bring the publication still nearer our ideal—though we shall not soon be satisfied to cease our efforts for the betterment of HOME AND FLOWERS.

IN THE new size and style, with many added pages and other attractive new mechanical features, HOME AND FLOWERS will compare favorably with any dollar a year periodical. Take into consideration the character of its contents and the comparison becomes altogether in our favor. No other magazine gives such a varied assortment of new and interesting matter.

EBEN E. REXFORD "Among the Flowers" is an entire floral magazine in itself. This department contains more and better matter on how to grow flowers than can be secured in any of the publications exclusively devoted to flowers. Our new feature, "The Well-Ordered Household," will be found well worth the subscription price of HOME AND FLOWERS. No other publication to-day offers so practical a department on household economics.

THEN WE now offer our readers a splendid array of news and literary matter which is alike entertaining and instructive. Do you like a good story? Few pieces of fiction are more interesting than "The House of Happy Hours." Would you be informed as to the progress of the work of making life more pleasant by improved surroundings? The story is told in "The World Beautiful." And the whole magazine teems with practical thoughts on the things which tend to develop mankind to its highest mission.

ALL THE improvements we have made are costly in the extreme. It costs more than twice as much to issue a number of HOME AND FLOWERS now as it did a year ago. We believe our patrons know and appreciate a good magazine, however, and feel assured they will be willing to pay for it. Our premium offers will continue to be most liberal. See pages 45 and 47 for example. May we not be favored with the prompt renewal of your subscription when it expires and will you not bring HOME AND FLOWERS to the attention of friends in whose homes it should go regularly?

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FORESIGHT OF PLANS AND PURPOSES

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The Chautauquan will publish a handsomely illustrated series of articles, giving a complete account of the development and significance of the Arts and Crafts movement in the United States.

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The home in its relation to the problem of more life for all; Housekeeping methods; Home as man's expression of affection in view of woman's broadening opportunities; The home maker's responsibility; More life for the household employe; House furnishing.

THE JUNIOR NATURALIST STUDIES

The Chautauquan will continue a department of nature study, furnished as heretofore under the auspices of Cornell University, which inaugurated the Junior Naturalist Club movement.

THE ROUND TABLE—NEWS DIGEST

This department of *The Chautauquan* will give in condensed form the general news of the outlook and uplift forces in American life—Chautauqua Circles, Civic Improvement Associations, Art Societies, Reading Clubs, Domestic Science Experiments, Nature Study Work, Y. M. C. A. study classes, the Arts and Crafts movement, etc.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

These will be prepared for reference on the leading topics of the magazine year. The department will contain the official programs for Chautauqua circles. Current Events Clubs, Twentieth Century Clubs, and other organizations which desire expert assistance in the handling of their program will find the suggestions and bibliographies complete and invaluable.

IMPARTIAL TALKS ABOUT BOOKS

Signed book reviews. with particular attention to all books and periodicals pertaining to subjects on which *The Chautauquan* specializes.

Springfield, - Ohio

Chautauqua Junior

How to Form Chautauqua Junior Naturalist Clubs

First interest your teacher and get her consent, by petition if you choose.

If your teacher consents to your request, then all who signed the petition will be charter members of your Chautauqua Junior Naturalist Club, and a meeting of these alone can be held for the election of President, Secretary and Treasurer. Then have the secretary write the Chautauqua Junior Naturalist Department of *Pets and Animals*, at Springfield, Ohio, that you have formed a club and wish it enrolled.

The dues of members of the club are to be paid by reading the Chautauqua Junior Naturalist Department in *Pets and Animals*. You will be a member in good standing as long as you read this department every month.

At the end of the school year you can fill out a small blank which will be printed in *Pets and Animals*, showing that you have read this department every month. For this work you will receive an engraved Chautauqua certificate, bearing your name and that of your club, signed by Uncle John and an officer of Chautauqua Institution.

If during every month of your school year you should send to "Uncle John," in our care, a letter that you have written, telling of the things you have observed, you will receive a present of a packet of selected flower seeds. If you write "Uncle John" as often as every other month, the present made you will be a pretty picture.

Should your club desire a charter, one will be furnished for a dollar, with a supply of buttons for its members. The Chautauqua Junior Naturalist buttons are to be held by the teacher until members prove that their work truly entitles them to wear the badge. This charter is a very handsome document, and your club will be proud of it, for its own sake and because it will show to visitors to your school that you are engaged in nature study with the many thousands of other children who are following the work under the guidance of Cornell University and Chautauqua.

Any member of a Chautauqua Junior Naturalist Club may have a copy of *Pets and Animals*, for his or her very own, every month of the school year, for only ten cents. All copies taken by members of one club will be mailed together to the teacher. Bear in mind that you pay your dues by reading this department in every issue of *Pets and Animals*. Ask any questions that you may like. Always address Chautauqua Junior Naturalist Club Department, *Pets and Animals*, Springfield, Ohio.

NOTE.—It should be borne in mind that *Pets and Animals* is a general juvenile publication, containing much matter beside that relating to the Chautauqua Junior Naturalist work. There is much of interest to all whose hearts are young, in its stories of the animal world—stories which teach helpful and desirable things. Write for sample.

ALL ORDERS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

PETS AND ANIMALS,

Naturalist Clubs

THE JUNIOR NATURALIST CLUB is the organized form taken by the nature study work so successfully done in New York schools under the auspices of Cornell University. Mr. John W. Spencer, familiarly known as "Uncle John," is the able superintendent of the Cornell Bureau of Nature Study.

In the State of New York the Junior Naturalist Clubs are a part of the public school system, and they are fostered by the State. So successful has been the work of these clubs, under the supervision of Mr. Spencer, that their fame has extended into all sections of the country, and there has arisen a wide-spread demand from other States for opportunity to organize Junior Naturalists on the same plan.

Chautauqua has arranged with Cornell University to meet this demand by taking charge of the Junior Naturalist Club work outside of the State of New York. Clubs organized in other States will be known as Chautauqua Junior Naturalist Clubs. The lessons used will be those prepared by Cornell University for the clubs of New York, and the Chautauqua Junior Naturalists will be looked after by "Uncle John," just as are their fellow club members in the Empire State.

The children will be reached through *Pets and Animals*, as has been stated. For parents and teachers *The Chautauquan* will publish every month special material dealing with the work for children in *Pets and Animals*. This arrangement will give both teacher and pupil just what is needed by each to make nature study delightful and practical. The supplementary material published in both magazines will be furnished by the authors of the Cornell lessons.

Special Subscription Terms

On "The Chautauquan" and "Pets and Animals" for Junior Naturalist Workers.

The subscription price of *The Chautauquan* is $2 a year, and of *Pets and Animals* 50 cents a year.

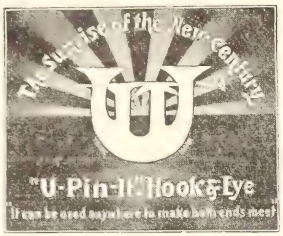
Pets and Animals will be furnished to Chautauqua Junior Naturalist Clubs of ten or more members at ten cents per member for the school year—all to be sent to one address.

Any teacher or parent who organizes a Chautauqua Junior Naturalist Club may have *The Chautauquan* for twelve months and ten copies of *Pets and Animals* each month of the school year for $2.50. *Pets and Animals* for additional members, 10 cents per member.

Any teacher who may secure two yearly subscriptions for *The Chautauquan*, at $2 each, will be given the magazine one year absolutely free of charge. For four yearly subscriptions for *The Chautauquan*, at $2 each, we will give that magazine one year free and twenty copies of *Pets and Animals* for every month of the school year.

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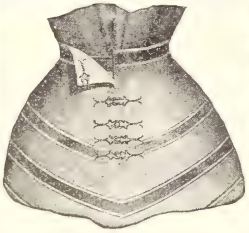
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A VISTA IN LORING PARK, MINNEAPOLIS

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HOME AND FLOWERS

VOL. XIII NOVEMBER, 1902 No. 1



NATION-WIDE CIVIC BETTERMENT

RAPID PROGRESS SHOWN BY LEAGUE CONVENTION



[The American League for Civic Improvement desires to announce that the papers and addresses presented at the convention will be published in full in an early issue of *Civic Progress*. See also editorial on another page of this issue of HOME AND FLOWERS.]

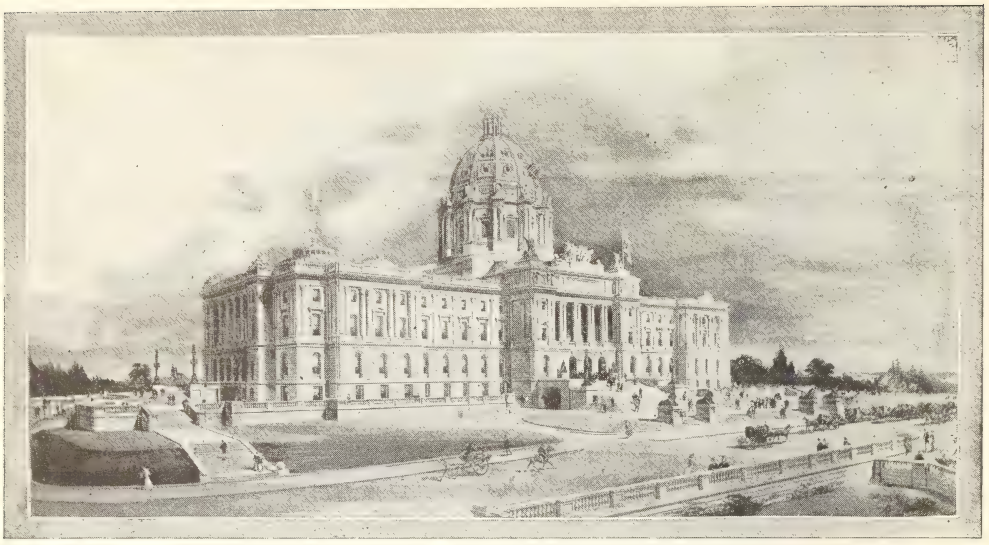
"THIS is a sublime movement, and it is bound to succeed." In these words Archbishop Ireland characterized the agitation for cleaner, better cities and a higher, nobler civic life, in his address to the delegates at the third annual convention of The American League for Civic Improvement, held at St. Paul, Minnesota, September 24th to 26th. These words also aptly indicate the enthusiasm and conviction which marked the proceedings of the convention as a body and the delegates as individuals. All sections of the country were represented. Such widely separated cities as Portland, Oregon, Dallas, Texas, Boston, Massachusetts, and Princeton, New Jersey, had representatives present.

The convention went to St. Paul on the invitation of Mrs. Conde Hamlin, ex-president of the Woman's Civic League of that city, and right royally did the League and its fraternal associate, The Commercial Club, fulfill the duties of hosts. The convention held most of its sessions in the handsome and elegantly equipped rooms of the Commercial Club, which even extended the privilege of temporary membership to the delegates. The Civic League spared no pains to make the stay of the visitors pleasant, and the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis opened up their hearts and homes in a way that is rarely experienced at conventions.

The American League for Civic Improvement, which the local press characterized as made up of "people who care," assembled in the rooms of the Commercial Club at 10:30 on Wednesday, September 24th, for its annual business meeting. Prof. Charles Zueblin, of Chicago, the president, was in the chair, and Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson, the recording secretary, at the desk.

On motion of Mr. D. J. Thomas, of Springfield, Ohio, the chair appointed the following committees: Finance: Hon. C. M. Loring, Minnesota; Mrs. Louis Marion McCall, Missouri; O. McG. Howard, Illinois; E. G. Routzahn, Ohio; Mrs. C. H. McNider, Iowa; Nominations: D. J. Thomas, Ohio; Mrs. W. E. D. Scott, New Jersey; Miss Mary E. J. Colter, Minnesota; Dr. Ida C. Bender, New York; Earle Layman, Missouri; Location of Headquarters: Dwight H. Perkins, Illinois; Mrs. Conde Hamlin, Minnesota; Charles Ramsdell, Wisconsin; Miss Edith L. Miles, Oregon; Mrs. Nellie M. Richardson, Nebraska; Resolutions: Albert Kelsey, Pennsylvania; Miss M. Eleanor Tarrant, Kentucky; Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York; Mrs. Martin Sherman, Wisconsin; Louis E. Van Norman, Ohio; Changes in Constitution and By-Laws: Frank Chapin Bray, Illinois; Thomas E. Hill, Minnesota; Judge W. W. Slabaugh, Nebraska; Mrs. Jarvis White, Wisconsin; Mrs. E. P. Turner, Texas.

The appointment of committees was followed by the presentation of reports from affiliated societies. Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson spoke for the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, declaring that it was the hope of this association that some plan of affiliation with the



THE NEW MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL AT ST. PAUL

League might speedily be effected. Mr. E. J. Parker, of Quincy, Illinois, the retiring president of the organization represented by Mr. Robinson, delivered a brief address.

At last year's convention of the League a committee consisting of Frank Chapin Bray, Charles Zueblin and E. L. Shuey was selected to meet a similar committee of the American Park and Outdoor Association for the consideration of steps looking to the close affiliation of the two organizations. Mr. Bray reported for this committee that, though several informal conferences had been held, no formal meeting with the other committee had been practical. He stated that, early in the year, it had developed that there was a possibility of the federation of a considerable number of national bodies working along somewhat similar lines. While the committee had no authority to officially promote this federation idea, its members had been making plans and conducting correspondence, as individuals, looking to the desired end. The committee recommended that the convention select a permanent committee on federation, which should be authorized to proceed with the work already commenced and seek to bring about a federation of civic betterment organizations along the lines of the League's Section Councils plan or on any other feasible basis. This recommendation was unanimously adopted, and the following committee on federation selected: Frank Chapin Bray, Illinois; E. L. Shuey, Ohio; Charles Zueblin, Illinois; O. McG. Howard, Illinois; Mrs. W. E. D. Scott, New Jersey.

The annual report of the executive officers of the League had been prepared by the corresponding secretary, E. G. Routzahn. Owing to Mr. Routzahn's indisposition, only portions of the report were presented to the convention, but it will appear in full when the official proceedings are published. Mr. Routzahn said enough, however, to show conclusively the rapid development of the work and the remarkable growth of the League. Especial pleasure was manifested by reason of the fact that the financial support given the movement is increasing.

The Rev. Marie H. Jenney, of Des Moines, Iowa, told of the good work done by the women of that city, and Mr. O. McG. Howard, of Chicago, business manager of *The Farm, Field and Fireside,* spoke of the efforts being made to improve the "north shore" of Chicago. Mr. Earle Layman, of St. Louis, presented a graphic picture of the development of that infant

prodigy, the Civic Improvement League of St. Louis, which, although only one year old, now numbers more than a thousand members, and issues a monthly "Bulletin" of its own. This league, said Mr. Layman, "is not a charity organization, but a business proposition. The membership committee has engaged an expert solicitor who canvasses the city for funds. We have the entire co-operation of the city officials, especially the mayor."

Judge W. W. Slabaugh, of Omaha, presented the report of the Woman's Civic League of that city. "We women," he said "(in Omaha it is the men who are the 'auxiliary'), have the interest of the city deeply at heart, and hope before long to be able to report gratifying progress in civic improvement work." Following these addresses brief reports were presented by Mrs. Martin W. Sherman, of Milwaukee, on her work among the schools of that city; Miss M. Eleanor Tarrant, of Louisville, Kentucky, on playground improvement in that city; Mrs. E. P. Turner, of Dallas, Texas, on the tree planting work of her league, and Mrs. Louis Marion McCall, of St. Louis, Missouri, on the flower planting work at the Children's Hospital in that city. A telegram of cordial greetings and hearty co-operation was received at this point from Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, of Middleton, Georgia, "in behalf of the village improvement clubs of the South."

The afternoon of the convention's first day was spent in a carriage drive about the city, as guests of the Woman's Civic League. In the evening the Commercial Club gave a reception to the delegates and visitors. President H. A. Boardman, of the club, assisted by the ladies of the Civic League and the Art Workers' Guild, received the delegates. Addresses were made by Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago; Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the Consumers' League, and Archbishop Ireland. Miss Addams spoke of the possibilities of "the European background" in our national life, describing how Hull House attempts to incorporate into the civic life of Chicago the beauty and craft-loving characteristics of the widely differing nations which immigrate to this country.

The reading of the papers was begun on Thursday morning, after a brief business session, at the Commercial Club. In the absence of President Zueblin, who was speaking at the National Convention of Employers and Employees, at Minneapolis, Mrs. Conde Hamlin called the meeting to order. The report of the committee on location of headquarters was then received. It recommended a change of headquarters from Springfield, Ohio, to Chicago, Illinois. This report was accepted and the headquarters ordered changed. Hon. C. M. Loring, of Minneapolis, chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported a recommendation that a permanent Finance Committee be selected by the Executive Board. Through Frank Chapin Bray, chairman, the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws recommended that the term "field secretary" be substituted for that of "organizer." Both reports were adopted.

The League then listened to invitations for its next annual convention. Mr. Thomas E. Hill, on behalf of the Commercial Club of Duluth, Minnesota, invited the convention to "the zenith city of the unsalted seas," and Mr. Scott Brown presented an invitation from Chautauqua. After some discussion the convention decided to accept the invitation of Chautauqua, with the date of meeting left to the discretion of the executive board. A vote of thanks was also tendered to Duluth for its invitation.

Dr. Ida C. Bender, a prominent physician and a member of the school board of Buffalo, New York, presented a paper entitled "The Public Schools and Citizenship." Despite the much vaunted superiority of our public school system, said Dr. Bender, we will find that we have much to learn from the systems of France and Germany in the matter of directly reaching the people. The greatest diffi-



IN ONE OF THE BEAUTIFUL PARKS OF MINNEAPOLIS

culty confronting those who are interested in the improvement of school methods is the general failure on the part of educators themselves to grasp the first principles of municipal government. Teachers have no opportunity to learn the management of civic affairs, or to realize their civic responsibilities. Their work is such a grind that they have no chance to obtain for themselves a broader culture, or to infuse enthusiasm into those under their care.

"Municipal Improvement in St. Louis" was the subject of a paper by Mrs. Louis Marion McCall, of that city. Mrs. McCall recounted the work done by the St. Louis branch of the League, a full account of which HOME AND FLOWERS hopes to present in a complete article in the near future. "Publicity," said Mrs. McCall, "has been the most important factor in our success. The newspapers have published all about our aims and their results, and to this may be attributed our success." In addition to describing the actual physical improvements in the city, Mrs. McCall spoke of the "showing up" of municipal corruption. "Our success has made us bold, and we are now demanding the depressing of steam railroad tracks, the controlling of all the railroad entrances and exits by the terminal associations, and the abandonment of the smoky tunnel to freight transportation."

Mr. O. McG. Howard, of Chicago, then read a paper on "Rural Communications." Mr. McHoward explained the rural free delivery system, and contrasted the condition of the rural regions of today with that before the introduction of the free delivery of mail, and the trolley and telephone systems of communication. His paper was received with much favorable comment and several leading magazines have asked permission to reproduce it.

The afternoon session was begun with the report of the Committee on Nominations, which was as follows: For president,

J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; first vice-president, Edmund J. James, Chicago, Illinois; second vice-president, Mrs. Louis Marion McCall, St. Louis, Missouri; third vice-president, Gen. William J. Palmer, Colorado Springs, Colorado; treasurer, Morton D. Hull, Chicago, Illinois; corresponding secretary, Charles Zueblin, University of Chicago; recording secretary, O. McG. Howard, Chicago, Illinois; field secretary, E. G. Routzahn, Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. Cone Hamlin, St. Paul; Edwin L. Shuey, Dayton, Ohio; Clement Studebaker, Jr., South Bend, Indiana; Frank Chapin Bray, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. W. E. D. Scott, Princeton, New Jersey; Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Austin, Texas; Albert Kelsey, Philadelphia.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a resolution of sympathy for the president on the abrupt termination of his Western trip, and expressed the hope that he might be present at the next annual convention of the League. The following resolutions were also reported and the committee recommended their adoption, and reference to the proper section councils of the League for elaboration and presentation to the proper bodies for carrying into effect.

"The American League for Civic Improvement notes with great pleasure the very general approval which has marked the public reception of the suggestions for a 'model city' exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, first made at the Buffalo convention of the League. Recognizing the great importance of this municipal art and science exhibit and its preparation and development in a practical and efficient manner, this convention most cordially indorses the plans which have been placed before the exposition management by Albert Kelsey, and urges their adoption.

"Resolved, that the American League for Civic Improvement recommends to the favorable consideration of the St. Louis Exposition authorities the establishment of a model school garden as one of the features of the Exposition in connection with the 'model city' and the 'model farm' at St. Louis in 1904.

"Resolved, that the American League for Civic Improvement favors the introduction into the public school system of the country of a method of instruction in civic improvement so that its principles may be taught to the children during school hours."

The reports of both committees were accepted as presented. Secretary Routzahn read a letter from Albert Kelsey, of Philadelphia, chairman of the Municipal Art section of the League, who was not able to be present, advocating the employment by improvement organizations of expert advisors in municipal improvement.

After a discussion of the value of the Arts and Crafts movement in the home and school, by Mrs. W. Martin Sherman, of Milwaukee, Miss Mary Colter, the head of the department of design at the Manual Training School of St. Paul, and Prof. George W. Weitbrecht, the convention adjourned to a reception at the rooms of the Art Workers' Guild, where they were shown exhibits of leather and woodwork by the pupils of the Mechanical Arts School.

In the evening Prof. W. W. Folwell, of the University of Minnesota, addressed the delegates on "The City Beautiful." "We do not care enough for our cities." Mr. Folwell declared. "I hope you will carry away this expression with you—we do not care enough for our cities; if we did, we would not allow political bosses to run them as we do." Following Prof. Folwell's address, Prof. Edward W. Bemis, superintendent of the water works at Cleveland, Ohio, spoke on "Municipal Reform in Practice." Municipal ownership and civil service, it was contended, would bring about a great elevation of civic life.

Dr. Justus Ohage, whose work in behalf of the civic betterment of St. Paul is known all over the country, then entertained the convention with a stereopticon lecture showing what he had been able to accomplish as city health commissioner in the matter of abating the smoke nuisance, cleaning the sidewalks, collecting the garbage, and establishing the free baths on Harriet Island in the Mississippi.

On Friday morning the delegates were treated to an ocular demonstration of Dr. Ohage's work. They visited the public baths and thoroughly inspected them, finding the entire health department officers



O. McG. HOWARD,
Recording Secretary.



J. HORACE McFARLAND,
President.



DR. EDWARD J. JAMES,
First Vice-President.



PROF. CHARLES ZUEBLIN,
Corresponding Secretary.



MRS. LOUIS MARION McCALL,
Second Vice-President.

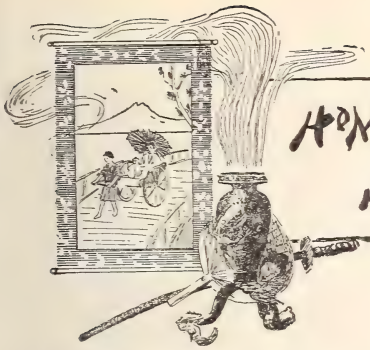


E. G. ROUTZAHN,
Field Secretary.

A GROUP OF THE NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS OF THE LEAGUE

of the city drawn up on parade to receive them. Leaving the baths the delegates were taken, by courtesy of the street railway company, to the famous Indian Mounds and Como Park of St. Paul, and then to the lakes and parks of Minneapolis. After lunch at the splendid West Hotel, as guests of the Minneapolis Park Board, the convention was given the freedom of the city by the mayor, through the Hon. C. M. Loring and Prof. Folwell. At the afternoon session, in the parlors of the hotel, Miss M. Eleanor Tarrant, at the head of the Public Recreation section of the League, described the public playground movement of Louisville, Kentucky. We hope to describe this playground work in full in an early issue. Mrs. W. E. D. Scott, of Princeton, New Jersey, related her experience in pioneer work in the Public Education Association of New York.

The closing session of the convention was held in the Commercial Club rooms, at St. Paul. Addresses were made by Dwight Heald Perkins, of Chicago, on "The Architectural Future of Chicago," and J. Horace McFarland, vice E. G. Routzahn, on "The Improvement of Harrisburg." Prof. Charles Zueblin also lectured on "Washington Old and New."



HOME LIFE OF THE JAPANESE WOMAN

BY ONOTO WATANNA

"NO race can rise higher than its mothers." Japanese women are essentially a race of mothers, and the care and rearing of their children occupies so much of their time and thought that they are unable to have that extensive social life their western sisters enjoy, even were it not for the etiquette which makes it actually fashionable for them to find their pleasures in their homes.

Many have imputed to Japanese women in consequence a lack of knowledge and undue meekness, regarding them as little more than servants of their families and husbands. Such criticism is purely superficial and far from being accurate; indeed, it is very inaccurate.



ONOTO WATANNA

The position of a Japanese woman is a high one. She is addressed as "Okusama," the honorable lady of the house, and she is treated with the greatest consideration and respect by her husband and her family. Far from being a meek, slavish creature of the household, she is more of the mentor, the autocrat and idol of the home. In domestic affairs she has full control. Her duties are onerous, but never repugnant to her. They consist of managing the household, practicing economy, making her home pleasant both in appearance and by her cheerfulness of disposition, and the education and instruction of her children, for even after the children have entered school they are still under her tutelage.

As her home is therefore her world, it is only natural that it has become the inherent instinct of the Japanese women to lavish the greatest love and tenderness upon their homes, and to expend much time and thought in endeavoring to make them as attractive and as pleasant as possible.

Her house is the acme of purity. To a western eye the aspect of the interior of a Japanese house may at first seem bare and barren. In truth the Japanese abhor decoration of any kind, and consider it not only inartistic, but extremely vulgar. I was once shown a so-called "Japanese room" in the house of a Chicago millionaire, and I am quite sure that the average Japanese housewife would have thought herself in the room of some insane person, or else in some curiosity shop. Such a profusion of articles scattered broadcast about the room! Such a frightful display of mixed-up ornaments hanging to the wall!

There are not only very few decorations to be seen in a Japanese house, but very little furniture, beyond the mats which serve as seats, and even these are carefully

Onoto Watanna, who in private is Mrs. B. W. Babcock, is half Japanese. She was born in Japan, but educated in England and this country. Journalistic work in the West Indies and on the Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune* fitted her for her literary career. For the past four years she has done magazine and book work of high grade and extensive character. Her most successful story, "A Japanese Nightingale," a novel, was published in 1901.



"GOOD MORNING, NOSHI SAN!"

From a Japanese engraving.

put away when the room is vacated. Small tables, andirons, tobacco boxes, writing desks, and all such furniture are laid out of sight except when in use. In fact, a Japanese room is almost entirely empty. Nevertheless, the delicate lattice and paper screens which serve as walls, the beam-work with its paneled spaces, the unbroken floor expanse with the soft, closely fitting mats which serve as the flooring and fill every inch of the floor—these make up an abode in which there is no necessity for decoration.

In one room, however, the Japanese "Okusama" reserves one place for decoration in her house. This is in the zashiki (parlor or guest room), and it is called the Tokonona or place or honor. This spot is fashioned of the finest and most precious of woods. In this niche is hung the Kakemona or scroll picture selected for the time being from the storehouse of the family and changed from time to time, so that one might never become weary of the spot. Beneath this blooms the flower of the season, and in this land of flowers there is no season that is barren of beautiful flowers.

It is the pride of the Japanese housekeeper to keep this spot always fresh and sweet. Upon the chance call of a visitor it serves as a pleasant topic of conversation, taking the place of the weather so repeatedly discussed by the western hostess and her caller. Often the stone or particular curio in the Tokonona is of priceless value and bears an interesting history. The hostess is always flattered when asked to speak of her Tokonona decoration, and her visitor seldom sees the same one on the occasion of other visits.

Most of the Japanese families arise with the sun, the birds and the flowers. While the servant is preparing the breakfast meal the Japanese mother and father have taken their little brood either for a short brisk walk or have given them the fresh morning air in their little garden at the back of the house. After breakfast there is a short rest and then the family indulges in a general bath. Often the whole family bathe in the pond in the garden. After the bath the father departs for his work, the older children to school, while the younger ones undergo their first schooling at the hands of their mother. Even while

they are very little children she is anxious to try their baby ability to talk. She teaches them how to sit politely on the floor, how to eat their meals, how to speak correctly. Thus from its earliest years the Japanese child is firmly but gently disciplined. Where there is a very small baby the mother, when she can afford it, sends it out in the morning to a professional nurse, or hires a woman to take entire charge of it in the house while she is about her other duties.

After an hour the little ones are allowed to go out and play in the garden, though they are not permitted to run around too much or play rough games. They must reserve such games necessarily for the fields, and they are always impressed with the importance of in no way spoiling the plants and flowers in their garden. Meanwhile, the mother, either in the garden with the children or in a room from where she can keep an eye on them constantly, spends a couple of hours in sewing. She usually makes not only her own and her husband's garments, but those of her children, though the latter, as soon as they are old enough to handle a needle, assist her. Very often a grown up daughter takes the entire work from her mother's hands.

When she has finished her sewing for the day all the litter is carefully cleared away. She goes thoroughly over her house to see that it is in spotless condition. There is no more exacting housekeeper than a Japanese woman.

When the weather permits the Japanese mother spends much of her time with the children in the fields. She will find some pleasant spot under a blossoming tree whence she can, while watching her children and engaging her hands in sewing, at the same time feast her eyes upon the lovely scenery that surrounds her and whose influence she knows must add to her serenity and amiability of mind. No mother of any land is more feared, yet tenderly obeyed and loved. This may be because her authority is ever of that gentle reasoning sort which, while exacting unquestioning obedience, is never explosive. No Japanese woman who desires the respect of her children will permit herself to exhibit before them such emotions as irritation, rage, or ungovernable anger with them for acts of refractoriness, no matter how grave.

The Japanese are essentially out-of-door people, and most of their lives are spent in the sun. The sun has a beneficent influence upon one's temperament. How much gentler the mother under the blossoming tree and the shining sky than the irritable, worn-out mother with her restless brood of whiners in the shadow of the house. The Japanese believe that by letting their eyes continually behold the beauty of nature their beauty of soul and character must expand and blossom also.

In the afternoon the lady of the house takes her drive in her jinrikisha. Sometimes she drives merely through the woods and pathways, but more often she shops in the city, and sometimes stops at her husband's place of business and brings him home with her, for while work must commence early, so it ends early for the business man in Japan.

On a certain day in the week the Japanese woman, like the American, is at home to her friends, and on another day she pays a number of calls, sometimes merely sending in her card without even alighting from her jinrikisha. In this way she can make a great many calls during the day.

A Japanese family retires at sundown; at all events the children are never allowed to remain up after dark. Sometimes, however, the parents attend banquets and parties in the evening. The month of August is particularly given up to banqueting. Banquets are held chiefly in the honor of the full moon, as it is to be seen at its best during this month. Some particularly charming spot is chosen, and a gathering of jovial friends meet to drink tea or saké together and enjoy the serene beauty of the moon rising from behind a mountain

or reflected on the shining mirror of a lake, a scene which never fails to call forth poetical effusions from the admirers of nature.

This constitutes the home life of the average Japanese woman. Quiet, simple, placid, and uneventful it may seem. And yet she is very, very happy, very contented. Deeply rooted in her mind, nurtured and developed in the soil of feudalism, is the Japanese habit of "taking things easily." She is not, however, insensible to the hard grind of facts in this earthly life, but her mode of living has been so free from rush and nervous strain that she is prone to go through life seeking the sunshine and shunning the shadows.

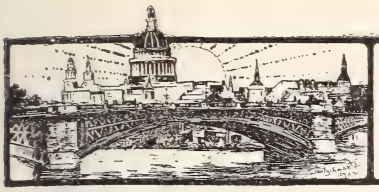
Every month in the year has its fete day devoted to some traditional enjoyments, chiefly flower festivals, and the Japanese woman's life is a-ripple with the gentle excitement of these monthly events. So passionate is her love for nature and the flowers that every month she will make regular visits to different flower resorts of the metropolis, and all the rest of the month the sweet, refining influence of the flower festival is upon her and her household.

Once in a rare while events of national importance mar her life of innocent pleasures; as, for example, when a war cloud hangs over her beloved nation. Then it is seen that she has a spirit less fragile than her body, and deeds of surpassing heroism have been attributed to her in such emergencies. She will give up bravely and with a passionate gladness the ones in whom she has labored so lovingly to instil those instincts that to the Japanese mind are almost a holy passion. Sometimes, too, but rarely, the little woman's life is marred by a vicious and cruel husband. But divorces are the exception and not the rule. If her life is narrow she is nevertheless happy within its limits. She desires no more strenuous life beyond her own home.



A JAPANESE MOTHER PUTTING BABY TO SLEEP

From a Japanese engraving.



The More Beautiful London

AS THE LORD MAYOR SEES IT

By Harry Steele Morrison

[The following is the first of a series of interviews on the present esthetic needs of the world, particularly of the United States, illustrated interviews secured for HOME AND FLOWERS by Harry Steele Morrison, the famous "boy reporter." The second in the series (to appear in December) will be an interview with Hon. Seth Low, mayor of New York, as to what that metropolis is doing in the way of civic betterment.]

THE present lord mayor of the world's metropolis is a typical Londoner, for he has spent his life within sight of St. Paul's Cathedral. His father belonged to a well-known Quaker family which had for generations been engaged in business in the city, and when Sir Joseph was born he was conducting a bank not far from the



SIR JOSEPH DIMSDALE

Lord Mayor of London.

Mansion House. "I'm a real native Londoner," said Sir Joseph Dimsdale, when I called to interview him, "and you can understand how I should be thoroughly in love with this grand old city."

"There have been a great many changes in London since my last visit in 1900," I remarked. "Evidently the authorities have been aroused to the necessity of modernizing the metropolis."

"Yes," said Sir Joseph, "you would hardly believe the number of great improvements which are in progress." This remark of his gave me the opportunity for which I had been waiting. "What I've come for, especially," I said, "is to find out about these improvements, and I hope you've the time to tell all you know." Sir Joseph smiled, and settled back in his chair. "I don't know that we can give you Americans any ideas which you haven't already thought out for yourselves," he said, "and when I've told you what we are doing in London you will probably have heard nothing new."

Then he began to talk, in an easy, friendly way, as though I had always known him.

"Many years ago," he began, "the government of London (by which I mean the numerous districts composing the metropolis) was the worst in Great Britain—unrepresentative, backward, dishonest, a byword amongst provincial rulers. Up to the year 1889 the great city had no central, representative, governing authority. Previous to that, since 1885, the Metropolitan Board of Works conducted such general government as there was. This system was by no means satisfactory, for the incompetence of the board was manifest in many ways, and it was the despair of progressive citizens. The present London County Council, which has brought about a new order of things, is composed of men of the highest character and ex-

perience, men of all parties in national politics. They have the entire confidence of the public, and this confidence has never been betrayed. Nearly all the members are business men, or professional men in active practice, who take from their private affairs, at a considerable financial loss, the afternoons and evenings which they give gratis to the city. There are a few labor members, who are supported by the trade unions or by voluntary contributions.

"As soon as they entered office," he continued, "the members of the council began to use their powers for social betterment. One of the first things they did was to take up with great enthusiasm the task of providing gardens for the gardenless. If the city was to be kept healthy it would require more 'lungs,' especially in the crowded districts. The council took advantage of every opportunity to secure parks for the people, and the result is evident to every visitor. When the council came into office in 1889 it had under its control forty-three parks and open spaces, with a total of 2,578 acres. Now it has control of eighty-seven parks, gardens, playgrounds and open spaces, with an area of 3,814 acres—double the number of parks, and a fifty per cent larger acreage.

"As soon as new parks were secured the council endeavored to improve them so that they would give the largest return in healthy sport and instruction to the citizens. This has been done at the cost of much dreary detail work, and when you consider that the councilors are unpaid, you will realize how much credit they deserve. They have constructed special gymnasiums for the children, so that they can take athletic exercise, and at Victoria Park they arranged sand beds for the small children of the poverty-stricken East End. They have also made provision for cricket, croquet, lawn tennis, golf, and other games. In summer they encourage boating and bathing in the parks, and in the winter they endeavor to provide a good ice surface for skating. They have insisted that reasonable prices be charged at the refreshment houses in all the parks, and they established a municipal band, which has given as many as 852 performances at forty-eight different places during a summer season.

"We now have eleven great polytechnic schools where young men and women can learn some worthy trade. They have well-equipped laboratories and are modern in every way. They also have their social and recreative sides, with clubs, debating societies and concerts, which assist in the general education of the poor. The council contributes $250,000 a year to the support of the schools, and there are nearly 50,000 students in attendance. During the past few years a half-dozen special trade schools have been established, as well as a large central School of Arts and Crafts. And last, but not least, they have established a system of free scholarships which enables any poor boy to climb to the university.

"Soon after the council was instituted it saw that there were numerous foul rookeries in London which were unfit for habitation, and that something must be done to improve them. The Board of Works had cleared some districts at enormous cost and had then sold the land to builders who had erected alleged model tenements, which in some cases were really model slums. The council decided that the only way to get satisfactory buildings was to erect them itself. There were innumerable obstacles to overcome, but at present it appears that they have all been surmounted. They have erected dwellings for more than 50,000 poor, and have in course of construction accommodations for as many more. These municipal tenements give much better accommodations than can be had elsewhere for the same rent in the same locality. They are profitable, too, to the taxpayers, for after allowing interest on the cost and a sinking fund they yield a small net profit, which goes into the municipal purse.

"The council has now in progress what

I believe to be the greatest housing scheme ever attempted in any city. It has purchased 225 acres of land just north of London, and is creating a settlement which will provide beautiful cottages for about 43,000 persons. It will be a city without a slum or a private landlord. There will be a site in the center of the settlement for shops and public buildings. A fine public library has been already promised. The council is to extend their street railway lines out from London, and on the neighboring steam railway workingmen's trains will be run at a return fare of only two pence, or four cents in American money.

"It would take hours to tell you half the enterprises in which our governing body has engaged. It has forced the water companies to improve their service from time to time, and eventually it hopes to buy them out entirely. It saw that there was a telephone monopoly detrimental to the public good, and broke it by organizing a system under the management of the postoffice. Lately it has become the manager of the street railways to a large extent. A ten-hour day for the workmen was instituted at once, and also one day of rest in seven. Besides raising wages, it gives the men free uniforms and the public lower fares. At present about forty-four per cent pay only a one-cent fare, forty-three per cent pay two cents, eight per cent pay three cents, four per cent pay four cents, and only one per cent pay six cents. The reduction of fares represents a gain to the public of $97,500, and in spite of this the profits of the council during the first year were more than the former owners had ever earned. Electric traction is now being rapidly introduced.

"But municipal ownership of street railways is only one phase of the council's activity. It is now developing a scheme for public ownership of the London docks, and is considering the establishment of a municipal steamboat service on the Thames to replace the private company which has again collapsed."

The lord mayor replied enthusiastically to my question as to street widening in the metropolis. The traffic increases so rapidly in London, he said, that new means of outlet are constantly necessary. Many schemes have been adopted the last few years, and they may be classified as follows:

1. The construction of entirely new streets, such as Northumberland avenue, Rosebery avenue, and others.

2. The widening of whole lengths of existing streets, as in Clerkenwell road and Theobald's road.



YE OLDE FARME INN

One of London's New Betterment Features.

3. The widening of streets as opportunity has occurred when houses were rebuilt, by setting back the frontages of new buildings. Ludgate Hill has been widened gradually in this way.

4. Minor local improvements, effected by the vestries with the aid of the central authority, in widening parts of streets or removing obstructive buildings.

5. Great special improvements, such as the Thames Embankments, and the improvement at Hyde Park Corner.

"It may be considered practically impossible," said the lord mayor, "to widen such streets as the Strand, Piccadilly, or Cheapside, for it would involve the purchase of houses, with their trade interests, and the great expense is prohibitory. The best plan of dealing with such streets, we have found, is under the third head, by widening them when houses are to be rebuilt. Ludgate Hill buildings have been

set back in this way for a length of 800 feet. By the operation 1,200 square yards of land were added to the street, at a cost of $1,425,000.

"It has been found that instead of widening such important streets it is better to build entirely new thoroughfares, adopting, if possible, lines which will pass through inferior property, where the trade



HARRY STEELE MORRISON
The Boy Reporter.

interests are of no great value. Northumberland avenue, which connects Charing Cross with the Thames Embankment, was a financial success in every way. The Duke of Northumberland owned a fine house with gardens in that location, and it was bought from him at what appeared to be an exorbitantly high price. But when the avenue was finished the frontages were sold at prices sufficiently large to yield a profit on the transaction of $595,000.

"The county council has taken up street improvements on a much larger scale than was ever attempted in years past. In one year, for instance, they recommended six important schemes, the gross cost of which is estimated at no less than $28,000,000, and the net cost, after accounting for the value of the surplus land, at $5,600,000. The greatest improvement now in progress is that from Holborn to the Strand, where a thoroughfare is being constructed to prolong Southampton Row. It is to be 100 feet wide, and will branch into two streets as it approaches the Strand, forming a great crescent. A great amount of property is scheduled for purchase, so that there will be considerable opportunity for recoupment by the sale of frontages. The principle of betterment will be applied to some adjacent properties which it is inexpedient to purchase.

"The new street is to pass through some very inferior and dilapidated property, but the scheme also provides for the widening of the Strand from Wellington street to St. Mary-le-Strand, and that will be an expensive operation. The whole of the property lying between the proposed crescent and the Strand has been taken by compulsory powers. It includes four theaters and other great buildings. The scheme will cause the displacement of about 3,000 persons of the laboring class, and the council has decided to rehouse the whole of them. Those of them who are at present employed within a mile of their homes will be rehoused within a mile of their present residences when the improvement is completed, and places for the others will be found elsewhere.

"It is estimated by the council that the total cost of the Strand improvement will be over $24,000,000, but in spite of the magnitude of the operation and the number of trade interests which it will be necessary to purchase, it is expected that the transaction will be carried out ultimately without any charge to the taxpayers. It is no exaggeration to say that the new street will be one of the greatest improvements ever effected in London. The wide sweep of the crescent will produce a most striking architectural effect. The church of St. Mary-le-Strand, with its beautiful, classical steeple, will stand out in the center of the widened street, making a dignified approach to the city, and London will at last have something to compare with the streets of Paris."

"It is a terrific price to pay for one new

street and the widening of another for a short distance," I said. But Sir Joseph frowned. "It doesn't do to think too much of the cost," he said. "A city should be willing to pay for improvements which mean so much to the health and general well-being of the community. When you return to the United States," he concluded, "our American cousins may not consider that we are so far behind the times after all, for I have never heard that you have adopted municipal ownership in the manner of the county council, or that you have carried out any street improvements on a very large scale. You must tell them what we are doing here."

A NOVEMBER ETCHING

By Alice Brooks

EACH of the months of the year, except November, has had its quota of lovers. Even March has the advantage of being able to borrow from April a promise of sunshine. Only November is accounted wholly without charm.

Coming after the gay carnival of October's colors, its neutral gray tints seem even more depressing than the actual change in temperature. It is like displacing a masterpiece in oils with an etching of the same subject, and one must first accustom himself to the change before the characteristic beauties of the etching grow each moment more apparent.

In the belief that November had been maligned I set myself to study the view from my favorite window in its latest presentation. I saw a willow-fringed brook, and, beyond, a gently sloping hillside rising high to meet the sky line. The beauty of the spring and summer, and even its winter aspect, had each appealed to me in turn, and now I was resolved to study its November setting.

First the slow flowing stream, opaque and lusterless between its gray green banks; then the withered grasses of the meadow blending soft from cream to russet, lastly the group of trees on the hilltop, each barren twig outlined sharply against the cold sky, lacing and interlacing in a delicate arabesque of beautiful design, and their lower trunks backgrounded against a wall dusk with age and creeping lichen.



A sober picture truly, but a beautiful one, too, if one can but forget the downy pussy-willows and fairy tints of spring, and the crimson splendors of October. And someone has forgotten them, for, from beyond the wall, two figures rise, and, with the unconscious insolence of youth, take possession of the picture.

They lean across the uneven wall top and look—at each other! But I know that in their memories the November landscape will linger—not as a faultless etching, perhaps, but as a part of a beautiful whole, the visible sign of a supreme moment when the world and life and love were theirs.



FOR INSPIRATION

A PAGE OF FUGITIVE VERSE

[Anyone who has had a realizing sense of the inspiration and help that can come to our toil-driven, matter-of-fact lives from the lines of some beautiful poem, can be a regular contributor to this page. Is there any poem or verse which is especially dear to you? Copy it and send it to the editor, and he will try to find a place for it. Always make an accurate copy, and do not expect what you send to appear at once. Original verses will also be considered and paid for, if available for publication.]

Love's Messenger

BY LOT C. BISHOP.

What shall I send my lady fair,
That may, a messenger, declare
My love, and at the same time be
Fit emblem of her purity?
A pure white rose.

Go, then, sweet flower; ambassador
From me to her. There's nothing more
That I can say. Your fragrance rare
Must be to her a sign you bear—
Eternal love.

⊙

The Trysting

BY CORA A. MATSON DOLSON.

A moment stayed her hast'ing feet,
To pull a daisy for her hair;
From blossomed clover all a-sweet
A honeyed perfume filled the air.

As swiftly on the maiden came
To my green sheltered canopy,
Above me winged a flitting flame;
I watched it idly as I lay.

Then sudden—on the silence broke
A burst of melody above;
It was the oriole's master stroke,
To voice the song of mated love.

An answer in her eyes I heard,
I clasped her beating breast to mine;
So warm the thrill my passion stirred,
It dashed her cheeks with crimson wine.

⊙

Old Doorstones

BY FRANK WALCOTT HUTT.

Sorrows and joys have come and gone,
In long processions of the past,
The dreams of eve, the praise of dawn,
Like flitting ghosts have followed fast.
Across the doorstones, faring on,
Sorrows and joys have come and gone.

Could these recount the years, and all,
What would they tell of storm and sun,
Of wedding-day and funeral,
Of treasures lost and treasures won?
What might their silences recall,
Could they recount the years and all?

Where, as a child, an old man played,
The smooth-worn doorstones keep the way.
What sacrilege shall dare invade
The sanctum of his yesterday?
Peace lingers in this quiet shade,
Where, as a child, an old man played.

⊙

Whenever a Little Child Is Born

Whenever a little child is born,
All night a soft wind rocks the corn;
One more buttercup wakes to the morn,
Somewhere, somewhere.

One more rosebud shy will unfold,
One more grass blade push through the mold,
One more bird song the air will hold,
Somewhere, somewhere.

—Agnes Carter Mason.

⊙

Tomorrow Is Another Day

BY ACLESA B. CANFIELD.

When my plans will go all crooked,
And I cannot make things pay;
When I feel as "blue's a whetstone"
'Cause my friends are all away,
Then I think of an old proverb
I have heard my neighbor say,
And I whistle as I think it—
"Tomorrow is another day."

When I find the horse I purchase
Worth not half the price I pay;
When the girl I've loved so fondly
With my rival runs away,
Then I smile at fate's ill treatment—
Up and down is just her way—
And I whistle and remember.
"Tomorrow is another day."

Tho' I am an old bachelor
(As my saucy nephews say),
And my truthful mirror tells me
That my hair is growing gray,
Yet for Age and that One Other
Whose behest none may gainsay,
I shall have my answer ready—
"Tomorrow is another day."

Trust

I cannot see, with my small human sight,
Why God should lead this way or that for me;
I only know he saith, "Child, follow me"—
But I can trust.
I know not why my path should be at times
So straitly hedged, so strangely barred before;
I only know God keepeth wide the door—
But I can trust.
I find no answer, often, when beset
With questions fierce and subtle on my way,
And often have but strength to faintly pray—
But I can trust.
I often wonder, as with trembling hand,
I cast the seed along the furrowed ground,
If ripened fruit for God will there be found;
But I can trust.
I cannot know why suddenly the storm
Should rage so fiercely round me in its wrath;
But this I know, God watches still my path.
And I can trust.
—Unidentified.

⊙

What of the Morrow?

"If the day's brief pain and passing care
Have seemed too much and too hard to bear;
If, under its trivial press and smart,
Thou hast failed in temper and lost in heart;
If the undiscouraged, journeying sun,
As it sinks to rest with its travail done,
Leaves thee all spent with trouble and sorrow—
How shalt thou face the harder tomorrow?"
—Unidentified.

⊙

Only a Dream

We lived under the pear tree,
We dined upon tarts and cream;
I married you there forever,
But, dear, 'twas only a dream!

We sailed away in the branches
To countries strange and new,
For we owned estates in Dreamland,
But, sweetheart, it isn't true!

We made a church in the pear tree,
Where the angels came to sing;
We stroked their wings—but, dearest,
You musn't believe a thing!

We cut our names in the tree trunk,
So the bark could never grow,
And the Dryad cried! But, my darling,
'Twas none of it really so!

—Josephine Dodge Daskam, in *McClure's Magazine.*

Little Things

The memory of a kindly word
For long gone by,
The fragrance of a fading flower
Sent lovingly,
The gleaming of a sudden smile
Or sudden tear,
The warmer pressure of the hand,
The tone of cheer,
The hush that means, "I cannot speak,
But I have heard;"
The note that only bears a verse
From God's own Word—
Such tiny things we hardly count
As ministry,
The giver deeming they have shown
Scant sympathy;
But, when the heart is overwrought,
Oh, who can tell
The power of all such tiny things
To make it well! —Unidentified.

⊙

The Happiest Heart

Who drives the horses of the sun
Shall lord it but a day;
Better the lowly deed were done,
And kept the humble way.

The rust will find the sword of fame,
The dust will hide the crown;
Ay, none shall nail so high his name
Time will not tear it down.

The happiest heart that ever beat
Was in some quiet breast
That found the common daylight sweet,
And left to heaven the rest.
—John Vance Cheney.

⊙

Sufficiency

If thou hast apprehended well
The tender glory of a flower
Which moved thee, by some subtle power,
Whose source and sway thou couldst not tell—

Then hast thou drunk the heavenly dew;
Then have thy feet in rapture trod
The pathway of a thought to God;
And death can show thee nothing new.
—J. G. Holland.

⊙

The Heart's Husbandry

I planted scorn: it died in the garden mold.
I planted love: it bore a flower of gold.
I planted doubt: it withered, lacking root.
I planted faith: it ripened precious fruit.
—Ida Whipple Benham, in *Lippincott's Magazine.*



The HOUSE of HAPPY HOURS

BY SUSIE BOUCHELLE WIGHT



Chapter I.

IT was April in a beautiful Georgia city. The atmosphere was balmy and sweet with the vague fragrance of a thousand blossoms—blossoms everywhere, in the gardens and parks, crowning the pear and maple trees, and making a delicate insinuation of purple high up among the graceful leaves of the china trees. The House of Happy Hours seemed almost embowered in the wealth of climbing roses on its verandas—golden Marechal Niels, crimson Marie Henriettes, and blush Devoniensis. Mrs. Waring paused a moment on the doorstep to look above and about her.

"Oh, you beauties!" she cried aloud, and caught her breath in something very like a sob, as she broke one exquisite bud and thrust it in among the delicate laces at her throat. She half turned to go back into the house at the sound of a child's cry, but it was hushed, and she went on down to the violet-bordered walk. It was a very lovely garden scene on which her gaze rested. The luxuriant, blue-starred violets at her feet outlined a wide circle of velvet grass immediately in front of the doorstep, and long rose borders stretched away on either side. A great banana shrub stood on one side near the gateway, and on the other a graceful tea olive, each laden with fragrant bloom, and here and there among the roses were dotted rare shrubs which she had gathered from time to time; azaleas pink and white, peonies, so unusual in that climate, were blooming, and on slender trellises a few large-flowered clematis had been coaxed to grow. Back, where a low fence divided off the garden, stretched long, splendid rows of sweet peas, nidnodding with every passing breeze their marvels of daintiness and grace.

Mrs. Waring sighed as she looked, and her eyes were sad with the look one sees sometimes when long good-bys are being spoken. She had planted every seed, every root, with her own hands, had watched their growth with loving eyes, and, in tending them in the dewy mornings, had cleared away many a cobweb out of her brain, had worked away many a petty worry, and had gained strength and patience for the cares of her life. The garden had been her heart's rest for years. Her babies one by one had toddled about in it, and rolled over and over on the grass in the cool of the afternoons. As she thought of them now, sturdy little boys and girls, the sadness deepened in her face.

"It means so much," she said to herself. "It hurts, oh, it hurts, to give up my dear home. But what will it mean for the children not to have a home?"

Mrs. Waring was descended from a race of people who had ever felt it beneath their dignity to dwell upon the lands of others. The calamity which had made necessary the sale of this small home was causing more than the present pain of parting. It was wrenching out of her soul traditions she had always known and respected, and forcing her to look out upon life from a different viewpoint. She had been accustomed, in unacknowledged narrowness, to think of people who lived in rented homes as shiftless individuals, and it was very hard for her to adjust herself to the new conditions which confronted her.

She was still pacing slowly up and down when the sunset had deepened into twilight, and her husband entered the gate. One glance, and his worn face reflected the bitterness in her own. She laid her hand on his arm and drew him along.

"Come, walk with me a little while," she said, "and, Gilbert, let me be sad just



THE HOUSE OF HAPPY HOURS

this once. I am telling our garden good-by, for I do not wish to look at it in the morning if I can help it."

"Are you all packed and ready?" he asked, listlessly.

"All packed—and ready, as soon as I have finished my thinking," she said.

A peal of childish laughter came from the hall, where the children were playing, and a mocking-bird was trilling and lilting on a bough of the ilex tree.

They walked on together—he weary, sore and baffled in the struggle for foothold among the jostling multitudes of men fighting for livelihood and comfort, and the wife utterly discouraged and grieved. She had consented to the sale of the home, not cheerfully, but without protest, for it seemed the only way for them to get another start after the disaster which had left them almost entirely without resources. The needs of a growing family were to be met, so there was no time for Mr. Waring to wait and look about him for work which would be congenial. He must avail himself of the first opportunity which presented itself, and so their plans were all perfected for their removal on the morrow to a growing young manufacturing city in a distant part of the state, a place which seemed a good one for him to open an office as architect and builder.

Mr. and Mrs. Waring had put aside as much as possible the thought of leaving the home which had been so sweet to them, to fall into the hands of strangers, who could feel no abiding interest in it. He was not so passionately attached to the place as was she, nor so girt about with its tender associations, but the grief of it to him was in the knowledge of what the change meant to her.

They did not talk as they walked up and down the garden path, but there was a subtle instinct which told him what was in her mind; memories of sunshiny days, and long pleasant evenings on the veranda, with sweet odors stealing in from the flowers on either side, memories of heaps of blossoms gathered for bridal occasions,

baskets and trays of them sent to the sick and sorrowing, and pale waxen blooms to be clasped in cold, still fingers.

He fairly felt her thoughts, and the flower garden, which had not heretofore appealed to him very strongly, began to seem to him this last night, as it had ever done to her, the very heart of the home, and the essence of the happy past, to which they were bidding good-by.

"Edna," he said at length, "you are trying to shut me out of your thoughts. Tell me what is in your heart."

"Just this little thing, dear," she replied, choking back a sob. "I'm rebellious at the picture I see of this garden I have so loved. I can almost see the rose bushes, and all this, neglected and overgrown, as renting people so often keep their grounds, you know. They could not abuse the house so that a few days' work would not make it as sweet and clean as new, but after a little neglect the garden would require years to restore its beauty."

"Is that the only thought you were shutting me away from?"

"No," she said, softly, "I was remembering what Emerson said, 'Beware the dream of thy youth, for it shall overtake thee, even though thou wert on a desert island.' My nightmare for years has been the dread of an unsettled, homeless life for our children and ourselves, and tonight I realize that my dream is about to overtake me."

It had grown quite dark, and she leaned her head on his shoulder and gave way to the sobs which had been choking her so long. He put his arm about her tenderly, but his own heart was too sore for him to try to encourage her with hopeful words of the untried future, and they stood silently there until she grew quiet again. Then they went into the dismantled house where the four children were frolicking and talking together of the morrow's journey.

Chapter II.

When Mrs. Waring looked through her tears at the House of Happy Hours, her heart sank within her, for she felt that she was leaving the sweeter part of her life behind her. To begin again, almost empty-handed, to rear the little ones among new and distasteful surroundings, to give up her pleasant social ties, and, above all, that insistent responsibility which would not be put aside—that necessity for her to show courage and hopefulness in the situation for her husband's sake—it was all too much for her. All through that day's journey she was possessed with something like despair.

"I can't go on with it!" her heart kept crying. "I want to give it all up! To think of the years I have spent in ceaseless work, to make a beautiful home, and create an atmosphere for my dear ones, and then to see it all set at naught! I can't begin again!"

That night, in the little hotel, after she had put the children to bed, she turned complete coward, and as she laid down to rest she wished she might never wake to face the future and its questions. She lay long awake, listening to her husband's breathing, interrupted now and then by heavy sighs, and felt vaguely conscious of a certain disloyalty to him in her state of mind, but when she fell asleep at last she was still wishing she might lay down her burden.

With action came reaction, and Mrs. Waring realized that, no matter how weary a mother may be, there is no place for her to give up. Her duty called to her, and, by a great effort, she put aside her despondency, and set to work to select a suitable home nest. Of one thing she was determined. She would have to remodel her tastes in many things, to conform to their changed circumstances, but such ideals as had been sifted and proven she would not relinquish. She could not yet see a rift in the future which would promise that they might some day surround themselves with the many beautiful belongings which had gone with their home, but the faith she had learned at her mother's knee brought to her mind the thought that the most ex-



"IT WAS A VERY LOVELY GARDEN SCENE"

quisite life the world had ever known was the barest of environment, except such as his influence and personality created.

Mr. Waring at once plunged heart and soul into the establishing of a business, and, at his wife's request, left the choosing of a home entirely in her hands. After they had been in Wimbledon but a short while she came by the office one evening, and asked him, in a significant tone, to go home with her and the children. Her eyes were bright, and the weary little droop quite gone from the corners of her mouth.

"Why, I did not know that you had found one yet!" he exclaimed.

"We've kept it for a surprise for you, father!" cried little Anita, dancing up and down before him, and then she clung to his hand as they went out, and the boys raced ahead with baby sister between them.

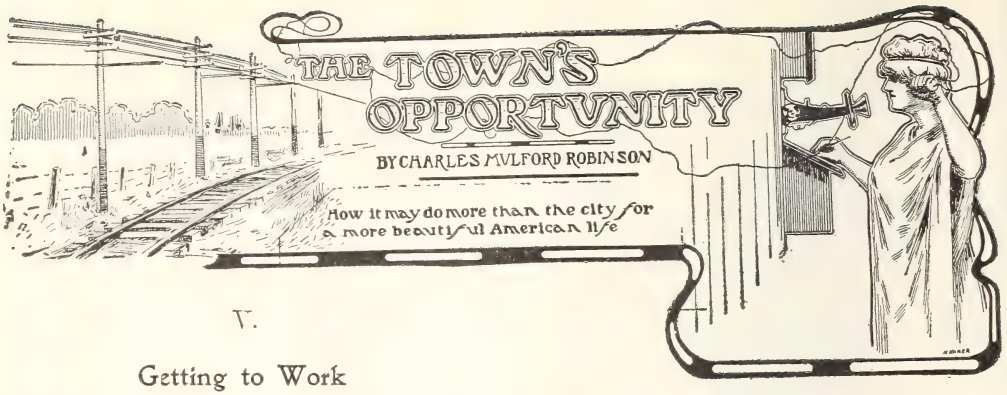
They soon came to a small cottage on the outskirts of the town, separated widely from other houses. Two great oaks shaded the little veranda, and the mocking-birds were singing their vespers in their spreading boughs. It was the same ripple and trill which had fallen on their ears that last evening, and husband and wife, remembering, sought each other's eyes.

"The birds have named it for us, Gilbert," she said, gently and gravely. "This is the new 'House of Happy Hours.'"

"Can you really feel so, Edna?" he asked, eagerly, and at the note in his voice and the brightening of his face Mrs. Waring realized afresh that his happiness and even his success depended largely on her own cheeriness, and as she unlocked the door she thanked the Divine Providence which had made it impossible for her to desert on the eve of battle.

"It looks all mightly little bit!" commented small Ned, as they all went together from room to room. He was twelve, and beginning to "take notice" very acutely. He had helped his mother bravely, but all the while protesting inwardly against the plainness of all as compared with the other home.

(To be continued.)



V.

Getting to Work

AT last the point is reached where the improvement association must "do something," something that can be seen and approved by those who are not its members, that will make visibly for better living and that will advance by a step, which even the stranger can see, toward grasping the town's opportunity. Much has been done in seeing the opportunity, in organizing to embrace it, in securing the co-operation of wide-spread support and the co-operation of harmonious effort. But the life of the improvement association is as the career of a man. The child's birth, the lad's growth, the youth's consecration to a purpose, count for little in the eyes of the world. Until the man does something, brings something to pass, he has not lived —in the stern world's judgment.

With perfected organization, therefore, with a wide-spread favorable sentiment, with a willingness to harmonize individual efforts for the general good, the association must look about for something to do in its corporate capacity. It must have ready an answer to the certain question, "What has the association done, apart from its individual members?" It has already secured, wisely, from an expert on this subject, a general report on the work to be done to improve the town's aspect—not in a patchy way, but toward the realization of a complete, harmonious and beautiful picture. It knows then how to make every step count. There remains only the choice of the first step. But that is a vital matter.

Constructive rather than destructive effort will be chosen. It will do before it undoes. It will seek praise and friends before it criticizes and invites enemies. Then it will leave off the abstract and the general and will choose a particular, definite object. Upon this it will focus its endeavors.

What this undertaking will be will depend upon local conditions. It will, however, be something in which the whole community is interested, in which the interest is fairly uniform and the benefit equitably divided. In New England towns it may be the public green or square; in the West it may be the proximity of the railroad station. A good general rule to keep in mind will be to make the most possible out of the special peculiarity of the town—usually some feature of its topography. And another good rule, other considerations being equal, is to follow the line of least resistance. If there be two or three things that may be done with apparently equal benefit, choose the one that is easiest, that success may be the surer. In a failure at the start, far more is at stake than the particular work in hand.

The association will have done much, of course, in merely obtaining the expert report and showing to the citizens what ought to be done; but even that will count for little unless the association itself makes a beginning at the work. So is the definite undertaking necessary.

Of the special topographical peculiarity of the town it may be said that the most likely is a water frontage of some sort—by stream or lake or sea, or a hill. The as-

sociation should obtain as much as may be of this most striking site for a public reservation. Having reserved it for the public, it should facilitate the public's access to it, and in the beautifying of the tract it should so develop the area as to emphasize the natural attractions rather than try to remake the site or to copy a treatment adopted elsewhere. Every such site is a problem by itself. No town can advantageously copy from another; and therein lies the secret of the town's greatest possibility to charm—its individuality. In a narrow sense the town's opportunity is the opportunity of each separate town, distinct and unshared by any other. If it be embraced any rivalry henceforth will result from the comparison of different kinds of attractions, not from a choice between the like attractions in different towns. It would be well if every town, foreseeing the time when its opportunity would be appreciated and held to be a precious obligation, would at once preserve the banks of the stream within its borders, or of the sea or lake at whose edge it rests. It can do this, in some measure at least, without embarrassment to commerce or industry; and to do so will be to make available for all the people an esthetic asset that is rightfully the property of all and of great community value for its beauty and the civic pride it can instill.

The Village Improvement Society of Rhinebeck, New York, a town on the Hudson River, has compiled, from its own experience and that of other societies, a brief set of recommendations for the management of improvement societies. Among them it puts "At least monthly meetings, in order to prevent flagging interest," and it adds that the custom of meeting about from house to house will be found to add to the sociability of the meetings. On the latter point each community will do well to be its own judge. A good deal depends on the social equality of the members. But the suggestion of frequent meetings is a good one, once there is definite work undertaken; and if there be not enough accomplished from month to month to justify long reports and vigorous discussion, it may be well to appoint for each month —that the meetings may be surely held and attended—one or more "readers," whose duty it shall be to select and read, from the large monthly output of periodical literature on this subject, or from the book literature upon it, such articles or chapters as are of special local suggestiveness or pertinence. So will the improvement society itself be held together, its interest kept alive, and its educational functions performed.



AN "IMPROVED STREET" IN CALIFORNIA

Why Not More Beautiful Factories?

SOME OPINIONS OF MANUFACTURERS AS TO ATTRACTIVE BUSINESS PLANTS

By Louis E. Van Norman

THERE is always a woman at the beginning of it—and the man invariably comes after. Most of the great betterment movements of history, the crusades, the abolition of slavery, prison reform, public school establishment, were begun through the efforts of women or originated in the inspiration of a sentiment toward women. What the world at first called foolish moralizing, or "artistic, unpractical" waste of time, these strong, sweet, gentle souls, because of the love of beauty which was their birthright, saw would result some day in material benefit to the race. Scorned by the practical men as "faddists," they worked alone until the "reformer" spirit was aroused, and the idea became a "forward movement." Lastly came the business interests, realizing that the particular hobby was big with material gain. Thus its day of triumph. Outward from the woman and the family, through the "preacher," to the commercial interests—this has been the progress of all "improvement."

* * *

The new propaganda has followed the same order. It was begun by the love of beauty and decoration instinctive in women, who covered the land with flower gardens and hung pictures on the walls of the American home. For more than a decade it has claimed its rights from academic leaders. Now, in these first years of the new century, it is fast becoming part of the creed of the business man. With this stage it sees victory ahead.

* * *

The far-seeing, progressive business man is being slowly but surely convinced that beauty, attractiveness and cleanliness pay dividends. HOME AND FLOWERS recently asked five hundred business men all over the country, whether, in their opinion, there is any financial value in attractive surroundings to a business plant. Ninety-five per cent of those replying declare that the product of a factory or business concern is much more valuable when the factory or office is clean, attractive and beautiful, and when the employees can come into daily contact with orderly surroundings and see floral beauties on the grounds. Furthermore, they declare that such well-ordered business concerns are a decided commercial benefit to the community.

* * *

A few of these business men believe that attractive shop surroundings would benefit the community, but not the local concerns. Mr. John E. Sweet, of The Straight Line Engine Company, at Syracuse, New York, sees the value of such surroundings, but declares the matter can be overdone. Mr. M. H. Barker, general manager of the American Tool and Machine Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, thinks attractive surroundings are beneficial to the owners, but very little to the men. Mr. C. D. Firestone, of the Columbus (Ohio) Buggy Company, does "not believe in spending much time on flower gardens or surroundings," but admits the good result of "feeding and broadening the intellect, which will mold the surroundings of the workmen." Cheney Brothers, Silk Manufacturers, at South Manchester, Connecticut, make their "mills as clean and attractive as possible," but "have very little faith in supplying decorative art to workshops."

* * *

Dr. R. W. Corwin, superintendent of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, at Pueblo, Colorado, does not believe that the question of financial return should

enter into consideration at all. His company, he says, "takes a broader view and does this work because they believe it is right." If, by doing this sort of work, he says, "manufacturers expect to have no trouble with labor, they will be disappointed, but if they expect that general improvement is to be of general advantage to labor and all concerned, then it pays: perhaps not in dollars and cents, but in the good you do your fellow men." Speaking of the work of the company, he says:

"We are trying to give our men better houses, schools, water, sanitary and hospital conveniences at camps and mills. We have thirty-eight camps and two mills scattered over a distance of one thousand miles. We encourage the public schools, we organize night schools, we have circulating libraries, circulating art collections, kindergartens, cooking and sewing schools, reading and game rooms."

* * *

Doubt as to the actual benefit of such work appears to result chiefly from the well-known strike experiences of the National Cash Register Company, at Dayton, Ohio. Some of the doubters refer to this case. The manufacturers at Dayton, themselves, however, do not appear to share the doubt. Mr. A. J. Tetu, of the Advance Department of the Register Company, writes:

"There is no question that esthetic surroundings to a business plant are productive of a real business value. We know that our efforts along this line have resulted in our coming very prominently before the public and business world generally, not only in this country, but all over the world, and the advertising which has been given us on this account alone must be considered as being of 'real business value.'"

* * *

Mr. George H. Barbour, of the Michigan Stove Company, at Detroit, believes that the best only can be accomplished by having the buildings themselves properly constructed. "One cannot expect buildings that have been in use for a number of years to present as attractive an appearance as those built recently." The employees of the Michigan Stove Company, generally, Mr. Barbour says, have comfortable homes and surroundings in keeping with the houses themselves. "I believe that the more cleanly and attractive a factory can be made so that the workmen can have fresh air, the surroundings as free from dust and objectionable things as possible, the more it is to their benefit and to the benefit of the concern."

Mr. W. T. Lang, agent of the Brookside Mills, manufacturers of cotton goods, at Knoxville, Tennessee, says:

"Our mills are covered with ampelopsis and a court yard walls with the same vines, in the center of which is a fountain surrounded with a twenty-foot bed of caladiums. These, together with several beds of cannas planked about the yards, make our surroundings attractive in the summer time. It proves a pleasure to our workpeople and to ourselves."

The William Barker Company, manufacturers of collars, at Troy, New York, have "always believed that good, full compensation for labor will make laboring men happy and so lead to attractive homes."

* * *

That attractive surroundings are valuable as preventing waste and the production of inferior goods is pointed out by Mr. Charles B. Rockwell, treasurer of the Cranston Worsted Mills, at Bristol, Rhode Island. He declares that disorderly and ugly surroundings

"tend to waste on account of mixing up articles in a way to produce confusion and deterioration of the same through being soiled or having to be put down in grade through doubt of their identity; order and neatness tend to self-respect and pride of an elevating character."

* * *

"The more a man a man is, the more valuable he will be to any concern, and the more he can do and will do to aid in its success. Since esthetic surroundings are the constant, silent appeal to the better nature of man, that man will do better work and do it more quietly, quickly and pleasantly in congenial surroundings than otherwise."

Such is the verdict of Mr. E. B. Pike, president of the Pike Manufacturing Company, which makes cutlery at Pike Station, New Hampshire. Mr. Pike says, further:

"It has been my endeavor to see that the employees of our company have good, clean, pleasant homes, kept painted and in good repair and good sanitary condition, and many pretty new cottages have been built which we are helping the men to buy, they turning in towards the purchase of a home what they would otherwise pay out for rent.

The class of workmen now here are clean, temperate and industrious. In fact we will not keep any other in our employ. Work is many times wearisome and monotonous, and the more brightness and beauty that is thrown around the worker the better spirit he can put into his work."

* * *

The refining influences exerted by the "tasteful surroundings which have characterized the works of the Dayton (Ohio) Last Works, have always made it possible," says President John McGregor,

"for us to get the best men as our workers. We have made it quite a study to know what opinion our workmen had of the efforts we were making to have our shop attractive, and find that they have a very high opinion of it, and that they are willing to join us in any effort to take care of our place and prevent anyone from abusing his privileges."

* * *

The managers of the Eagle and Phenix Mills, manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, at Columbus, Georgia, have always believed in attractive homes for employees. They have established and sustain a workingman's club. Mr. G. Gunby Jordan, president of the company, says:

"Clean, attractive and beautiful surroundings influence myself and all employes beneficially, because anything which tends to contentment, peace of mind, and creates a love for the beautiful, has a salutary effect on mankind, and this effect is as valuable in business as in home life. Nothing can be more potent to create the above than esthetic surroundings."

Mr. Jordan is enthusiastic over the "vista opened up by HOME AND FLOWERS." and he says:

"It is a pleasant sign of the times that, in our busy American life, more thought is being given to make home attractive and beautiful. A home is the exponent of happiness. A city of homes made beautiful is the city ideal. Create a love for the home beautiful, wreathe it with flowers of happiness, then contentment and the highest forms of patriotism are developed."

Secretary R. M. Downie, of the Keystone Driller Company, manufacturers of rock drilling machinery, at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, believes in the improvement idea. He says:

"If you could induce new factories to provide for a garden or small park in connection with their plant, with a summer pavilion where workmen could eat their noon lunch and rest, it would be a fine thing for humanity."

The efforts of Mr. J. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in the direction of general town improvement are well known. From his artistic "Mount Pleasant Printery" he writes:

"I believe there is a very great business value in having esthetic surroundings to a business plant. This value is inward and outward both, and, if properly backed up, means better and more business. . . . The Mount Pleasant Press is rather unique for a print shop, in being surrounded by trees on its own lawn, with an open-air space on all sides. I have found that the maintenance of these pleasing conditions is of decided commercial value. . . . I feel that work conditions will some day come to be measured by the character of their surroundings with relation to the efficiency of the work."

The cashier of the Bank of Anderson (South Carolina) thinks that, while there may be no "absolutely direct benefit from attractive surroundings, . . . offices and shops with attractive surroundings do draw business." Mr. Charles E. Pervear, of the American Hair Cloth Company, at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, believes that "nothing could possibly improve a community more" than attractive factories and shops. The grounds of the Goodell Company, manufacturers of cutlery, at Antrim, New Hampshire, are kept in order by a landscape gardener, who devotes all his time to them. "We are convinced," writes Mr. S. A. Southard, the advertising manager, "that its influence is beneficial to town and factories."

* * *

General Manager R. G. Beatty, of the Inland Steel Company, Chicago, Illinois, is "entirely sure that there is always more gain in having attractive surroundings than would be lost by the cost of repairing and maintaining proper conditions." President William L. Davis, of the Acme White Lead and Color Works, at Detroit, Michigan, "can intelligently state, with authority based on experience, that there is a business value in agreeable and pleasant surroundings in the case of a business plant." The California Barrel Company, at San Francisco, California, says, "most decidedly, yes," to our questions. Mr. William M. Pratt, treasurer of the Good-

ell-Pratt Company, manufacturers of mechanics' tools, Greenfield, Massachusetts, says:

"I believe there is a business value in pleasant surroundings in the case of a business plant of any kind, sort or description, to as great as and perhaps a greater degree than there is a moral value under the same conditions in a home. I do not believe it is possible for anyone to do his best unless he is in tune, so to speak, with his surroundings. . . . In a large measure the secret of the success of the American manufacturer has been the intelligence of his workmen, and this intelligence is certainly stimulated by agreeable conditions."

Mr. James Banyan, chairman of the Birmingham Trust and Savings Company, at Birmingham, Alabama, declares that his company has had no experience with the effect of attractive surroundings on workingmen, but "extensive experience of the converse—drunken, shiftless people in wretched 'homes.'" He concludes by saying:

"If a man smokes aphides off a rose bush with his pipe, he cannot be then smoking in the saloon—the workman's curse. Books, music and flowers are natural religion, and the proper complement of revealed religion."

* * *

There is no doubt of it. The business men of the country are being converted to the betterment idea. Is not this a good subject for Thanksgiving meditation?

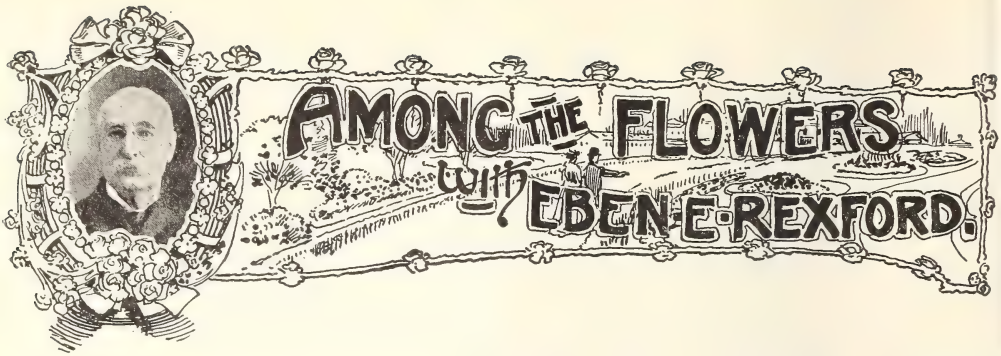
"KISS ME, SWEETHEART"

By E. Carl Litsey

"KITH me, thweetheart," slow lisped a tot
Among the daisies in the meadow lot,
Chasing the June-bugs and the butterflies,
Hailing each capture with wide-open eyes.
"Kith me, thweetheart;" she turned her rosy face
Straight up to his, not heeding his embrace.
With pouting lips which held the sun's warm rays,
She kissed him, in the morning of their days.

"Kiss me, sweetheart!" The autumn moon hung low;
He stood above her, on his cheeks the glow
Of love true born. His voice was passion swept,
Surcharged with feeling he had so long kept.
"Kiss me, sweetheart!" The pleading in his voice
Awoke her soul, and made her heart rejoice.
Slow sinking in his arms with love-lit gaze,
She kissed him, in the noon-tide of their days.

"Kiss—me, sweet—heart." The earth was cold and bare.
This plea the dying man's last earthly prayer.
His head was white—like to the snow outside;
His life was going, on the waning tide.
"Kiss—me, sweet—heart." Low breathed the dying prayer.
Again he saw her in the daisies there;
And though her eyes looked through a misty haze,
She kissed him, in the evening of their days.



This department is under the entire charge of Mr. Rexford, and everything not signed by another name is from his pen. Readers are cordially invited to correspond freely with Mr. Rexford, addressing him in care of this office.

NOW that the season of blossoms is over we quite naturally look back and ask the question, "What flowers have been most satisfactory this year?"

I cannot answer for anyone except myself. But, with me, among the annuals, asters have been especially fine. The comet and the branching varieties have given me flowers equal in beauty of form and size to any chrysanthemum. In range of color they were limited to white, rose and lavender, but so beautiful were they in these colors that I could not say which I liked best. When I looked at the rose colored kinds I thought it impossible for anything to be finer, but when I came to the lavender ones I was positive that they were more beautiful than the others. But there is no necessity for choosing between them—we want them all, and we can have them so cheaply that no one need go without.

The aster is a plant of many merits. It requires but little care, blooms with great freedom, has almost unlimited variety, and lasts until winter. Everybody should grow the aster. It is among the annuals what the chrysanthemum is among window-garden plants for fall flowering. It is a plant especially to be recommended to the city gardener, because of its hardiness and the ease with which it adapts itself to somewhat unfavorable conditions. Another merit which ought not to be overlooked is its long-lasting quality. Cut it and change the water daily in which you keep it, and the blooms will remain in good condition for two weeks. I do not know of any other annual that will do this.

* * *

Among the herbaceous plants peonies and phlox were prominent. For early flowering the peonies easily stand at the head of the list. Of course, we have other flowers as beautiful, but for richness of color and brilliant show they are unequaled. I am very glad to know that the amateur florist is taking an interest in this charming old-time flower. It is worth it. Phlox holds its own among the late bloomers, and such a profusion of blossoms as it gives us! On one three-year-old clump in my garden I counted seventy-nine flower stalks, some of them five feet in height, and each bearing a truss of flowers nearly a foot in length, and eight or nine inches across. The great mass of solid color such a plant is capable of showing can easily be imagined. Multiply the possibilities of one such plant by a dozen—and no collection ought to include less than a dozen sorts—and you get some idea of the display this plant can furnish in its season. But to fully appreciate its decorative possibilities you must see it. And in order to understand how valuable a plant it is for amateur use you must give it a trial. Then you will see that it is one of the easiest of all plants to grow. Indeed, plant it and thereafter it will almost take care of itself. But because it can do this is no reason why you should oblige it to do so. The better care you give it the greater satisfaction you will get from it.

The Marguerite carnation grows in favor with me every year. I used to think I could not be without a bed of tea roses. Now I think I must also have a bed of these carnations. They are as fine in nearly every way as the greenhouse varieties. If you get young plants in spring instead of seeds you will be able to get flowers from them in July, and thereafter until cold weather you will have an increasing supply. On one plant which I potted for winter use I counted over two hundred buds at potting time. Of course, most of these were sacrificed, but they would have developed had I left the plant in the garden. We had carnations on the table all the time after July. We wore them every day in most extravagant fashion, and we gave away handfuls of them to our friends, and there were always plenty of them on the plants. But you cannot have good flowers from this strain if you sow the seed in spring. They are too late for that. If you would get early flowers from them you must buy plants from the florist.

* * *

Another flower that deserves especial mention is the gladiolus. Arthur Cowee, who has the control of the strain known as Groff's hybrids, sent me a box of roots in the spring, and I grew some wonderfully fine flowers from them. They were large as to individual flower, the spikes were enormous in length, and as for coloring—words fail me. They were simply magnificent, wonderful! In richness of color they were equal to the dahlia, in variety they excelled that old favorite, and they had a delicacy of tint and tone quite characteristic of the orchid family. I wish every one of my readers would grow some of these beautiful flowers next season. Anyone can grow them who will try. All you have to do is to give them a rich and mellow soil and keep down the weeds about them. No garden is complete without them.

* * *

Among the plants in the greenhouse, tuberous begonias and Gloire de Lorraine begonias were most satisfactory, all things considered. The first named begonias bloomed for several months in succession, and were perhaps more showy than beautiful, in the ordinary sense of the word.



AN AZALEA BUSH

Owned by Mrs. L. H. Faith, Mobile, Alabama.

Looked at individually, their flowers were not as attractive as many others, but when viewed collectively they always challenged admiration. The great single blossoms were suggestive of butterflies hovering over the plants. Gloire de Lorraine begonias bloomed with wonderful profusion until May. Then I set the plants in the ground, as advised by a correspondent whose letter found place in the "This, That and the Other" department early in the season. There they summered well, and had begun to grow and bloom when potted in August. They were given a soil of light, spongy character, put in six-inch pots, well drained, and every bud was removed as soon as seen during September. This is the first time I have ever succeeded in summering over old plants of this variety. I want to thank the correspondent referred to for his kind letter relative to the summer care of this most beautiful plant, whose chief drawback, heretofore, has been the difficulty with which it could be carried over the summer season. Among all our winter bloomers we have nothing that equals it in profusion of blossoms.

A FINE CAMPERDOWN ELM

By W. C. Egan

THE Scotch or wych elm, a tree growing a hundred feet high, with wide-spreading branches, is native to both Europe and Japan. It has sported into several forms, furnishing a yellow-leaved variety as well as a purple one. Under its weeping form, the Camperdown elm, it is best known in this country. This, when well grown in congenial soil, forms one of the best of arboreal arbors.. There is one in Rochester, New York, whose branches reach the ground, enclosing a space over twenty feet in diameter. The weeping part is grafted upon the upright form, and in its purchase—if for arbor purposes—one should be chosen having a well balanced head grafted at least seven feet high, in order to have head room. It should be located in rich light soil where it may naturally obtain a fair amount of moisture. On poor, hard, dry soil it seems to make but little headway. The one here illustrated had been planted some five years, and being on slightly receding ground it does not naturally receive the amount of moisture suitable for it. At this writing—three years from date of the photograph—the branches are within two feet of the ground, and have a spread of eighteen to twenty feet.



W. C. EGAN'S CAMPERDOWN ELM

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

By Eben E. Rexford

THE bleak, chill wind of November
Blows over the garden beds.
In the bitter and frosty weather
The asters hang their heads.
Where the flame of the salvia brightened
The walks but a month ago,
Dead leaves hang black and withered,
Or litter the earth below.

In the first cold night of autumn
The dahlias' pride was lost.
The hollyhock's splendor vanished
At the coming of the frost.
Even the brave little pansy
Hides under the leaves that fall,
And not one flower of the summer
Answers the robin's call.

But lo! in the corner yonder,
There's a gleam of white and gold—
The gold of the summer sunshine,
The white of winter's cold.

And, laden with spicy odors,
The autumn breezes come
From the nooks and corners brightened
By the brave chrysanthemum.

Hail to thee, beautiful flower,
With royal and dauntless mien,
Facing the frosts of winter—
I crown thee autumn's queen.
Like a gleam of late, bright sunshine,
You shine through the closing year,
And keep us dreaming of summer
Till the winter we dread is here.

Brave, beautiful, steadfast flower,
You come with a message to all:
Smile in life's bitterest weather,
And brighten its lonesome fall.
Carry some beauty of summer
In the heart till the season's past,
And let the dread snow that's coming
Find a flower in the soul at the last.

OF GENERAL FLORAL INTEREST

A New Fern

I RECENTLY made mention of a new fern about to be sent out by an Eastern florist, a sport of the popular Boston fern. At that time I had not seen the plant. Now I have it growing in my greenhouse, and I am able to give an opinion of its merits from personal observation. It is a radical new departure from the old type of Boston fern. The parent plant throws up a long frond, having undivided leaflets, regular in shape and size. In this sport the leaflets are divided after the fashion of a frond. In other words, the single leaflet of the old variety is broken up into a multitude of small leaflets in such a manner that each leaflet seems a miniature frond. The delicate, graceful effect of a long frond bearing smaller fronds along its entire length can better be imagined than described. The plant is wonderfully beautiful, and must be seen to be properly appreciated. It has a feathery appearance which instantly attracts attention. Its habit of growth is similar to that of its parent, but in general appearance it is entirely distinct. It suggests the mossiness of our moss roses by its finely divided pinnæ. My plant was sent me by Mr. L. H. Foster, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in whose greenhouses the sport originated. He writes me that it has all the good qualities of the Boston fern in addition to the merits for which it is so conspicuous. Of course, I am unable to say what it will do under house culture, but if it behaves as well as Mr. Foster says it will, it will certainly become one of the most popular ferns for general use. It is clearly one of the coming plants, and if it takes kindly to house culture it will be *the* coming fern. Everyone who sees it will want it. It will be known as the Anna Foster.

The Hibiscus

This plant is not grown as generally as it ought to be. It deserves a place in all collections. Its immense flowers, of crimson, carmine, flesh-color, and soft rose, are exceedingly showy. As a general thing they are nearly as large as those of the hollyhock, which they greatly resemble in form. Some varieties are single, some double. All are beautiful. The foliage is rather small, and there is not a great deal of it, but what there is is very attractive, being of a rich, dark, shining green. Complaints frequently come in that the plant drops its buds badly. I believe it does this because of insufficient drainage. I have four varieties, and none of them drop their buds. I provide the best of drainage, give a soil of loam, leaf mold, and sand, one-third each, and water regularly, being governed always by the appearance of the surface of the soil in the pot. When it looks dry I apply water, giving so much that some runs out at the bottom of the pot. I shower frequently to keep the red spider down. The plants are given a sunny location. Sometimes they go into the cellar to winter, but generally I dry them off somewhat during late summer and early fall, and start them into growth in November for winter flowering. A fine plant, in bloom it is strikingly beautiful. As I grow them they require less care than an oleander, and are in every way more satisfactory. When plants outgrow the window they can be used in the garden, and taken up in fall and placed in the cellar, to be planted out the following season.

The Genista

This is another of the good plants which we see very little of in ordinary collections. But the florists, who are quick to recognize a good thing when they see it, make use of it effectively and profitably in their Easter sales. It grows well in a soil of loam. Let it have good drainage and water freely, as it has many fine roots which extract moisture rapidly from the soil. Give it a sunny window. Shower it all over two or three

times a week to discourage the red spider. In February or March, whenever it begins to grow well, give it liberal applications of some good fertilizer. The growing season will be followed by a wonderfully profuse crop of flowers. Every little branch will be tipped with blossoms of the richest yellow. Its fragrance is delightful. The room will be filled with it at night. The foliage of the plant is fine and small, but very profuse, and a plant without blossoms is exceedingly attractive. When in bloom it is exceedingly showy. By potting it on year after year into larger pots we can grow it to great size. I have one plant about six years old which stands about eight feet high, and is a mass of symmetrical branches from the pot up. When in bloom it must have thousands of flowers, each spike containing from ten to fifty, and every branch loaded down beneath its floral burden.

NOVEMBER IN SOUTHERN GARDENS

By Mrs. G. T. Drennan

Southern Gardens.—The term is relative. The Potomac and Ohio Rivers mark the boundary. All below these rivers are Southern gardens. Washington City also marks the boundary of Southern gardens. Plants hardy beyond these boundaries are suited to Northern gardens. The rotation of the seasons, although never so distinctly marked in Southern as in Northern gardens, is yet plainly discernible in November as far south as New Orleans and Pensacola. There are beautiful evidences of the approach of winter in the berry-bearing shrubs, and deciduous leaved plants and trees, brilliant in scarlet and gold.

Honeysuckles turn a dark, bluish green, but never cast their leaves in Southern gardens.

The Boston Ivy is flaming in scarlet foliage that will remain upon the vines until well into December.

Crotons.—The city of New Orleans endured a drought in August and September, wherein the heat of the sun was intense. The effect of the long continued heat upon the crotons has been to make them rich and radiant. The parks and gardens are oriental with crotons in scarlet, bronze, mandarin yellow, golden green and Indian red. No finer plants exist for Southern gardens. They are hardy bedding plants from April or May to October and November, according to latitude.

Roses.—All classes of roses here are hardy. None of them require protection further than a rich top dressing of the soil and a mulch of fallen leaves, tan bark or chaffy compost.



BALTIMORE BELLE ROSE

Noisette Roses are climbing teas. They are of corresponding hardiness with teas; that is to say, not as robust as hybrid per-

petuals, Bourbons, ramblers, polyanthas and mosses. Therefore, plant them on southern or eastern exposures. In the limited space of city gardens, bricks or squares of paved walks may be taken up and noisette roses planted in the excavations, made rich with mellow soil. The branches will climb in every direction where a support offers itself, and in no wise suffer by the exposure. Noisette climbers are strictly ever-bloomers.

The Japan Branching Lily for Easter should now be potted. The Bermuda lily bulbs are looked upon with distrust because of some disease among them. It is probable in the near future it will be eradicated in a class of plants to which the flower lovers of the world have so long turned for Easter. The new Japan branching lily has blooms quite similar to the Bermuda Easter lily. It blooms in May or June if bedded out, and at Easter if potted and forced. Pot the bulbs now if lilies are to be had for Easter.

Dahlias are the favorite autumn flowers for the sacred flower festival of the South, All Saint's day, occurring on the 1st of November. The city of New Orleans observes the beautiful custom of decorating the cemeteries with flowers. Throngs of flower-laden devotees as well as the "stranger within the gate" sacredly observe All Saint's day, visiting the cemeteries. Palm branches, roses, ferns, chrysanthemums and many other decorative plants and flowers are beautifully profuse, but dahlias are the most distinctive. They are extensively grown to stately perfection especially for All Saint's day. Dahlias are superb autumn bloomers. Prince Bismarck in blackish purple is called the "mourning dahlia" in New Orleans. In conjunction with Snowflake in pearly white it makes very effective decorations.

Conservatory Plants.—There are flowers to bloom the year round in Southern gardens. Yet there is a sweetness, a delicacy and dainty loveliness about the conservatory and window plants too charming to forego. The Horticultural Hall at Audubon Park, New Orleans, is a fine example of the difference in the winter-time beauty and sweetness of the same plants that grow out and bloom without absolutely requiring protection. Plants are not always kept indoors because they cannot endure the cold in the open, but because they are brighter and sweeter in the conservatory.

English Ivy is an example of a very hardy evergreen vine that is well worth potting and forcing for interior decoration. Subjected to the cold the ivy leaves are dark and leathery. Indoors, with moderate heat and moisture, the green hue becomes bright and shining. Ivy will grow steadily all winter in a temperature of from fifty to seventy degrees. For arching doorways, windows, vestibules, halls, and for mirror effects no vine surpasses the English ivy. Our American ivy had its origin in a hand-grasp of short sprays brought directly from Melrose Abbey by Mrs. Renwick, *nee* the beautiful Jeannie Jeffrys, who is believed to have been the "blue-eyed lassie" that inspired the exquisite ballad of Robert Burns. She presented Washington Irving with the plants, and he in turn planted them at Sunnyside, his home on the Hudson, which in time became embowered in the ivy, which has since spread all over our country.

The Otaheite Orange is another instance of plants petted indoors from sheer love. The orange blooms and bears from northern Louisiana to the gulf coast; nevertheless, the little otaheite is grown in windows and hothouses that are shaded outside by the beautiful orange trees glittering in green and laden with golden fruit. The otaheite, like all oranges, blooms, bears and ripens fruit all at the same time.

Maid of Orleans, the new double white jessamine, is a more available winter-bloomer than the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Potted now and kept at seventy degrees of heat, Maid of Orleans will bloom all winter, as white and fragrant as the waxen tuberose, and as full and double as a Camellia japonica.

WHAT TO DO IN NOVEMBER

DO not neglect to lay in a liberal supply of potting soil for winter use. There is hardly any window garden in which plants will not be found that need repotting before the opening of spring. Repotting should be attended to, like all other requirements of plants, at the time when needed. To neglect it at that time is to injure the plant seriously, and possibly permanently, for some plants never recover from a check of this kind. Make this a rule: *Do what needs doing as soon as you see what is needed.*

* * *

It is a good plan to look over the windows at which you propose to keep flowers before the weather becomes so cold that you cannot work to advantage out of doors. If there are cracks between sash and frame close them in some way. Cloth may be used after the fashion of "calking," or thin strips of molding can be fitted to cover the crevices. Small molding is flexible enough to allow of its being tacked in place in such a manner as to conform to any inequalities of the surface against which it fits. If the glass is loose in the sash reputty it.

* * *

It is also a most excellent plan to use a storm sash. This, if fitted snugly to the outside of the window frame, most effectually keeps out cold. Where it is used plants can be allowed to stand against the inside glass in the coldest weather without danger of injury, provided the temperature of the room is kept above the freezing point. Without a storm sash it will be absolutely necessary to remove plants from the glass in cold weather, as all leaves that touch it will certainly be frozen. The cost of such a sash is not great, and by storing it carefully during the summer it can be kept in good condition for years.

Bear in mind what has heretofore been said about giving fertilizers. Do not apply any to dormant plants. Wait for growth to begin. And when you begin their use, proportion the amount or strength of them to the condition of the plant. At first not much will be needed. As the plant develops increase the supply. But be satisfied with a healthy development. A plant that grows with great rapidity is nearly always weak, and a weak plant is always unsatisfactory after a little.

* * *

Procure seedling plants of calceolaria, cineraria, Chinese primrose, Primula abconica, Baby primrose and cyclamen for winter flowering. Do not attempt to make use of old plants, unless you have so renewed them by division of the roots that you have made practically new plants of them. This should have been done in spring, therefore it is now too late to do it.



OUR READERS' PERPLEXITIES

Wintering Roses and Chrysanthemums.—"I have tea roses which I would like to carry over winter. What shall I do with them? Also, how can I keep chrysanthemum roots over?" Take up the roses and pack them closely together in a box of soil. Keep in a cool place. A cellar will do, if not too warm and damp. When your chrysanthemums are done blooming cut off the old top. Set the pots away in the cellar, and give them no attention during winter. In March bring up the plants and water them. Place in a light window. In a short time they will send up sprouts. These can be cut away from the old roots when they have grown to a height of three or four inches and potted.



SNOWBALL

Fuchsias.—"Plants in tin cans. They drop leaves and buds, and look rusty. What's the reason?" I think the cause of trouble is that your plants are root-bound. An ordinary salmon or corn can, such as you say you use, is not large enough for a fuchsia after it is three months old. In order to grow good plants you must give considerable root room. As soon as the roots become cramped the leaves drop.

Plant for Name.—"Have a plant that I can't find a name for. If moneywort could stand upright and had a soft coloring it would look more like this plant than anything else I can think of." Perhaps your plant is Lysimachia punctata, a bushy variety of moneywort. This produces trusses of pale yellow flowers similar to those of moneywort, on stalks three feet high. It remains a long time in bloom, and is an excellent border plant. Possibly your plant is stonecrop, or sedum, of the crassulaceœ family. It would be impossible to decide without seeing a specimen.

Fuchsias from Cuttings.—"Can fuchsias be started from cuttings? If so, when?" Yes. Start them at any time when most convenient. The best method for the amateur is what is called the saucer plan. Fill a saucer or shallow plate with clear sand. Insert the cutting, and pinch the soil tightly about the base of it. Keep moist and warm until roots form. As soon as the plant begins to grow you may know that it has made roots. Then put into small pots of leaf mold and sand, and repot to larger pots as soon as the roots fill the first one.

Pelargoniums.—Allow these plants to remain rather dry early in the fall. Then repot, cutting away most of the top. As soon as they begin to grow keep in a light, cool window. Give no fertilizer during winter, but as spring approaches apply enough to produce a vigorous growth. Keep the plants free from insects if you want them to do well. Too much heat brings on a weak growth which is unfavorable to blossoming.

Trouble With Oleanders.—A correspondent writes that her oleanders are attacked by some kind of a worm that gnaws the bark of the stalk and eats the leaves. I would wash the entire plant with a strong soapsuds, scouring the stalks well to make sure of getting all the worms off. If this is not effective, try fir-tree oil.

Swainsonia.—"My plant grows, but does not bloom. Would it winter out-of-doors?" No, not at the North. If your plant is in a pot it possibly does not get water enough. It requires a good deal. The red spider often injures it. If it drops its leaves, you will generally find this pest on the underside of them. Remedy—shower or, what is better, *dip* your plants two or three times a week.

Wintering a Rose.—"I had a Coquette des Alps rose. In winter we wrapped it in straw. After uncovering in spring the top died off. New shoots sprang up from the roots. How shall I care for the plant this fall?" I would advise laying the bush down flat on the ground and covering it with dry soil to the depth of five or six inches.

Lawn Grass.—"What is the best seed for a lawn, and when should it be sown?" Get the lawn-grass mixture sold by all florists. It costs a little more than ordinary grass seed, but it is a great deal better for your purpose. Indeed, you cannot make a good lawn without it. It can be sown in fall—preferably in September—but spring is really the best time to do this.

Oleander Not Blooming.—The pot may be too full of roots. Not enough water is used, perhaps. It is impossible to say just why there is not a crop of flowers without knowing how the plant has been treated.

Grafting Geraniums.—These plants can be grafted, but it would be impossible for me to give the instructions an amateur would need to make a success of it, in this department. In fact, an amateur ought not to expect success in this line until after considerable experience. Any horticultural firm can send grafting wax.

Transplanting Roses.—"I have several roses growing in a box. They crowd each other. Can I remove some of them safely?" Yes. Disturb the roots as little as possible. Cut back the top at least half. Keep in the shade for a week or two, or until the plants show signs of growth. Then remove to a sunny location.

Name Wanted for Rose.—(Mrs. G. M.) I have seen the variety of rose which you describe, but do not know what the name of it is. I have found it in old gardens only, never at the nurseryman's. It is one of the good old sorts which deserve better treatment.

"Widow's Tears."—"I have a plant that some call 'widow's tears.' Others call it spiderwort. It is blue, with three queer leaf-like appendages below the flower. What is it?" It is probably spiderwort. There are several varieties having blue flowers, each flower having three petals.

Cannas.—Care for the roots of this plant as advised in "Seasonable Suggestions" a short time ago.





TWO VIEWS OF THE HOME OF B. A. MECKEL, EMLENTON, PENNSYLVANIA

In summer it is literally buried in vines and flowers.

Violets.—"Ought violets to be separated and replanted once a year?" Yes. Use only strong young plants. Do this in September, in order to secure best results.

Sago Palm.—If this plant starts its fronds well and then fails to mature them, there must be something wrong at the roots. I suspect deficient drainage.

Jasmine.—I would not trust this plant out-of-doors in winter. Lift it in fall, crowd the roots into a large box, and winter in the cellar.

Azalea.—Azaleas which have been put in the ground during summer in their pots can be left out until cool nights come.

Plant for Name.—(Mrs. J. M. R.) Specimen sent appears to be a variety of native pentstemon.

Night-Blooming Jasmine.—This plant is not hardy. Large plants can be wintered in the cellar.

Water Hyacinth in Winter.—Set the tub containing the plant in the cellar.

Plant for Name.—(M. E. C.) Acuba japonica. Grown for its foliage.

Crape Myrtle.—Winter in a cool but frost-proof cellar.

Anemones.—Cover deeply in winter.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER

I WANT to say to our many readers that I wish more of them would take the trouble to tell us about some of their experiences among the flowers. "In a multitude of counselors there is wisdom." Nearly every person who has grown flowers has found out something about them that perhaps her neighbor has not. If you have an experience which seems a little out of the ordinary to you, write us a letter, and tell us what it is. This department was planned for the express purpose of exchanging ideas, and I shall be delighted to receive a dozen letters about plants and their culture where one is received now, with a view to using them in this column.

A. W. S. writes:

"Last fall I purchased some of the winter-flowering kinds of oxalis. I am satisfied that this is one of the best winter plants we have. My plants were in bloom constantly. They brightened up the long winter days wonderfully. Oxalis lutea had bright yellow flowers. I counted thirty-five clusters on it at one time. In spring I found forty-one good-sized tubers in the pot. The pink kind—rosea, I think it is—is very pretty, but does not have as many flowers as lutea."

Lutea is good, but Buttercup is a great deal better, as its flowers are larger, and it sends up half a dozen flower stalks where any other variety that I have ever grown throws up one.

* * *

Here is what a California correspondent has to say about honeysuckles, as they grow there:

"I wish you could see the honeysuckles that screen our windows, and run along the veranda roof and up to the second story windows. They bloom half the year profusely, and during the other half of the year they have more flowers on them than I ever saw on a plant of the kind at the East. We begin to think that no one can know much about the possibilities of a plant until he sees it growing under Californian influences. What would you say to geraniums as large as a good-sized lilac bush at the East, and heliotropes eight feet across, simply a great mass of branches and flowers? But we have more wonderful things than these here. Our old plants seem to be new varieties as they grow here. Some of them get to be so large that they suffer by the change."



A BIT OF THE DWARF GARDEN OF H. F. WILBRODT
OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

It is rather tantalizing to read letters from California in winter time, when the snow is two feet deep on a level, and the



YELLOW CROCUS IN FULL BLOOM

thermometer goes down to twenty degrees below zero with us poor Easterners. But we try to think that the dwellers in the "land of sunshine" would be glad to enjoy some of our winter sports. I shall be glad to have this correspondent tell us more about the peculiarities of the West, at her convenience.

* * *

Mrs. W. E. F. writes very interestingly about one of our old flowers which has somehow dropped out of sight to a great extent of late:

"It is true, I think, as you have often said, that as much pleasure is to be derived from the cultivation of some of our common flowers as of those that are more rare and costly. It is equally as true that some of our common flowers are quite as beautiful as anything brought us from foreign lands. I had hollyhocks this season that were as double as roses, and as varied in coloring. All they lacked was fragrance. I read some time ago that our double balsams were as handsome as camellias, and that sometimes they were used as substitutes for those flowers. This seemed like a hard story to believe, but I had some in my garden this season which convinced me that what I read might have been true. The flowers were fully as large as any camellia I ever saw, and quite as rich in color, and of exactly the same form. I have a fair collection of flowering shrubs. I thought the handsomest of all was the Rose of Sharon. I had two groups, with five or six plants in each group. Late in July the flowers began to open, and all were not gone until frost came. They were of all colors from pure white to dark purple. I do not understand why these shrubs are not grown more."

In some localities the althea—which is the proper name of the shrub—is considered rather unreliable in winter. I have had it blossom in Wisconsin, but have never succeeded in bringing it through one of our winters. But through Ohio and Indiana, and along that belt, I think it would be found generally hardy, especially if some covering were given it in winter.

* * *

Mrs. E. A. Meating writes this charming letter about her garden in November:

"I take advantage of a rainy day to chat a little about the garden in November. A dreary theme, as a general thing, but not necessarily so. My garden is quite pleasant in November, but some, I grant you, are dreary enough. Those that depend principally on bedding plants for their attractions are dreary enough at this season. I passed such a one the other day, and it

looked as if the pigs had been turned in and allowed to root to suit themselves. The beds were in holes and heaps where plants had been taken up. Others had been killed by frost, and stood there black and unsightly. Old trellises stood about here and there, as if wondering what was expected of them, and disorder was everywhere. Now, I think that a garden, to be pleasant both spring and fall, ought to be what the Germans call a 'grass garden'—that is, there should be sward, with flower beds at one side or in the rear—a lawn on a small scale, in fact, with enough grass to serve as a background for the flowers to show themselves off against. Then there should be plenty of hardy things—Holland bulbs for spring, and late herbaceous plants for fall—something, in fact, for each season, so that the garden may have a charm the year round."

I quite agree with this correspondent. There is no good reason why the garden should be given up to unsightliness in winter. Go over it after the frost has killed the plants and cut them all away and burn the rubbish. Store away the trellises. Level the ground, if you take plants out of it. In fact, aim to have the place clean and trim at all times. As to the value of sward, it seems to me that there can be no two opinions about that. A neat lawn is the one thing that is of greatest importance in making a home attractive. It is that which gives the home picture a good setting. Let there be a good expanse of it between the house and the street, and on each side of the house, if possible. Keep the flowers and shrubs to the rear or the sides. On no account cut it up into flower beds. If I were obliged to choose between a lawn covered with beds of flowers and a lawn alone, with no chance for flowers anywhere, I think I would choose the latter. If I were going to have flowers scattered all over the yard I would not attempt to have any lawn, but I would give the entire place up to flowers. A stretch of cool green sward rests the eye on a hot summer day, and if there is nothing to interfere with it a small piece of it seems quite spacious, but plant shrubs all over it or make flower beds there, and you destroy its dignity.



A SET OF PRIZE IRIS

At the last annual exhibition of the California State Floral Society

THE WELL-ORDERED HOUSEHOLD

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A PRACTICAL WOMAN

Conducted by Martha Van Rensselaer

FOR some months the editor has been receiving many letters somewhat like the following:

"Your magazine is the grandest little bundle of beauty I have ever seen. Its editorial conduct is far above the average. We could not ask more of it in the departments now conducted in its pages, but nothing would add more to the usefulness of the magazine than a domestic science department, as suggested by the editor in the June number. The art of cooking is so much neglected and looked upon as a sort of drudgery, when in truth it is one of the finest arts our American women can master, and is the bridge to health and happiness. We so much need a magazine that will give practical help for women. HOME AND FLOWERS, as it is, needs only to be seen to be read, but, with a rightly conducted domestic science department it would be simply irresistible." MRS. ADA HAMITER.
Janssen, Arkansas.

There is no doubt that the great majority of the readers of HOME AND FLOWERS desire a department devoted to domestic science, or domestic engineering, as one clever woman puts it. Believing that the proper management of the home and its interests is the foundation upon which the life beautiful must be built, we take great pleasure in presenting this month the first number of such a department

For several years Cornell University has been conducting a Woman's Reading Course, as supplementary to the Farmers' Reading Course, the latter now having a membership of over 30,000 readers. This is a part of the university extension work, instituted at the university and supported by the legislature of the state of New York. Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, the editor of this Woman's Reading Course, who is in peculiarly close touch with the women of the farms and small towns throughout New York state, will hereafter conduct the housewives' department for HOME AND FLOWERS, under the title, "The Well-Ordered Household." This magazine, besides being the medium through which the valuable Cornell Housewives' Reading Course will be supplied to the country outside New York state, will give its readers the benefit of Miss Van Rensselaer's varied and eminently practical experience in dealing with the actual problems which face the women of the country.



MISS MARTHA VAN RENSSLEAR

Beginning with this number, Miss Van Rensselaer will conduct the entire housewives' department for HOME AND FLOWERS, and will answer any questions readers of the magazine may care to ask. If there is any problem of household economics in which you are especially interested, you are invited to write at once, stating your perplexity, to the Editor Woman's Department, HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio. You may expect to have your question answered in as early an issue of the magazine as possible. If you wish reply by mail, enclose a two-cent stamp. During the year such subjects as the following will be considered: 1. Saving Steps; 2. Home Sanitation; 3. The Best Way to Do Housework; 4. Gardening; 5. How to Furnish the Table; 6. Physical Education Applied to Housework. Following are Miss Van Rensselaer's words of introduction to the woman readers of HOME AND FLOWERS:

MISS VAN RENSSELAER'S INTRODUCTORY

THE editor says that HOME AND FLOWERS is to have a woman's department. Shall we have recipes for cake and pudding, advice to girls in love, fashion notes, suggestions upon how to feed the baby? These are all good and sometimes necessary. This magazine aims to show how to live the life beautiful even under difficulties. Fashions, recipes and advice are easily acquired, but the spirit in which they are carried out is the true indicator of the beautiful life, and the comfort which should be every woman's possession.

We shall go at once into the domain of the kitchen. We want to meet you there, chat over the dish-pan, and then, when the work is done, we may go out into the cool of the afternoon shade and talk over some other matters.

Is it worth while to look for beautiful living and high thought in the kitchen, or does such living belong only in the library and in my lady's drawing-room? We shall be governed by the principle that it is well to take culture into the kitchen and the kitchen into culture. "What we need most is not so much to realize the ideal as to idealize the real." Some good man of your acquaintance does a great deed, pleads his case brilliantly or performs so-called menial labor well. We are proud of his efficiency, but this is based, to a great extent, upon the conditions found in his home in the morning when he made preparations for his day's work. Womanly poise, a successful cup of coffee, oatmeal thoroughly cooked, mealy potatoes and bread that is wholesome and light have more than once been important factors in great achievement. It may be the wife or daughter who contributed to the success of the day, or it may be the maid in the kitchen whose breakfast was appetizing. Many a girl grows up with a longing for what she considers higher life than home life either for herself and family or in other homes. She looks longingly toward the factory in larger towns, where some companion to whom she may chatter will sit at her side. She wants freedom to spend her evenings as she desires. The idea of having many companions lends a charm to such a life, and seems to her misguided soul more delightful than the daily round in a kitchen, separated so far from social opportunities. Has she grown up in the country? She "likes people better than stumps."

Whether you are in the factory and long to breathe country air, or in the kitchen and are tired of the monotony of its routine, we ask for your co-operation in this department. It is not the editor's department; it is not the writer's. It is ours—ours to study how we, as women, can make the most out of life as it is about us, and ours to see how we may aid one another in doing this.

You must write us, then, addressing, Editor Woman's Department, HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio, in order that we may know you better and in order that you may be a part of this department.

Readers outside of New York state may be interested in the same line of study that twelve thousand women of that state are pursuing. The New York legislature makes an annual appropriation by which nature study is carried to the teachers and children of the state, and the scientific study of farming and the farm home is carried to men and women who are interested. This fund is administered by Cornell University under the extension department of the College of Agriculture, and is free to residents of the state. The Nature Study Course and a Farmers' Reading Course had been in progress some years when it was thought that the women should have a part in the work. A circular letter was sent to the farmers' wives of the state as an initial step. We print the letter. Will you not take it as addressed to you, and respond accordingly, if you are interested in the subject?

A Letter to the Woman in the Country

Ever since the inauguration of our Farmers' Reading Course it has been our plan to make it a partnership course between you and your husband. In all the vocations of life, there are none in which success depends so much upon the wife as in farming, and we never think of an unmarried farmer. Since you are such an important factor, we do not intend that you shall be left out of our plans for the farmer.

In doing this, we must ask you to help us. Every public speaker will tell you of the discouragements in addressing an audience when his words awaken no response. If the hearers cannot agree with him, he would much prefer that they talk back than go away ignoring what he has said. In our case, we want each one of you to talk back, even though you feel called upon to tell us we are wrong. We mean this in all seriousness, and hope that you will take us at our word.

The question now is, Which problem in

housekeeping shall we first take up for consideration? There are so many questions that it is hard to decide where to begin. To open the acquaintance, we must choose a topic that is common to the experience of all. Let us make it *Steps—The Housewife's Steps.* How many do you think you take in preparing a meal and washing the dishes? Have you any idea how far you travel? Count the number tomorrow when preparing breakfast. If you cannot count the whole number, count as long as you can and guess at the rest. Then tell us how many miles you travel each day, considering that 2,600 steps make a mile. As you probably prepare about a thousand meals each year, tell us how many miles of meal travel you make. I know of some women who, I am sure, have taken steps enough to circumnavigate the globe, and are not aware that they have ever done anything remarkable, either. This is just the point to which we wish to arouse your attention—that you are doing much more than you are aware of—and next we want to consider whether it has all been unavoidable. If we find that, in many instances, two steps could be made to do the work of three, there will follow a saving of thirty-three per cent—a saving which any manufacturer or merchant would seize with alacrity. I am sure you need such a saving as much as they.

I wish you would write us on this topic, for it will enable us to form an idea as to whether it is a profitable one for us to consider. However, lest you may be too tired by taking too many of these steps and cannot take time to write, I hope you will send us your address. By that we will know that you wish to hear what the others have to say.

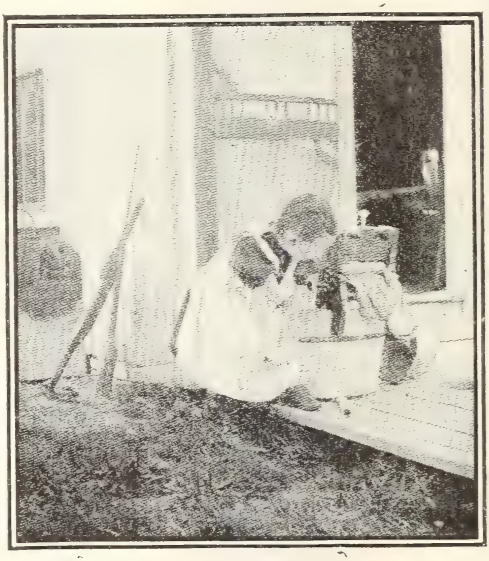
I think you understand that there is no cost to you, as all expenses are paid by an appropriation made by the state of New York.

Suggestions From Our Friends

In response to this, many letters were received containing valuable suggestions. We have taken the liberty to print extracts from a few of these letters here, believing that the experience of the writers will be of value to others:

Systematic mother brings up her daughter to save steps.—"The extra steps that we are obliged to take, make the spirit weak as well as the flesh. There are four little ones and one big one that are constantly calling me to step to their time, making it seem like trying to march to two-steps and waltzes. I was brought up by a systematic mother who had by long, hard experience learned to save the steps, and constantly enjoined her daughters to do the same, and make their heads save their heels. I have tried that for fifteen years and find it works well."

More work accomplished by forethought and when mind and body are at rest.—"When I awaken in the morning I do not rise immediately, but I plan the work of the day, and study to see how I may save steps and accomplish as much work. I find that if I go about my work thoughtlessly I travel over the same ground several times when it is not necessary. When I feel myself getting anxious, I try to relax mind and body, and



HER BUSY DAY

the work goes more smoothly and I accomplish more."

Transform drudgery into work that is joyful by looking on the bright side.—"To enjoy a car ride I must not confine my attention to counting the railroad crossings. I shall miss the flash-light glimpses of hill and vale, and the long stretches of fertile fields. Now, it seems to me the one thing that all workers need—perhaps farmers more than town's-people—is to keep above the thought of drudgery—to look beyond the toiling to the result, and so transform drudgery, which no one enjoys, into work; and when work becomes spontaneous, it is no longer under the law of necessity, but is joyful and free from strain and pain."

Necessary to rest the body by feeding the mind.—"As a class, farmers' wives are expected to do more work than any other housekeepers. We do our own washing, ironing, taking care of the milk, meat, chickens, which women of other callings do not do. We do our own sewing, making over an infinite number of old clothes to save the expense of new ones, as the cash, when the hired help is paid, is 'in the negative.' If you can make us understand that it is just as necessary to rest the body by using the mind a little to read—if the floor doesn't get scrubbed so often—you will do much good. I stopped to read your letter, with a table

full of dishes to wash, and a boy down with the measles."

Think more of the comfort of the family than to outdo the neighbors.—"Many of the unnecessary steps I take are caused by forgetfulness and in putting up things that someone else has left out of place. I find a great saving in having the stove near the sink and cupboards. A cupboard half way down the cellar stairs to put provisions in is better than going down the full length of the stairs. Two or three shelves on the side, that can be reached by just opening the door, will hold many things very conveniently. I wish housekeepers could be made to think more of the comforts and pleasures of their families, and less of trying to outdo someone else, and keep in the latest fashion."

Appreciation compensates for extra labor.—"One way that housewives may save many steps is to have one of those kitchen cabinets that hold all the flour, meal, spices, etc. Dare I say that the men can help more than anyone else to save steps? They can lighten our work by encouraging and praising us. If one of those lords of creation comes in and doesn't even say one word, but smiles, picks up the water bucket, and brings in a lot of wood, or takes up the ashes, how pleased we are! But if he comes in and takes the last drop of water out of the bucket that our poor tired hands have drawn and brought in, that doesn't save steps. Still we perhaps would be too tired to notice this, if he would only not say, 'I never come into this house but that the water bucket is dry!' If in taking the water, he would say, 'How nice of you to have water right here for me!' I really believe we would feel compensated for our extra labor."

Build the sink and tables high so as to avoid stooping.—"There should be hooks near the sink for the large dish-pan, the handled dish-cloth and a shelf of the height of the sink, which should be so high as to reach nearly to the housekeeper's waist so as to save her the painful stooping and also protect her from the slopping of water. A high stool should stand in every kitchen upon which the mistress can sit while compounding bread, cake and other foods, washing and wiping dishes and cleaning vegetables."

In the next issue of HOME AND FLOWERS we may be able to give you some suggestions for saving steps. In the meantime, let us hear from you, that we may have the benefit of your practical experience. Never mind if the sphere in which your work is small. It is a useful one. The woman who works out her household problems intelligently is chemist, physicist, physiologist, entomologist, botanist, artist, physician and minister. The Quaker poet may have felt this when he said,

"Her presence lends its warmth and health
To all who come before it.
If woman lost us Eden,
Such as she alone restored it."

AN IMPROVED RAILROAD CROSSING

"MILL NECK PARK" is a striking example of what can be done in the way of outdoor decoration and beautifying with the expenditure of a little time and trouble. This park is the work of Charles F. Wilkens, of Flushing, New York. Mr. Wilkens is one of the humblest of the employees of the Long Island Railroad. He is a flagman engaged to watch the crossings of the railroad at the Mill Neck road, an important highway that winds down along the north shore of Long Island just outside the limits of the Greater New York. Mr. Wilkens found much spare time on his hands this past spring. He loves nature, and the thing that suggested itself to him was to make his surroundings more inviting.

Just across the tracks from the little shanty that the railroad provided for him was a high and uninviting bank, overgrown with briers and underbush. He decided to make a park of this bank. He went to work with a pick and shovel and leveled the bank as far as the railroad's property extended. Then he laid out grass plots and flower beds. These beds are very artistic. Between the beds walks of white gravel were laid. Several little rockeries were built at convenient places. Then Mr. Wilkens made three or four rustic chairs and put them in the shady corners. The fame of Mr. Wilkens' pretty little park has spread widely.



THE WORLD BEAUTIFUL

A SURVEY OF CURRENT BETTERMENT EFFORT

Conducted by the Editor

Only the Sunny Hours

A DAILY journal of very large circulation, published in the second largest city in the country, lies before me. Picking it up (at random from a pile of periodicals), I count the items. Out of one hundred (exclusive of editorials, financial notes, "sports" and advertisements), fifteen may be fairly said to show that the world is growing more beautiful, pure, altruistic and beauty-loving, while twenty-nine tell of murders, scandals, suffering, impurity, oppression and ugliness —fifteen signs that the world is growing kinder, nobler, more beautiful to live in, twice as many that the clod and the lust of the flesh are still strong within us. The editorial page shows about an even selection of good and bad "signs," and the rest of the issue is made up of general items of what may be called an indifferent character—finances, sports, society notes, advertisements. And I have a suspicion that this is an unusually good showing.

Newspaper publishers always insist that they merely reflect the character of this old world's daily life and activity, and that, moreover, the reading public wants just what is given it in the daily chronicle of wrong and filth.

We refuse to believe either statement. It does not take very much of a student or an optimist to see that there is really more signs of uplift than ever before, that mankind understands beautiful living and beautiful surroundings better than ever before. And as to the people preferring the wrong and the filth, it is a well known fact that one of the most (financially) successful of the daily journals of the country has for its motto, "All the news that is fit to print." Because there is much depravity in the world is no reason for going over gruesome details about depraved people. Because the world is ugly, and most people show no great desire to beautify their corners of it, is no excuse for depicting, with photographic accuracy, every moral and physical blemish. Everybody knows these things exist. Everyone knows there are dirty stables, but it does not therefore follow that he cares to read vivid descriptions of them over his morning coffee.

HOME AND FLOWERS will endeavor to inaugurate a kind of a monthly newspaper on a new plan. It will record the principal facts of general current interest in the way of betterment and uplift, principally the signs of improved surroundings, for the very best in humanity can be developed, we believe, through uplifting, attractive environment. When a millionaire like Mr. Carnegie devises a scheme by which his millions can benefit the great mass of people esthetically, when a great railroad lays out large sums of money to beautify its stations and tracks, when there is a successful agitation for the improvement of rural schools—when any such evidence of esthetic progress takes place—HOME AND FLOWERS will tell its readers, and point out the significance of the happening, and its relation to the attainment of a more beautiful American life. The occurrences which show that wrong, impurity and ugliness still exist in the world will be left to the daily newspaper. This department, like the old sun-dial, will mark only "the sunny hours." There will be plenty to mark the storms.

"Making a life is a larger thing than making a living. Many a man has made a good living who has made a poor life. Some men have made splendid lives who have made very moderate or even scanty livings. It behooves us therefore to consider how we may add to our making of a living the making of a life."—Sunday School Times.

The Beauty of the Campanile

Why, asks a reader of HOME AND FLOWERS, was so much earnest and wide-spread regret manifested over the fall of the Campanile in Venice? What was the Campanile, and why did it become famous? The Campanile of Venice was one of the most famous structures of Europe, and one of the stones of Venice, as Ruskin called it. For more than a thousand years this lofty bell-tower stood guard over the city of canals. In the early days of the republic watchers peered from its tower looking for home coming vessels, and the news of many a victory was signaled to the citizens from its lofty summit. From it also four different bells were rung. One sounded at dawn to call the laborers, a second assembled the city officials, a third

A New Grand Rose Offer

EIGHT CHOICE KINDS FREE WITH A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION FOR HOME AND FLOWERS

WE will give Eight Choice Rose Plants, fully described below, absolutely FREE, to any person sending us $1 for HOME AND FLOWERS a year, provided no other premium is taken. These roses have been grown especially for us, and we can guarantee their quality. Shipments will be made promptly, carriage charges prepaid, and we stand responsible for safe delivery of the plants to our subscribers.

Now is the time to plant Roses in all the Southern states. The collection we offer was selected with the southern climate in view and contains the very best Roses for Fall planting. Bear in mind that with a year's subscription for HOME AND FLOWERS at $1 we give

THESE ROSES ABSOLUTELY FREE!



BALDUIN, OR RED AUGUSTA VICTORIA.—New Hybrid Tea Rose. This is a splendid new hardy constant-blooming rose. It is fully as large and almost as beautiful as the famous American Beauty, and much more hardy and productive. The bush is a strong healthy grower and a constant and abundant bloomer, every shoot producing a flower; it has thick leathery foliage and is remarkably free from all forms of leaf blight and rust. The flowers are of largest size, and fully double, seldom showing the centre. A fine red.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.—New Pure White Tea Rose. This beautiful Rose has not only a royal name, but is a royal Rose as well. We have white Roses that have elegant buds, but when full blown are not all that is desired. Then again, we have white Roses that are elegant when full blown, but have poor buds.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.—One of the startling new Roses of recent date. It has gigantic flowers with enormous magnolia-like petals; one of the handsomest and most effective of roses and very distinct. The color is pure white; blooms are borne in great profusion on stiff stems, with heavy foliage.

MADAM CAMILLE—A splendid Rose, extra large, full and sweet; clear rosy flesh, passing to salmon pink. Good free bloomer, very handsome.

MADEMOISELLE CECILE BERTHOD—A deep, rich golden yellow.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—The color is a French white, deepening to a rosy blush in the center. Its greatest value lies in its wonderful profusion of bloom, even the smallest plants being literally covered with flowers. Even in mid-summer a bouquet of splendid buds and open flowers can be obtained from this fine variety.

NEW TEA ROSE, BRIDESMAID—This splendid new Rose is a sport from the well-known and highly valued Catherine Mermet, which it closely resembles in size and beauty of form, and is much brighter and deeper in color. The flowers are very large and of fine, regular, full form, delightfully Tea-scented. Color a clear rose pink, with delicate crimson shading.

MAD. F. KRUGER—Named after the wife of **Oom Paul Kruger, President** of the late South African Republic. Fine large buds and flowers fully double and borne well up on strong vigorous bushes, color soft rose pink, elegantly shaded with crimson and amber; very handsome and showy and delightfully sweet.

HOME AND FLOWERS one year and the above Eight Roses, only $1, postage prepaid, to any address in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

An Even More Liberal Offer Send us $2 for the subscriptions of two of your friends—each of whom will receive the collection of eight roses if no other premium is taken—and we will give you the magazine a year and the eight Roses free of all cost. In other words, three yearly subscriptions for HOME AND FLOWERS and three Rose collections for only $2

This Rose Collection is Premium "100." Order by number. Remit by postoffice or express money order, bank draft or registered letter. We can use one-cent postage stamps—no others—but stamps and silver are always at the sender's risk. Address

Publishers HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio

called the council, and a fourth tolled the requiem of those condemned to execution. Historic memories hang all about the Campanile. Galileo made many of his wonderful observations from it; Napoleon, it is said, rode his horse half way up its inclined stairway. At its foot was the famous Loggia, or meeting place for the Venetian nobles, and near by the church where Frederick Barbarossa made his memorable submission to the pope. On one side is the world-famous Cathedral of St. Marks, and on the other the equally famous Doge's Palace. The Campanile was 325 feet high and built of brick, with a fine colossal gold statue of an angel on the apex of its pyramidal roof. No one who ever saw the Campanile, by day or night, will ever forget it. When the sun shone it looked pinkish like a fairy wand. At night it was generally illumined with red fire shooting upward into the darkness as though made of flame and dancing downward deep into the waves of the lagoon. Venice cannot afford to lose the Campanile—indeed, the world cannot. So it will be reconstructed. A steel core and weatherproof bricks will soon perpetuate this beautiful monument of tne former greatness of the Bride of the Sea.

"I think that blindness to beauty will draw down a kind of revenge one day. Who knows? Years ago men's minds were full of art and the dignified shows of life, and they had but little time for justice and peace; and the vengeance on them was not increase of the violence they did not heed, but the destruction of the art they heeded. So perhaps the gods are preparing troubles and terrors for the world again, that it may once again become beautiful and dramatic withal. For I do not believe they will have it dull and ugly forever."—William Morris.

Civic Improvement Convention

The third annual convention of the American League for Civic Improvement, held at St. Paul, Minnesota, September 24-26, registered the pulse of the betterment agitation. Delegates from the far West, the far South and the far East—from such widely scattered points as Portland, Oregon; Dallas, Texas; Princeton, New Jersey—met at this beautiful city of the far North, and heard the same inspiring story of town and country betterment from all over our vast land. A report of the convention appears on other pages of this issue of HOME AND FLOWERS, and the League promises a complete record of all the proceedings in an early number of *Civic Progress*.

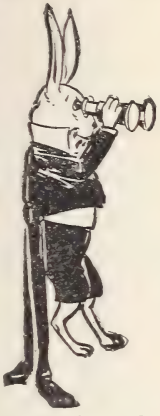
Most notable, perhaps, among the achievements presented at the convention were the rural improvement work recounted by Mr. O. McG. Howard, the playground movement which Miss M. Eleanor Tarrant has so patiently and successfully brought about in Louisville, Kentucky, and the phenomenal growth and progress of the St. Louis League for Civic Improvement, under the superintendency of Mrs. Louis Marion McCall and Mr. Earle Layman. HOME AND FLOWERS hopes to publish full illustrated accounts of these achievements in the near future.

The American League for Civic Improvement begins its third year of existence better equipped than ever for the great work before it. Springfield, Buffalo, St. Paul—each convention has registered a decided advance. The change of headquarters from Springfield to Chicago will give to the propaganda of the League a metropolitan tone and a wider appeal. The new organization, with Prof. Zueblin as its efficient corresponding secretary, and a field worker of the experience of Mr. E. G. Routzahn, cannot fail to make even greater progress in the future. At Chautauqua, next summer, the League will hold its deliberations before audiences composed of thoughtful, progressive minds from every section of the United States, who will carry back to their homes the seeds of endeavors which will blossom later into cleaner, more beautiful cities and a more exalted citizenship. Archbishop Ireland spoke truly when he said at St. Paul, "Yours is a sublime movement, and it is bound to succeed."

"Every father will do well to give his boy a piece of land to cultivate with the understanding that the returns shall be the boy's own, if he cultivates it well. Many a fine boy has left home and been ruined, simply because his hard-fisted father would not let him have something to call his own."

New Opportunities for Men of Wealth

A writer in a recent number of *The Atlantic Monthly* finds fault with the millionaires of today for lack of originality in their benefactions. Money, he says, appears to unnerve them. When they give it is in the same old way, for the same old purposes—of endowing a university, founding a college or church, or building a library. Why, he asks, does not some rich man hand his name down to deathless renown and bestow a perpetual benefit on his fellows by fathering some new movement for the general betterment, founding some educational system on



A REAL TREAT

FOR THE CHILDREN.



"MR. BUNNY = HIS BOOK"

"Mr. Bunny—His Book," is one of the finest books for children ever printed—just such a book as the little men and women delight to study and ponder over for hours at a time. It is from cover to cover, and on both covers—inside and out—of fascinating

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ADDRESS PUBLISHERS

HOME AND FLOWERS, SPRINGFIELD, O.

a new basis, or in some way making life better, fuller, higher for his countrymen?

The late Henry G. Marquand, president of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, may be fairly accorded exemption from this writer's criticisms. Mr. Marquand was a man of unusual taste, a lover of art in the very highest sense of the word, and a judge of rare powers of discrimination. His collection of the work of English portrait painters, of the pottery of the Hispano-Moresque period, and the great assortment of rugs, tapestries, porcelains, and terra-cottas, were always at the disposal of the public—many of them, indeed, were presented to public galleries and museums. During his later years Mr. Marquand gave almost all his time and vast means to a splendid pioneer work in public art instruction, a work which is now showing its fruition in the public beauty sentiment so wide-spread today.

The wealthy man of public spirit might realize, as suggested by the editor of *Harper's Weekly*, that good roads are essential elements of the success of libraries, universities, hospitals and churches. He might follow the example set by Mr. George Gould, who has just offered to bear one-third of the cost of improving the public highways in the vicinity of Lakewood, New Jersey. *Harper's Weekly* wisely remarks that

"gentlemen of great wealth who regard themselves somewhat in the light of trustees for the proper administration of the fortunes their wisdom and energies have built up, cannot find a better field for their expenditures than in making these possible. A library of magnificent architecture and superbly equipped with the stores of learning, set off in a forest, would be of little avail were the paths leading thereto but trails and the highways hub-deep with mud. The congregation at a sublime cathedral would be small indeed were the approaches built of mire or sand, and the beautiful philanthropy of the hospitals would go for naught if the avenues leading to their doors, through their unscientific construction, but added to the pain of those brought thither to be cured. . . A good public road is not only pleasant to look upon and to ride over, and in the manner of its keeping an indication of good or bad government, and therefore a useful lesson in civics, but, beyond all else, it is also an auxiliary of such import to all other public benefactions as to leave them practically worthless without it."

If any millionaire is really pining for suggestions as to how he can best distribute his surplus wealth, the American League for Civic Improvement stands ready to supply such suggestions gratis and at short notice.

"Somebody says that politeness is like an air-cushion—there may be nothing in it, but it eases our jolts wonderfully."

Picking Flowers in the Parks

The address of President Charles F. Eliot, of Harvard University, at the recent convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, at Boston, was a strong and convincing plea for more and better recreation opportunities. Good parks and good roads and an intelligent use of them, he urged, are essential to an exalted citizenship. Dr. Eliot even advocated the revolutionary idea of permitting park visitors to pick flowers and berries. So valuable is this privilege, he declared, that "it is better to run some risk of the extermination of desirable growths, than to prohibit picking. . . . Some fragrant things ought to be carefully raised in the parks expressly for the enjoyment they give to the people."

"To be honest, to be kind—to earn a little, and to spend a little less, to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence, to renounce when that shall be necessary and not be embittered, to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation—above all to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy."—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Why Not An American Country Estate?

Commenting on this address of President Eliot, *The Chronicle*, of Brookline, Massachusetts, makes a plea for the beautiful family estate, and its perpetuation. President Eliot declared that public parks are destined to furnish almost the only opportunity for most Americans to enjoy country life, owing to the difficulty of creating a beautiful family estate in this country and of transmitting it from generation to generation. He knew of only one such estate even in the neighborhood of Boston. *The Chronicle* deprecates the practice of American wealthy city men of spending vast sums of money on estates, in the Berkshires, the Adirondacks, in South Carolina, visiting them for a short period in the summer only, and eventually parting with them "because these baubles are regarded as places to be resorted to for recreation and change, not in any sense family homesteads." The English idea of fine old estates improved by generations of occupancy and transmitted from father to son does not seem to be in favor or even possible here. But we quite agree with our Massachusetts contemporary when it says:

"A handsome country estate contributes to the happiness of the people, in that it educates the popular taste, and in that it increases the fondness of the masses for wholesome out-of-door living. . . . The public

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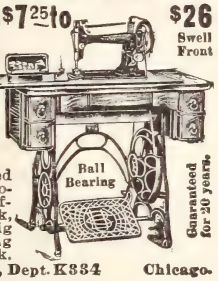
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parks were originally copied after them. The owner of a handsome private estate, in fact, ought to feel that he is under an obligation to transmit it unimpaired to a successor, and that by so doing he is conferring a substantial benefit on the community."

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"In the great works of architecture we recognize the divine spirit and reverently bow before it. Who cannot feel the sublime power in Notre Dame of Paris? Who does not worship before Reims? Petty cares sink in the serene presence of the Capitol at Washington."—The Craftsman.

The More Beautiful New York

New York is evidently really awaking to a realization of the fact that, if she would retain her proud position as the first of American cities, she must lead in the movements of the time for betterment, as well as in the race for aggrandizement. Even with her fine natural advantages, it will take some years before the vast plans for civic beautifying now fully under way will be evident to the world at large. But New York is gradually bringing to pass a number of small though significant improvements in her civic life. A few of the accomplishments recorded in the newspapers of the month past are:

President Cantor, of the Borough of Manhattan, in his last quarterly report to the mayor, suggested the appointment of a commission of leading artists, architects, sculptors and civil engineers to draw up a comprehensive plan for improving the appearance of the city, as the McMillan Commission is doing in Washington. Among the definite suggestions he makes is the establishment of a naval park in Blackwell's Island and the removal of the penal and sanitary institutions now located there, permanent public baths and the repairing of all streets in front of schools, hospitals, public institutions, with sheet asphalt, to insure quiet. Most of the newspapers heartily approve these ideas, and they will probably be carried out. The mayor and his advisors are in favor of establishing "isles of safety" at street crossings where traffic is heaviest; some have already been established. Assistant Sanitary Superintendent F. S. Dillingham, of the Board of Health, is conducting an earnest and successful campaign for adequate, clean public baths. The Citizens' Improvement League of Brooklyn, a new organization, has offered generous prizes for attractive front and back yards. An elaborate campaign for the remodeling and better care of already existing parks and the establishment of new ones, originated by the Municipal Art Society and vigorously pushed by the Woman's Municipal League, is now in full swing. "The Grand Boulevard and Concourse in the Bronx" has been begun, to connect a string of beautiful parks extending to the northernmost limits of the city. Park Commissioner Young, of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, is opening out and improving all the park lands in these boroughs. The 2,000,000 children of the metropolis claim much attention. The opening up of the public school roof-playgrounds has been a signal advance. It has been an instant success. Six schools are now utilized for this purpose, and others are being opened. The children are made thoroughly at home, and the policeman is kept in the background. All is music, laughter and the rush of childish play.

Children's libraries are another fine feature of New York's betterment campaign. Two are already established, and several of the great libraries now have "a child's librarian," who waits on the little people and selects and advises upon different courses of reading for them. Mrs. Henry Parson's city farm for children is also a unique feature. To give city children practical instruction in gardening and to interest them in outdoor life is the aim of the movement, and already one city park has been set aside for the purpose.

Commenting on this esthetic campaign in New York, *The Outlook* says:

"It is impossible to secure in American cities the uniformity which exists in Paris, because Americans will not accept the restrictions which make the imposition of such uniformity possible; but it is possible to educate American public opinion to such a degree that no man will wish to build an ugly structure, or, if he is willing to build such a building, he will not dare to face the judgment of his neighbors."

An authoritative and graphic account of what New York is doing in the way of making itself more beautiful will be given in HOME AND FLOWERS for December, in the form of an interview obtained by Harry Steele Morrison with Mayor Seth Low.

Though our life may be but one small thread in the fabric of the divine purpose, we must weave it in smooth and true, lest God's pattern thereby fail of perfection.

Apropos of Vacations

Among some of the great forces of our time and country which the editor of *The World's Work* regards as "proper subjects for

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grateful holiday reflections," are these (we quote):

"The practical art of living healthfully and well is acquired every year by an increasing multitude. The sanitary conquest over ignorance and neglect goes on at a rapid rate. The American children of today have not only a better chance of healthful life than the children of any preceding generation had, but they have also a more natural childhood; more of them grow up close to nature; more of them have good training and a fair start in life. So, too, the building-up of American womanhood goes on. A saner and better balanced and more cheerful social life exists in almost every part of the land than existed a generation ago. . . . So, too, goes on the building-up of good family stocks in our democracy—a greater and greater pride in good breeding."

The editor of *The Clinic*, a medical journal, while agreeing that we have much to be thankful for as a people, doubts whether we will ever really understand how to take a vacation, or realize why we should take one at all. He refers sarcastically to a friend of his, a manufacturer, who died because he refused to take time to live. One day, as this man was rushing from one part of his factory to another, says the M. D., "ready to blow someone sky-high for not pushing more pig-iron into plowshares, one of his weakened arteries burst, and the doctor who was called only charged for one visit. A large and elegant funeral followed, and the factory opened the following morning."

Don't waste any time, for time is money, is his comment.

"Eat when you have to, and get back in ten minutes. There is always some new patent medicine on the market warranted to do the work of the stomach. Keep a bottle in your pocket and save the time necessary for mastication sufficient for digestion. What's the stomach anyhow but a bag to hold stuff in? Sort of a warm-cold-storage cell. And didn't a doctor cut out a whole stomach once, and didn't the man (or was it a woman) live several weeks?

"Eat, drink and sleep on the jump, and leave the idea of vacations to school children. If someone says you need a rest, why go to Europe, cram three months' sightseeing into three weeks, carry on all your business by cable, and skip back by the fastest boat to be found.

"That's the way to live! There is nothing slow about us. If you don't sleep well, take bromides or chloral. If you are constipated so your bowels become as hard as a bag of potatoes, take physic. The pill men are great advertisers, and of course you want to patronize those who hustle. . . . These ideas of natural laws and hygienic living and physical culture and mental control, etc., are all poppycock, anyway. They are suitable for old maids and vegetarians, but the idea of a hustler studying such things! Might as well ask such a man to study Browning. The very idea is preposterous, that there is any relation between eating, drinking, breathing, sleeping and exercise, and one's condition of health. It is one of those crank ideas. Above all, don't waste any time this summer on a vacation. It is a terrible loss of time, and time is money."

With proper allowance for the medical editor's perturbed state of mind, is he not, after all, very nearly correct in his diagnosis?

"Beauty is God's handwriting, a wayside sacrament."—Milton.

Bird and Plant Protection

The French naturalist who declared that, without the insectivorous birds, man could not inhabit the earth after nine years, would rejoice at the international agreement just made for the protection of the feathered friends of man. On March last, in Paris, representatives of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Austria and Greece, and several principalities, signed an agreement to protect the birds useful to agriculture. Germany is expected to join the league soon. The protection in the case of the most useful birds is to be absolute at all seasons, covering eggs and nests as well as birds. Ravens, magpies and jays, however, must look out for themselves. Where stands the United States of America in this matter?

Perhaps we can plead extenuation for neglecting the birds in the fact that we now have "The Wild Flowers Preservation Society of America," while Europe has no such organization.

This society has been founded for the praiseworthy purpose of doing for our wild flowers what the Audubon Society has done for the birds. It is feared that many varieties of the American flora are actually in danger of extermination. It is proposed to form chapters of this new society in the public schools of cities and towns. Through leaflets and elementary instruction in botany, the children may acquire still further interest in nature study. At the same time they may be taught how to bring home from their excursions in the country specimens of plant life so culled as not to destroy the parent vegetation. The Cornell Nature Study lessons carried on by "Uncle John" Spencer, through *Pets and Animals* (Springfield, Ohio) are doing much to aid in this good work.

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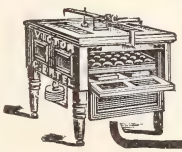
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There are no "trusts" in the publishing world. The business is one of eminent respectability with which any person may be proud to be connected. The greatest educational work of the age is being done by publications like those of this Company. At the same time, there is no other legitimate business, where all element of chance is eliminated, which has a greater earning capacity. There are publishing houses which ten years ago had a very small business that today earn liberal dividends on a capitalization of ten million dollars each. The opportunity to invest in a business of pleasing connections and refining influences, where the investor may feel perfectly sure as to safety and expect large returns, is an unusual one, and deserves careful consideration.

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The present business of THE FLORAL PUBLISHING COMPANY is conservatively estimated to be worth $100,000, though the capital invested is only $50,000. In other words, the stock-holders of the Company have been paid satisfactory dividends while the business has been growing until it is worth two dollars for every one dollar invested. The principal publications of the Company are **Home and Flowers** and **Pets and Animals**, with an aggregate circulation of almost 100,000 copies per month. Three other minor but quite profitable journals published by the Company have a combined circulation of over 60,000 copies. All these periodicals are high-toned and popular, with a large advertising patronage. Arrangements have been made recently whereby, under lease of "The Chautauqua

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This large addition to the business of the Company as well as the constantly increasing demand for its other publications requires additional capital to be handled to the best advantage. By having sufficient capital to get out its publications in large editions and to take advantage of all cash discounts, a publishing house may very materially decrease the cost of production and equally increase its profits. Not a dollar of the new capital sought will be spent on uncertainties, but every cent devoted to development work, the profitable nature of which has been proved by actual experience. The present stockholders of the Company are practical business men of large experience. This list includes names of prominence in banking, mercantile, professional and educational worlds, as well as of practical publishers, and will be sent to anyone interested.

Facts and Figures for the Asking

The management of the Company wishes to sell the stock now offered, to a number of desirable persons of moderate means who live in various sections of the country, thereby widening the field of the business and interesting a large number of communities in its success. There is little doubt that the issue of $25,000 of the stock which has been authorized will be over-subscribed, now that it is offered to the general public. In that event, investors of small amounts, whom investigation shows to be desirable additions to the list of stock-holders, will be given preference. For obvious reasons, no detailed figures are given in this advertisement, but we have them, and will be glad to furnish them to you if you are seriously contemplating the purchase of stock. We can show you that this Company has an earning capacity of many thousands of dollars per year—that it can be made to pay annual dividends in excess of 20 per cent. The stock is fully paid and non-assessable. Shares are $100 each and are always sold at par.

THE FLORAL PUBLISHING COMPANY has made money ever since it was started and is still making money. With additional capital it can make more money and make it faster and that is what it proposes to do. It is seeking to continue its money-making on a more extensive scale, and offers you the opportunity of participating in the profits. If you have money to invest, let us hear from you.

to D. J. THOMAS, President,

COMPANY, Springfield, Ohio.

THE FARMER BOY'S INHERITANCE

By Lee McCrae

THE average farmer boy seems born into the world merely to help his father, with no past, no future, no change—except the change of the seasons and a few dimes in a cigar box. Early and late he may be seen working alongside of the hired men, who become his tutors in language, manners, and ideas, straining his small muscles ambitiously to do the tasks they do. When he comes in at night there are the chores, leaving no time, strength, nor desire for play, such as every boy should have.

But he glows with pride when at the supper table, before his mother, the "hands," and the rest of the children, his father tells how much Tommy did that day, and how he is almost as much help as a man. Result: He resolves to do still more tomorrow, and waits just long enough to doctor his latest stone-bruise before going to bed, where, in spite of growing pains and aching muscles, he falls asleep as soon as his head touches the pillow.

There are few vacations in Tommy's life, except Sundays and Fourths of July, and, though he never heard the word monotony, he realizes its meaning, and begins to turn his eyes toward the nearest town, where he thinks every day is Fourth of July. With a heart full of awe and envy, he gazes at the far-off, misty spires, little dreaming that there is toil and privation beneath them, too; not knowing how bitterly cold it may be in full view of chandeliers and grates. Soon, alas, the city becomes his heart's Mecca, and the story is quickly told.

To be sure, there is the district school, where he must spend the winter days, for the reason, he thinks, that there are no chores to be done in winter time. The teaching is frequently dull and poor; the sudden change from overwork to listless idling on a hard bench is always too great a change for Tommy, and to get even with the world and amuse himself he sets about making the teacher's life a burden—and succeeds.

Such are the dangerous conditions that too often surround our farmer boys, stunting their growth, dwarfing their minds, perverting their ambitions, and ruining their morals. God help the farmer who thinks more of his stock and crops than the growing manhood at his elbow!

But they need not be such. The remedy lies in his own hand. Let the boy work, but only so many hours a day. Let him have the entire responsibility of a plot of ground or a part of the stock, allowing him the greater part of the earnings therefrom. He deserves some compensation for his labor, and a little money of his own will make him feel that farm work pays. Then without the constant temptations to spend that surround the town boy, his pile will grow, teaching thrift in a wordless but most emphatic way.

But let him have ideas besides those of money getting. Give him practical lessons in horticulture and the raising of small fruits; he could start a vineyard or a strawberry patch of his own; he might try bee-keeping or have a few sheep to care for and pet. Whatever his work, he must have some current literature if he would grow up with a larger horizon than the area of the farm.

Few and poor indeed are the homes today that have no papers, but often they are papers that do not appeal to a boy or are not fit for him to read.

See to it that he is not "devouring the husks which the swine—human swine—do eat," when there is plenty of whole-wheat bread to be had for a song. Last, but not least, open his eyes to the beauty about him, and the unlimited possibilities for more beauty on the farm. He will delight in laying out and keeping up the paths and roadway if he is taught how and once sees the result of such labor.

Once a little girl heard a visitor exclaim, pointing to a tree in the meadow that the child had "seen without seeing" all her life, "What a picture tree it is!" Long she pondered the queer sentence until its meaning dawned on her, and she began looking for picture trees and hills and meadows on every side.

When boys are not overworked, when they are taught to appreciate their homes and to make companions of their books if there are no others, when their ambitions have some outlet and they have their interest in the interest of the farm, then and then only will the cities cease to attract, and the farmer boy inherit his full and high estate.

All friends of HOME AND FLOWERS should help us to introduce the magazine into new homes. Tell your friends and neighbors about our magazine. See premium offers made elsewhere.

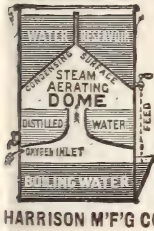
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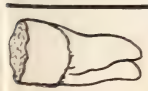
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Genuine Cards, with Agt's Big outfit & finest Sample Book, ALL 2 CENTS. BUCKEYE CARD CO. Laceyville, Ohio

THE STORY OF THE DAHLIA

Translated from the German by Lawrence B. Fletcher

THE dahlia, as we know it, is a work of art, like its near relative, the chrysanthemum, and many other "florists' flowers."

In 1784, Vincent Cervantes, director of the botanical garden in the city of Mexico, sent to Cavanilles, the director of the Madrid botanical garden, a plant unknown to botanists. It was a tall, spindly affair, with nodding little flowers, each of which had a yellow central disk surrounded by five or six red or orange petals. Cavanilles called it Dahlia, in honor of the recently deceased Swedish botanist, Dahl. But when the plant came to Germany, where the name dahlia had already been given to another plant, the botanist Wildenow conferred upon the newcomer the name Georgina, by which name it has been universally known in Germany until within recent years. This name was given in honor, not of George III. of England, as has been commonly assumed, but of a Russian explorer named Georgi. Dahlias were great rarities in Europe until Humboldt and Bonpland brought back a quantity of seed on their return from Mexico.

Botanists and gardeners soon noticed the extraordinary facility with which the color of the flowers could be varied, and their interest increased when the first double dahlia was produced in 1808. Then arose a keen rivalry in the production of new varieties of form and color among the English and German florists. Prizes amounting to hundreds of dollars were offered for the finest new sorts. In Germany, as recently as the '70's, three or four dollars was sometimes paid for one flower.

The English florists took the lead in the development of the dahlia until about 1835, after which they were hard pressed by the Germans. In 1836 one of the latter exhibited 200 varieties, mostly of his own production. Alexander von Humboldt, who had watched the dahlia's triumphal progress with keen interest, was astounded by the effect of cultivation on the one time modest field flower of Mexico.

The florists' lists of thirty years ago contained about 2,000 varieties of dahlias, and the whole number of varieties produced up to the present time is between 5,000 and 6,000. These are not all in existence, however, as many even of the most celebrated soon died out.



A CORNER OF BOSTON'S NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL

Free to Ladies

One Full $5.00 Treatment of Dr. Mary Lock's Wonderful Home Remedy Mailed Free to Every Lady.



TWO OF AMERICA'S GREATEST LADY SPECIALISTS.

Cures every form of Piles, Female Weakness, Displacements, Leucorrhea, Suppressed or Painful Periods, etc. We have decided to send one grand $5.00 treatment free to every suffering woman in order to quickly introduce in every city, town and hamlet in the U. S. Address Dr. Mary Lock Co., 1132 Englewood Station, Chicago, Ill. The above offer is genuine. We ask no questions or references of any kind. Every lady who writes, stating she is a sufferer from piles or female weaknesses, or both, will be sent by return mail free a full $5.00 treatment with special letter from the doctor. Write to-day. Remember this is not a patent medicine but a full three-course treatment.

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ANY INSTRUMENT

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Piano, Organ, Violin, Banjo, Guitar or Mandolin

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World Mfg. Co., 97 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

SURE CURE FOR ALL STOMACH TROUBLES. **Free** information and 32-page booklet sent at once. SIMARUBA, the great Stomach and Nerve Tonic, guaranteed to cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, etc., where all others fail. Write today. UTOPIA MED. CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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Fit your bed with a Quilted Mattress Pad and keep it in a cool and sanitary condition. A sound, refreshing sleep on hot nights will be made possible.

These pads are made of bleached muslin, both sides quilted, with pure white wadding of the best grade between. They wash perfectly.

Good as new after laundering, and the low cost places them within the reach of all.

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SPECIAL OFFER TO READERS OF HOME AND FLOWERS GOOD FOR NOVEMBER.

A BEAUTIFUL IMPORTED CHINA TEA SET
(56 pieces)

or Toilet Set, Parlor Lamp, Clock, Watch, and many other articles too numerous to mention, **FREE,** with club order of 20 lbs. of our **New Crop Tea, 60c. a lb.,** or **20 lbs. Gt. Am. Baking Powder, 45c. a lb.** This advertisement **must accompany** order, either by mail or at store.

The Great American Tea Co.
31 and 33 Vesey Street,
P. O. Box 289 NEW YORK



A BACK PORCH GARDEN

Photograph by G. S. White, Scotland Neck, North Carolina.

The Legend of the Gentian

BY E. M. BARRETT.

THE fringed gentian is a beautiful blue flower found in low places. It has the peculiarity of closing in the afternoon and opening in the morning. The closed gentian is also blue and beautifully fringed, but it never opens.

It is said that the queen of the fairies was out very late one night, and sought shelter in a sleeping gentian. The flower was indignant at being disturbed in its slumber, and demanded the name of the intruder. "Open, it is the queen of the fairies," was the reply. The flower insolently replied that the queen could find plenty of places to sleep without disturbing a poor gentian. So the queen tried again and with better luck, as the next gentian was so moved by the entreaties of the dainty little queen that it opened its heart for her reception. At the dawn of day the queen awoke refreshed, and blessed her hospitable little friend, giving it only the power to open to the glowing sun. The other gentian was doomed to sleep on forever.

My Horse-Muzzle Flower Basket

BY G. MARGARET GRAY.

When I was a mere child I loved to go to the hillsides down by the creek and gather mosses and wild flowers. I used to put them in wire horse muzzles that father used on his horses to keep them from eating the young corn when plowing it.

First, I put the moss in nicely without leaving a hole where the earth could get through, then the rich woodland soil. Around the edge I would plant common wood ivy and in the center some sweet little wild flowers. They would look very sickly for a while, and I always hung them in the nice cool shade of an apple-tree back of the kitchen. In a week or two they would be "as flourishing as a green bay-tree," and I would proudly carry them out onto the front porch and hang them in the most conspicuous places. You have no idea what pretty ornaments they made.



Earn a PREMIUM easily by selling what the people want and will buy again.

We offer free to ladies or girls hundreds of useful and beautiful articles for selling a few boxes of "Mother's Salve" at 25 cts. a box. The greatest cure known for Catarrh, Croup and Colds. Needed in every home and therefore easy to sell. Frank Rainie, M. D., of Manistique, Mich., says: "Mother's Salve is all right; I prescribe it for my patients." For healing cuts, burns, sores, piles, etc., it has no equal. Don't sell trash, sell an article of merit and see how quickly you can earn a Lamp, Tea Set, Chair, Rug, Umbrella, Hat, Skirt, Waist, Collarette, Opera Glass, Watch, Musical Instrument, etc. 48-page illustrated catalogue of reliable goods free. **No Money Required In Advance,** just send your name and address and we mail six 25c. boxes with list of articles and full instructions. If you can not sell them you can return—no harm done. MOTHER'S REMEDIES CO., 79 Canal St., CHICAGO.

OUR PREMIUMS ARE ALWAYS THE BEST

Mrs. S. P. Allen, of Voca, Texas, writes: "I had been troubled with Catarrh for nine years, when I was requested by one of your agents to take the agency and also to try Mother's Salve. I sent for the remedies and at once began to use the Salve, which has cured me. I have been selling the remedies about eighteen months and have yet to hear of the first complaint. I have received from you a fine 56-piece tea set, 2 sets silver knives and forks, 1 nice table lamp and all of them much nicer than you described them." Your most faithful agent.



PEACH TREES Fine, stocky, hardy, grown on the bank of Lake Erie two miles from any peach orchards and free from borers and all other diseases. Large stock of **Pear, Plum, Apple, Cherry, Etc.** Immeuse supply of small fruits. Headquarters for

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40 Acres Hardy Roses. 44 Greenhouses of Palms, Ficus, Ferns, Roses, Geraniums, Etc. Mail size postpaid. Direct deal saves money. Try us. Valuable Catalogue Free. 49th Year. 1000 Acres.

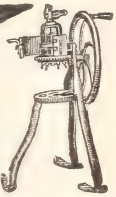
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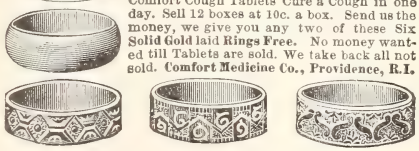


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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists



4 for 10 cents

Send your name, address and 10 cts at once and we will send you four 7-inch Hemstitched Doilies, all different designs; also our new illustrated catalog of **Fancy Work Novelties and Handkerchiefs.** All for 10 cts.

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Sell 20 Mineral Lamp Wicks at 5 cents each; no Trimming, Smoke or Smell. We **Trust You 30 days;** when sold send money and we send 2 Rings or choice from big list premiums. **MINERAL WICK CO., Providence, R. I.**



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Seamless **Foot Warmer** Shoes, wooled Hand Woven. Endless comfort. I mail ladies sizes at $1.25, mens 1.40. New adjustable Window Plant Rod Order list. **W. H. Dick,** Mfr. **Dansville, N. Y.**



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1427 Silk Fringe Cards, Love, Transparent, Escort & Acquaintance Cards, New Puzzles, New Games, Premium Articles, &c. Finest Sample Book of Visiting & Hidden Name Cards, Biggest Catalogue. Send 2c. stamp for all. OHIO CARD CO., CADIZ, OHIO. **CARDS**

SUNSHINE EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

[All communications relating to "Sunshine" should be addressed to Mrs. Jessie Mackenzie Walker, 1943 North Eleventh street, Kansas City, Kansas.]

Have you had a kindness shown,
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone,
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

As the days grow shorter and the thermometer hovers in the region of zero, the average family becomes increasingly dependent upon itself. In summer, trees and flowers and birds conspired with Old Sol to diffuse sunshine. Instead of being the all in all, the home atmosphere was, in a sense, but one of several factors in the production of happiness. Suppose some of the home folks were selfish, grumpy, or even downright cross, God's blessed out-of-doors offered a delightful retreat—one could run away and forget. In autumn, everything is different. Out-of-doors things are no longer inviting; naked branches shiver in the moaning wind, drizzling rains beat down with a chill that numbs the heart; everything is dreary. Instinctively we seek comfort within. We feel the necessity of doing something to make up for the loss of summer sunshine, and so we set up a plant for the manufacture of warmth and brightness; we light fires, trim lamps, and draw the curtains.

So far, so good. But are not these things, material warmth and light, after all comparatively unimportant factors in the production of home happiness? Have you never felt chilled at your heart while seated before a blazing fire in a cosy room? And has joy within never illumined the darkness of a black night for you, so that you were bathed in light? O, it is truth that the real things are not the material: the impalpable, the invisible it is that are really the real things. Important as are heat and light, they are utterly insignificant when compared with love and faith, kindness and unselfishness. It is these that are the potential factors in the making of home sunshine.

We are all more or less conscious of the importance of so-called trifles and of the infectiousness of moods, and yet we fail to realize their far-reaching influence. The Japanese consider it ill-bred to exhibit grief or anger; they think it selfish to thrust one's sorrow or misfortune upon others. Would it not be well if we took a leaf out of their book and conned the lesson well for use at home?

"Mary got up on the wrong side of the bed this morning," sighed a troubled looking mother, as her daughter flounced out of the room in a pet, "and the whole house has been in a ferment all day."

Two ladies had been calling upon a friend who had lost her only son a few months before. As they walked home, one said, "I am awfully sorry for Mrs. Taft, but, do you know, I can't help thinking she is selfish. She makes the house a veritable tomb with her grief and her tears, and it is not fair to her husband and the other children."

"The coffee is A1, Mollie, and the chop cooked to perfection," said a husband to his wife at breakfast. Then, as he bade her good-by, "Let me tell you a secret. When a man's wife gives him a good send-off in the morning he is armed for the day." Next door to this home the husband drank his coffee in silence, and frowned because the children's chatter disturbed his enjoyment of the morning paper.

The offices of Sunshine are many. One is to call attention to the tremendous importance of flooding the home with the warmth and light of love—love smiles, love words, love deeds.

It is pathetic to know how many hearts are simply starving for love. I read a little while ago of a wife whose heart-hunger found expression in a request for "just one letter like you used to write when we were sweethearts." About the same time I read of a husband who thought to win a word of approbation from a cold wife by having the whole house decorated during her absence for the summer. On returning her first



MADE $105 THE FIRST MONTH

writes FRED. BLODGETT, of N. Y. J. L. BARRICK, of La., writes: "Am making $8.00 to $8.00 every day I work." MRS. L. M. ANDERSON, of Iowa, writes: "I made $3.80 to $6.50 a day." Hundreds doing likewise. So can you. $5.00 to $10.00 daily made plating jewelry, tableware, bicycles, metal goods with gold, silver, nickel, etc. Enormous demand. **We Teach You FREE!** Write—offer free.

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or Life and Scenes in the National Capital. Magnificently illustrated, low in price, *no competition*. Any man or woman can easily earn $75 a month. *Outfit free.* We pay freight, give credit, extra terms, exclusive territory. Address

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The only poison not dangerous to handle. Acts quickly, no mixing, no soiling of dishes, no trouble. Kills every time. Die in open air seeking water. Put in rat holes, linen closets, etc., without soiling anything. Rats and mice leave choicest grain and food for it. Why take risk of mixing poison?

Ask your druggist. If he hasn't it, send us 20 cents for one full size box, or 50 cents for three boxes, postpaid.

The Rat Biscuit Co., Dept. D, **Springfield, Ohio.**

ASTHMA

CAN BE CURED BY THE

Kola Plant



The Kola Plant.

A New and positive Cure for Asthma has been found in the Kola Plant, a rare botanic product of West African origin. So great are the powers of this new remedy that in the short time since its discovery it has come into almost universal use in the Hospitals of Europe and America for the cure of every form of Asthma. The cures wrought by it are really marvelous. Among others Mr. C. B. Slade, Los Angeles, Cal., writes March 8, 1902, that Himalya saved his life, and through his recommendation thirty-five or forty others have been cured by it. Mr. W. O. Coblentz, No. 7 La Salle St., Cleveland, O., writes that he suffered for years until Himalya cured him. Physicians and change of climate did him no good. Mrs. Lidelle Hodgkins, Old Town, Me., writes that Asthma was her worst enemy, but Himalya cured her completely. Mr. Alfred Lewis, editor of the Farmers' Magazine, Washington, D. C., testifies that after eight years, continual suffering, especially in Hay-Fever season, Himalya completely cured him. Hundreds of others give similar testimony of their cures of Asthma of five to fifty years' suffering by this wonderful new remedy. If you suffer from Asthma in any form, in order to prove the power of this new botanical discovery, we will send you one trial case by mail entirely free. It cost you absolutely nothing. Write to-day to the Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York.

SUFFERERS FROM

DYSPEPSIA AND OTHER STOMACH TROUBLES

Can Find Quick Relief by Using

"Glycozone"

an **absolutely harmless** germicide. It subdues the inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach, thus removing the cause of the disease, and effects a cure.

For any stomach trouble it will do good and generally cure.

Used and recommended by leading physicians.

Sold by leading druggists.

FREE I will send by mail on receipt of 20c., to cover **actual postage,** a liberal sample, that will prove the claims I make to your entire satisfaction. This preparation cannot harm you, and in most cases gives wonderful results. Address

Prof. Charles Marchand

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ASHEVILLE

And the Land of the Sky

Take the Great Highway between

NORTH *and* SOUTH

THE COMFORTABLE

Monon Route

AND

C. H. & D. Ry.

Delightful trip through the garden of Indiana and the highlands of Kentucky and Tennessee.

FRANK J. REED, G. P. A.
MONON ROUTE
CHICAGO

BIG MONEY IN MAIL ORDER BUSINESS. Conducted by anyone, anywhere. Our plan for starting beginners is marvelously successful. Send stamp for complete plan. Central Supply Co., Kansas City, Missouri.

words were, "How could you be so horrid as to paper the house without consulting me!" There may have been love in these hearts. If so it was frozen up. Sunshine tries to set love free, and to encourage its expression. To the husband of the first story it says,

"A kiss of greeting is sweet and rare
After the toil of the day;
And it smoothes the furrows ploughed by care
The lines on the forehead you once called fair
In the years that have flown away."

To the wife of the second story it says,

"We take but we do not give;
We starve each other for love's caress;
It seems so easy some soul to bless,
But we dole the love grudgingly, less and less,
Till 'tis bitter and hard to live."

To all it says: Don't keep your roses for the dead, or for strangers; instead, lavish them upon the living, especially upon those about your own fireside. Smiles are the sunbeams of the soul. Scatter them abroad. Kind words oil the machinery of life. Do not spare them. Caresses heal the wounds made by thoughtlessness, and fill life with sweetness and strength. Be lavish with them. And it shall come to pass that your house shall be a home, sunshine shall reign there, and winter storms will have no terror for those who dwell therein.

Next month we hope for reports from those who wish to co-operate with Sunshine in the work of scattering Christmas good cheer. We shall also publish a list of Sunshine wants, and of various state presidents with whom our readers who are interested in Sunshine may communicate, with the view of becoming identified with the work of their own state.

THE MYSTIC GARDEN

Conducted by Aunt Eunice

[All matter relating to this department should be addressed to Aunt Eunice, Elmwood, New Hampshire.]

Greeting and Welcome

HOW gladly we hail your return, our dear "head gardener," to our erstwhile neglected little garden! Let all the former band evince their appreciation and delight by a grand reunion, and let us "get our gardening tools and help" with renewed interest and vigor every month, so that Aunt Eunice may never be at a loss for choicest stock to fill the vacant corners. The Mystic Garden department being much enlarged, there is ample scope for co-operation. So let your combined efforts "blossom forth in brightest thought" to crown it, after its season of rest, with a wealth of bloom. Let us raise our voices in united cheers for Aunt Eunice and the Mystic Garden, and may each cheer be as heartfelt as that of

Portland, Oregon. STELLA.

No. 1.— ENIGMA.

There's a wonderful land by travelers found,
Not mentioned on map or chart,
A clime where life's fairest hopes abound,
And life's dearest joys depart.

This country extends to the farthest zone,
And boasts of treasures untold;
Yet here the miser loses his wealth,
And the pauper gloats o'er his gold.

The gray-haired sire drops his burden of years,
And rejoices in manhood's pride,
While the aged matron with furrowed brow
Stands a blushing bride by his side.

The impatient boy becomes a man,
The youth rushes on to fame,
Ambition reaches its highest goal,
But finds it an empty name.

The mother embraces her wayward child,
No longer his footsteps roam;
The homesick wanderer rests in peace
Within its childhood's home.

The thirsty drink from crystal streams,
The hungry soul finds bread;
The living are clasped in death's embrace,
And to life return the dead.

Now who will locate this wonderful land?
Or who will its name declare?
'Tis not far away—so near in truth,
That all, no doubt, have been there.

Lunenburg, Vermont. VERD MONT.

Nos. 2 and 3.— SQUARES.

1. The editor of HOME AND FLOWERS. 2. A postoffice in Crawford county, Ohio. 3. Reed-pipe organs so small as to be held in the player's hands. 4. A hypothetical continent

THIS HANDSOME DRESSED DOLL CHAIR AND DOLL'S FOOD FREE



Girls **send us your name** and address and we will mail you **26 pieces of Art Jewelry** to sell at only **10 cents** each. No trash. Every one you offer it to will buy one or more pieces. When sold send us the **$2.60** and we will send you at once, **by express, this**

Handsome Dressed Doll.

Nearly one and one-half feet in height, imported directly from Europe for us. This doll has a beautiful bisque head, blue eyes, pearly teeth, long natural golden curly ringlets, hat, dainty shoes and stockings that can be taken off, lace trimmed underwear, elegantly and stylishly dressed. A magnificent creature of dolldom, sweet and pretty as a picture, and will be a source of endless pleasure and amusement to the little ones.

This illustration is very much smaller than the doll and chair, but it gives an absolutely correct idea of how they look. It is from a photograph just taken and shows the doll all dressed (just as we give it) and the reclining chair, both of which we give **FREE.** A drawing could be made so as to look better than the doll itself, but this is direct from the photograph, and

Photographs Tell the Truth.

Understand this is no printed cloth or rag doll that has to be made up and stuffed, or a cheap paper doll, such as some concerns give, but a real Dressed Beauty Doll. With doll we also send this handsome Doll's Chair, as illustrated in this advertisement, and which we are confident will please you. In addition we will also give you **entirely free** and send in the same shipment ,with the Doll and Chair, **eight pieces of Indestructible Doll's Food ;** it comes mounted on Ini. China plates two inches in diameter, and we send the following assortment: one plate each of Roast Chicken, Cold Ham, Lobster, Blue Fish, Pickles, Plum Pudding, Grapes and Oranges. The food is colored perfectly natural and we know it will delight you. It is something entirely new and novel and will be wanted by all your playmates as soon as they see it.

Our Patrons are Extremely Well Pleased with Our Premiums as the Following Letters Show.

Iola B. Mills, Rochester, N. Y., writes: 'Doll received this p. m. all right. I think it is lovely. Well paid me for my work."

Mrs. F. Cousin, Jacoby, La., writes: "Doll received and we are more than delighted with it. It surely surprised my little girl and she is delighted."

Mrs. Charles Gray, Paines Point, Ill., writes: "Received doll all right yesterday. It was all right; many thanks."

Rosa Fehrenbach, East Bottoms, Mo., writes: "Received my doll from you and was very much pleased with it. I thank you."

Mrs. J. W. Hallard, Easton, Pa., writes: "Received doll for selling goods and was very much pleased with it. Will answer any question any one may ask concerning it."

Lulie Richmond, Harrisburgh, Pa., writes: "I received my doll and was very much pleased with it."

Katie Livingstone, Yulan, N.Y., writes: "I received the doll Friday all right and it was just as nice as I expected. Thank you kindly for sending it so promptly."

Miss G. E. Folger, North Foxboro, Mass., writes: "The doll received O. K. and was very much pleased with it. It was perfectly satisfactory and I must thank you for your kindness."

Mary Welch, Millis, Mass., writes: "I am very much pleased with my doll. My mother would like to know how much you would sell a doll for without selling any goods."

Francis Colston, Wakefield, R. I., writes: "I received my doll in due time and am very much pleased with her. She is beautiful."

Elizabeth Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "I received the doll with great pleasure and it is very nice. Many thanks for promptness in sending it."

$100 REWARD **is hereby offered to any person who can prove that our Testimonial letters are not Genuine.** We have thousands of similar letters on file. Write today. Address,

STANDARD DOLL CO., P. O. Box 5308, Dept. 51 **Boston, Mass.**

of the South Pacific, characterized by the presence of moas, and of which New Zealand and other Pacific Islands are regarded as remnants. 5. French engraver and antiquary, 1807-1836. 6. A Christian.

1. One of a breed of domestic cats with long silky hair. 2. The editor of HOME AND FLOWERS. 3. The leaves and stems of young plants. 4. Free folds of the peritoneum passing between certain of the viscera. 5. A large beer jug. 6. Auxiliaries.

Baltimore, Maryland. PRIMROSE.

No. 4.— LINKADE.

In the *total* wild the birds build nests,
Nature has left them kind bequests
Of quiet, *two*, and leafy tree;
What more ask they of aught they see?

A little food, a sip of drink,
Found at the brooklet's mossy brink,
So live they on from day to day
Happy, contented in their way.

What care the *one* the worldling's joys
As long as naught their home annoys?
Merry, guileless, wild and free,
Sing ye birds your song of glee.

Binghamton, New York. FRANTZ.

Nos. 5 and 6.— SQUARES.

1. Assuming a given hue. 2. The ancient name of Oxford (England). 3. The editor of HOME AND FLOWERS. 4. Resident. 5. Several of a breed of small oxen, produced by a sudden variation in South America (sixteenth and eighteenth centuries). 6. The Hindu god of policy and prudence, and the patron of literature.

1. Appeased. 2. A mountain of Bolivia, Department of La Paz. 3. Irish archæologist, died 1862. 4. The editor of HOME AND FLOWERS. 5. Anglicized form of erratum (obs., Murray). 6. A bird-catcher's net (obs.)

Baltimore, Maryland. PRIMROSE.

No. 7.— BEHEADMENT.

Back again in the Mystic Garden,
How I love to roam!
Plucking flowers in the *second*
To adorn my home.

Bright red Amaryllis blossoms,
Sturdy Iris, too,
Thorny Cactus, wavy Fern leaves,
Daisies just a few.

Back again in the Mystic Garden
First strange mystic bloom!
Let us as in days long gone by,
Seek its sweet perfume.

Hawley, Minnesota. KAPPA KAPPA.

Nos. 8 and 9.— SQUARES.

1. Running or moving swiftly. 2. The provender-keeper of the royal stables. 3. Focal point. 4. Ultimately. 5. The editor of HOME AND FLOWERS. 6. Yearns.

1. Ordered. 2. A town of the Philippine Islands. 3. An ironstone concretion abundant in the Jurassic of England. 4. A union of two characters representing a single sound. 5. A place at which Judas Maccabaeus encamped before the fatal battle with Bacchides (Smith). 6. The editor of HOME AND FLOWERS. PRIMROSE.

Baltimore, Maryland.

Answers next month; solvers and prize-winners in three months.

PRIZES.

Three yearly subscriptons to HOME AND FLOWERS for the first complete list

Six months' subscription for the second list received.

Three three-months' subscriptions will be awarded among those sending solutions.

A book for the best charade.

PUZZLE CHAT.

In reopening the Mystic Garden, we feel as though we were writing to many old friends, and wish them to consider this an invitation to write us, and at the same time send in their contributions.

The department is intended to cover a broader field, and we shall try to make it better than before, and any suggestions from our friends toward that end will be carefully considered. The puzzles need not be wholly floral, as before, but all kinds will be used.

The verse puzzles in this issue are all old kinds, and need no explanation in regard to the manner of solving them, unless it be the Linkade, which is a puzzle having for its answer a word like Gold-Den. The letter D being used in both parts.

The squares in this issue form a series of which the same word occurs in each, in the several positions. Anyone trying to make such a series will find it rather a difficult task. They are defined from the Standard Dictionary, which will be our authority in all form puzzles. Forms made from any other dictionary should be so labeled.

We have decided to have the answers appear the following month. This will give the solvers about four weeks in which to solve each issue. Please hurry them along.

Hoping to hear from all the readers of HOME AND FLOWERS, we remain, as of old,

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Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists, the *piper methysticum*, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.



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Rev. John H. Watson testifies in the *New York World* that it has saved him from the edge of the grave, when dying of Kidney disease and terrible suffering when passing water. Mr. James Thomas, Esq., of the Board of Review Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C., writes: Was cured of a usually fatal Kidney Trouble after many physicians had failed and he had given up all hope of recovery. Hon. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Ind., was cured of Chronic Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Disease of ten years' standing by Alkavis. Many ladies, including Mrs. E. R. Dinsmore, South Deerfield, Mass., and Mrs. James Young, Kent, Ohio, also testify to its wonderful curative power in Kidney and allied disorders peculiar to women.

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BOOK AND LITERARY CHAT

[This page aims to be a monthly record of the books and other publications likely to be of interest and value to all who are working for home and civic betterment. The notices will be brief, honest and as adequate as possible.]

"THE Garden of a Commuter's Wife" (Macmillan) is a far more human book than "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." (I have always believed that Elizabeth was a man and an American.) The commuter's wife is not so self-centered; she analyzes human weaknesses with the same contemputous freedom as does Elizabeth, but her intuitions, while as swift, are tenderer. It is not an easy thing to bring orderly beauty out of a neglected garden wilderness, to retain the things planted by the hands of the mother long dead, who endowed the daughter with the garden spirit. By the sympathetic aid of husband and father a plan was evolved which raised the garden to a plane of spiritual satisfaction. The central walk began at the mother's favorite tree down in one corner of the sloping lawn, wandered round back of the house, where was a bit of formal garden, circled around the sun-dial the English husband had carried from his old home, only to find that, owing to differences in latitude, an English sun-dial could not tell New England time. The walk led one on through tunneled arches of syringa and lilac, through the orchard where grew narcissus and jonquils in a tangled mat, on through the meadow past the boggy spot where the iris and lilies grew, finally to lose itself in the forest depths. Ah, it is a garden for the imagination to feed upon. The commuter's wife lashes the "bird professors" most unmercifully over her parvenu neighbor's shoulders. She says, "And as for birds, bird study's all the rage. I've stopped wearing feathers anyway until the excitement dies down. . . . In the spring when we return here, I'm going to have a bird class, and a professor to take us out and point out the birds. It's awfully nice, my dear, much easier than a garden party; no fuss, no trouble, managed like a Cook's tour in Europe. He tells you everything you ought to see, so you don't have to think, you know. I went once this year across the river where I was visiting. There were twenty ladies in *such* becoming costumes, and *such* a delicious lunch, served quite in the woods, my dear. When we were eating we saw a quail! Yes, with its feathers on, and all. Did you ever know anything so appropriate? We learned two other birds besides—a blue Jane and the other was a red-eyed virago. I remember the name as *so* appropriate because the bird sang or scolded, I don't know which, all the time we were lunching."

Soon To Be Published

The publishers announce the following "autumn books:"

THE BATTLE WITH THE SLUMS—Jacob Riis: Macmillan.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—Dr. Fairlie: Macmillan.

"This book begins with urban activities at the dawn of Occidental civilization and brings their history down to the present day."

ECONOMICS OF FORESTRY—Bernard C. Fernow: Crowell.

IN CITY TENTS—Christian Terhune Herrick: Putnam.

How to furnish and keep a small house on slender means.

JUDITH'S GARDEN—Mary Stone Bassett: Lothrop.

THE STORY OF A GRAIN OF WHEAT—Wm. C. Edgar: Appleton.

CITY ROADS AND PAVEMENTS—W. P. Judson: English News Pub. Co.

Suited to cities of moderate size.

THE GREAT WORLD'S FARM—Selina Gaye: The Chautauqua Press.

A fascinating book on nature study.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have in preparation two new books in the New Nature Library, one dealing with American animals, the other devoted to the study of orchids.

Thank You

I love HOME AND FLOWERS so much that if you ever fail to send it, I shall be tempted to board the train and go for it myself.

Mrs. Sallie Spottswood Watkins.

Huntsville, Alabama.

The publishers and editor of HOME AND FLOWERS are certainly to be congratulated. I think a copy of the magazine ought to be placed in every home in the land.

Mrs. Louis Marion McCall.

St. Louis, Missouri.

I am delighted to see HOME AND FLOWERS each month. I love it so that, were I able, I should want it to come every month as long as I live. I never tire of its bright face, its beautiful ideas, and its uplifting influence.

Mrs. W. H. Watkins.

Huntsville, Alabama.

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Set E—10 Elegant Single Geraniums.
Set G—10 Choicest Double Hyacinths, all different colors.
Set J—10 Assorted Hyacinths, double, single and Roman.
Set K—10 Lovely Begonias, choicest kinds.
Set L—15 Choicest kinds of Narcissus.
Set P—60 Crocus, in four kinds.
Set Q—25 Parrot Tulips, all kinds.
Set R—25 Double Tulips, all kinds.
Set S—25 Single Tulips, all kinds.
Set W—4 Fragrant Carnation Pinks, ready to bloom.
Set Y—4 Begonia Rex, all different.

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Set 12—25 Double Tulips, all kinds - - - - - - - - - - 50c
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Can You Afford

To Heat all Out of Doors?

The Thompson Tubular Furnace

Utilizes for heating the house 90 per cent of the heat produced by the fuel. The remaining 10 per cent goes to the chimney to maintain the draft required to safely carry off the products of combustion.

WE MANUFACTURE:

The **Thompson Tubular for Coal,**

The **Thompson Tubular for Natural Gas,**

The **Thompson Tubular for Coal Oil.**

These furnaces give a larger volume of air, better circulation and more uniform temperature than any other.

Our furnaces for natural gas and coal oil are the only ones in which these fuels can be effectively and economically used for house heating with hot air.

In January, 1902, the Springfield Furnace Company put two *Thompson Tubular Furnaces* in the Presbyterian church at Glenshaw, Penn., in place of two furnaces. The result is shown in the following letter from the Secretary of the Board of Trustees: (Glenshaw is near Pittsburg.)

JONES & LAUGHLINS, LIMITED
AMERICAN IRON & STEEL WORKS.

JOHN L. HAINES,
Chief of Order Dept.

Pittsburg, June 10, 1902.

Springfield Furnace Co.,
Springfield, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

As secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Glenshaw Presbyterian Church the writer takes pleasure in saying that the two Thompson Tubular Furnaces installed in that church during the early winter have proved most satisfactory. The two furnaces took the place of coal heaters and we not only have been satisfied with the amount of heat, but can say that our bills for gas for fuel did not equal the former expense for coal.

After several months' trial we are glad to report that the furnaces seem to be all right, both as heaters and as economical fuel consumers. Yours truly,

JOHN L. HAINES

Mr. W. D. Johnston, President of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Vice-President of one of the large Trust Companies of that city, writes as follows:

Pittsburg, Pa., U. S. A.,
December 27, 1901.

The Springfield Furnace Co.,
Springfield, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

It gives me much pleasure to inform you that after two months' trial of your Gas Furnace I am more than satisfied with it. During the extreme cold spell we were not compelled to run the furnace to its limit. In fact, we did not need more than two-thirds its capacity, and it kept the house just as comfortable as could be wished. I am also pleased to say that in the amount of gas consumed I find this furnace to be economical, and I take great pleasure in recommending the furnace to any one wishing something that will prove eminently satisfactory.

With kindest regards, believe me to be,

Yours very truly,

W. D. JOHNSTON,
President American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

For circulars and further particulars address

SPRINGFIELD FURNACE CO.,

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

The Golden Rod Mining Co.

10 Millions Gold Ore in Sight.

THUNDER MOUNTAIN

IDAHO

AMERICA'S TRANSVAAL

10 Millions Gold Ore in Sight.

THE GOLDEN ROD MINING CO. owns outright and absolutely free of debt what are considered to be two of the richest gold claims ever staked. They are in close proximity to the world-famous "Dewey Group" (estimated as having $10,000,000 of gold ore in sight). Official reports indicate this district as being the richest gold territory in the United States if not the whole world. The Golden Rod ore is free milling and is growing richer with depth. Assays from the bottom of the shaft now run over $70.00 per ton in gold.

The capital stock is 1,500,000 shares, par value $1.00 each, full paid and non-assessable. 80 per cent or 1,200,000 shares have been placed in the treasury. Unlike many companies who sell stock to buy and pay for their properties, The Golden Rod (having no debts) sells its **treasury stock only** for active development work. For this purpose, therefore, a limited amount of fully paid and non-assessable Treasury Stock is now offered at

8 CENTS PER SHARE

PAR VALUE $1.00.

This is no wild-cat scheme, but an honest, bona-fide business proposition. Work is being pushed rapidly, the stock is selling fast, and will soon advance in price—come in on the ground floor. All stock holders have equal rights—**there are no salaried officers, no debts, no preferred stock, no bonds, and no liabilities.**

Order now. Price will soon advance to 10 cents.

A SMALL INVESTMENT TO-DAY MAY MAKE YOU INDEPENDENT.

Write at once for Golden Rod Prospectus No. 414. Map and Engineer's Reports. Booklet, "How to Judge Mining Stocks," free upon request.

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IMPROVED IDEAL MIXING SPOON.



[Pat. applied for.]

For Mixing Cake or Bread, Creaming Potatoes, Removing Eggs or Vegetables from Boiling Water, Crushing Fruits, etc. Saves ONE-HALF time and labor. Will not bend or break. Handle can't get loose. We will send **SAMPLE FREE** on receipt of 8 cents to pay for postage and catalogue. We want live agents, **OUTFIT FREE. BIG PROFITS.**

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and hundreds of other useful and fast selling specialties,



420 Quilt SOFA AND PIN CUSHION DESIGNS

many new, quaint, queer and curious; includes lesson on Battenburg lace making and colored embroidery, with all stitches illustrated; also 100 crazy stitches, regular price 25c; to introduce will mail all the above for 10c. LADIES' ART CO., Box 19 L. St. Louis, Mo.

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Address J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.



TURQUOISE SCARF OR BELT PIN FREE

To anyone sending in their name and address this month. We will send either of these beautiful pins together with our illustrated catalogue of Gold and Silver Jewelry.

TURNER JEWELRY CO., Providence, R. I.

Catarrh, Foul Breath.

If You Continually K'hawk and Spit and There Is a Constant Dripping From the Nose Into the Throat, If You Have Foul, Sickening Breath, That Is Catarrh.

Large Trial Package Free.—Quickly Cures.

Any person having catarrh always has a bad breath. The sense of smell and taste are nearly always totally destroyed in time so that the person who has catarrh does not realize how loathsome their disease is. They continue their K'hawking-



FRANK M. JONES, Sweet Home, Ark.
Cured of Catarrh after years of suffering.

K'hawking and spitting and spitting about promiscuously until they are shunned by everyone, and the sight of them is enough to make a well person sick. This is not an exaggerated picture. James Atkinson, of Helena, Mont., says: "Twelve years ago I contracted what seemed to be a cold in the head. It soon proved to be a horrible form of catarrh. I tried cough cures, catarrh snuff, inhalers and all sorts of remedies, and one celebrated specialist treated me over a year without any relief. I gave up in despair. The dropping of mucus into my throat and the coughing and hawking in the morning, with awful pain in my ears, grew constantly worse and my breath was something awful. I dare say I used 50 catarrh remedies before I tried Gauss' Combined Catarrh Treatment. In a week I could breathe easily and naturally and I felt better than for years To-day I am entirely cured of the loathesome disease and I owe my good health to Mr. Gauss and his wonderful combined treatment."

It gives wonderful relief, especially in those chronic cases where the mucus drops down the throat and lungs, sickening the stomach, and leads to many diseases, including Consumption.

Catarrh is a deep-seated disease, and local applications, inhalations, sprays, ointments or salves will do no good. A trial package that will convince you, free. Send name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, 555 Main St., Marshall, Mich.



Mrs. Anderson, a prominent society woman of Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder of Deeds, West, says:

There are but few wives and mothers who have not at times endured agonies and such pain as only women know of. I wish such women knew the value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It is a remarkable medicine, different in action from any other I ever knew and thoroughly reliable.

"I have seen cases where women doctored for years without permanent benefit who were cured in less than three months after taking your Vegetable Compound, while others who were chronic and incurable came out cured, happy, and in perfect health after a thorough treatment with this medicine. I have never used it myself without gaining great benefit. A few doses restores my strength and appetite, and tones up the entire system. Your medicine has been tried and found true, hence I fully endorse it" — MRS. R. A. ANDERSON, 225 Washington St., Jacksonville, Fla. — *$5000 forfeit if original of above testimonial proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America go to prove, beyond a question, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble at once by removing the cause, and restoring the organs to a healthy and normal condition.

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All points in the Southeast and Florida.

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Has the endorsement of the highest medical authority in the world. It would seem strange indeed if persons afflicted with cancers and tumors, after knowing the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning plaster, which have hitherto been attended with such fatal results. The fact that in the last eight years over one hundred doctors have put themselves under this mild treatment shows their confidence in the new method of treating those horrible diseases. Persons afflicted will do well to send for free book giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address

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MEXICAN DRAWN WORK for sale; agents wanted, send stamp for price list. Box 411, Brownsville, Tex.

Consumption Can be Cured.

Marvelous Discovery by the Famous Dr. Yonkerman, of Kalamazoo, Mich.—State Officials and Great Medical Men Pronounce it the Only Cure for Consumption and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Consumptives Given up to Die and Sent Back from California Hopeless and Helpless are Now Alive and Well Through this Wonderful Cure for Consumption.

A Free Package Containing Sufficient to Convince the Most Skeptical Sent to All Who Write.

Consumption can at last be cured. Marvelous as it may seem after the many failures, a sure, positive and certain cure for the deadly consumption has at last been

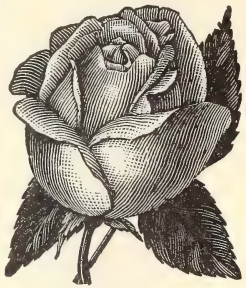


DR. D. P. YONKERMAN, The Discoverer of Tuberculozyne the Only Cure for Consumption.

discovered by Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, a great Michigan doctor who has made a life study of this fatal disease. His wonderful remedy has been fully tested and rigidly proven a sure cure by state officials, and noted medical men all over the world testify to its power to kill the dread germ that causes consumption. The doctor makes no secret of the ingredients of this wonderful cure, believing that the people are entitled to such a production of science, and he is sending free treatments all over the world bringing joy of knowledge of certain rescue from this awful, fatal disease. Such eminent scientists as Koch, Luton, Pasteur and all the great medical and germ specialists and chemists have already repeatedly declared that the consumptive germ can not live a minute in the presence of the ingredients of this wonderful remedy that has already revolutionized the treatment of consumption and has taken it from the catalogue of deadly fatal diseases and placed it in the curable list. Free trial packages and letters from grateful people—former consumptives rescued from the very jaws of death are sent free to all who write to Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, 855 Shakespeare Building, Kalamazoo, Mich. Dr. Yonkerman wants every consumptive sufferer on the face of the earth to have this marvelous and only genuine cure for consumption. Write to-day. It is a sure cure and the free trial package sent you will do you more good than all the medicines, cod-liver oils, stimulants or changes of climate and it will convince you that at last there has been discovered the true cure for consumption. Don't delay—there is not an hour to lose when you have consumption, throat or lung trouble. Send to-day for Free package.

Plant Roses Now!

The Fall Start Helps Them.
Five Choice Kinds Given Away.



Our Latest and Best Premium Offer

You may have **The Floral World** one year and **Five Choice Rose Plants,** assorted colors, for **only 25 cents.** This is the regular subscription price of the journal, so you are getting the **Roses FREE.**



We wish to largely increase the subscription list of **The Floral World,** and we wish to have our friends try Fall planting of Roses. Many persons have found Fall planting much better than Spring planting.

We recommend Fall planting in all sections where the cold of the winter is not too severe. If you have never planted in the Fall, however, better make a trial on a small scale. Our splendid offer enables you to do so at practically no cost. Remember, subscribe for

THE FLORAL WORLD one year at 25 cts.

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FIVE ROSE PLANTS FREE.

The Roses will be of assorted kinds and colors, especially selected to suit your locality. As far as possible we will send one white, one red, one yellow, one pink and one intermediate color. Five Choice Rose Plants and The Floral World a year for only 25 cents. Order at once.

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A Quarterly Publication Devoted to Home and Public Improvement in City and Country.

Beginning with October, "Civic Progress" will appear quarterly as a chronicle of American civic betterment effort. Supplementing the monthly magazines by filling a distinctive field of its own, "Civic Progress" will present the less ephemeral literature of the movement in attractive and inexpensive form. The quarterly will thus constitute a record of significant developments of unusual value in the propaganda of the movement for a "More Beautiful America."

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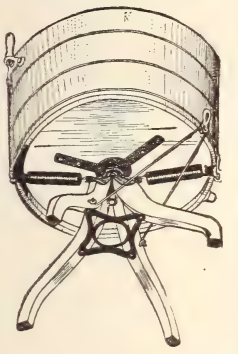
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FREE
30 DAYS TRIAL

The "1900" Automatic Ball-Bearing Family Washer is the Greatest Time, Labor and Expense Saver ever invented.

No More Rubbing, Stooping, Boiling or Wearing Out of Clothes. Only Practical Washer Made.

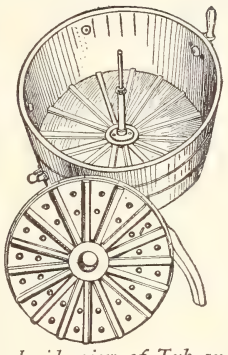


As it appears looking under the bottom of Tub.

SENT
ABSOLUTELY
FREE

without advance payment or deposit of any kind, freight paid, on 30 days' trial. May be returned free of expense if not satisfactory.

The "1900" Washer will wash collars and cuffs, laces, cambrics, and the most delicate materials perfectly clean and positively without tearing them or wearing out a single thread. It will wash blankets, bed spreads and the heaviest clothes just as easily and thoroughly.



Inside view of Tub and bottom of Agitator or Washboard.

THE "1900" BALL-BEARING AUTOMATIC WASHING MACHINE

is the simplest, easiest running machine for washing clothes ever invented. It is constructed on scientific principles. It revolves on ball-bearings which render the rotary movement as easy as the wheels of a high-grade bicycle. The "1900" Washer will wash any garment without boiling, scrubbing, and without wear and tear. There is absolutely no need of using any chemicals. Soap and water are the only necessary things to do perfect work. **The washing is done while the operator sits by the side of the tub revolving it by the handle.** There is no further need for stooping, rubbing by hand or boiling of clothes. The "1900" Washer will wash large quantities of clothes (no matter how much they are soiled) in from 6 to 10 minutes. It is not a cumbrous affair, for, unlike so many so-called washing machines, it has no complicated machinery, no wheels, paddles, rockers, cranks, etc. In fact, it is so simple that a child can operate it. **Other machines move the clothes through the water, but this machine forces the water through the clothes, and rubs them at the same time.** The principle upon which the machine operates is entirely opposite to that of any other.

ABSOLUTE PROOF FROM USERS OF THE "1900" WASHER

$1,000.00 Will Be Paid to Any One Who Can Prove That Any of the Following Letters Are Not Genuine:

EAST PLYMOUTH, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1902.
P. O., Ashtabula, Ohio.

We have been using the "1900" Washer since May 15, 1900. Have done over 1,200 washings and I think it is good for as many more. We do family work from Ashtabula. We have used *8 different machines, and the "1900" beats them all for good and fast work and durability.*

GEO. N. BURNET.

HART, Mich., August 25, 1902.

Please find enclosed money order to *pay for my washer in full.* We are all well pleased with the washer. A great many people have looked at it. *My mother, 83 years old,* and I, who am a cripple in a wheeled chair, have done our washing in it for the last three weeks.

MRS. ALICE ROUSE.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 2, 1902.

I have given the "Washer" a good trial, both with my washing *and bedding. It is the best machine I have ever used for blankets;* in fact I think it is the best all around washer I ever heard of. I would not do without mine.

MRS. LILLIAN SELLERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1902.

You will find enclosed payment for the "1900" Washer. It fully comes up to our expectations and is all that you have claimed for it We will take great pleasure in recommending it to all who wish to avail themselves of one of the *greatest labor-saving devices of modern times for domestic purposes.*

WM. F. SALTER.

REMEMBER—You take absolutely no risk, incur no expense or obligation whatever. The washer is sent by us on 30 days' trial, freight prepaid going and coming, and positively without any advance or deposit of any kind.

For catalogue and full particulars of this liberal and absolutely genuine offer, address

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Laundry and Toilet

SOAPS

$20.00 Worth for $10.00

or { $10 Assortment of Soap, Perfumes, etc., and any $10 Premium you may select.

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We offer you one of the largest and finest assortments of Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Washing Powder, Perfumes Toilet Preparations and Flavoring Extracts that has ever been produced, and you get them **direct from the factory at wholesale prices.**

WE ASK NO MONEY IN ADVANCE

You can remit after 30 days if satisfied. Otherwise, notify us goods are subject to our order.

Crofts & Reed are the only manufacturers of soap in the West selling direct to the consumer. One profit; maker to user. **Their Motto is: "Best Goods at Lowest Possible Prices."**

Special Premium Offer.

Make your own selection from list below to equal amount of premium you wish and we will ship soap, etc., and premium on

30 Days' Trial in Your Own Home

If you send cash with premium order amounting to $10 and upwards we send you fifty cents worth of goods, of your own selection, extra. Your money refunded if not found satisfactory

Here's a $10 assortment you can change to suit your wishes if desired

4 boxes Medicinal Toilet Soap	$1.00	1 bottle ½ oz. Violet Perfume	.25
3 boxes Carbolic Soap at 25c.	.75	1 " ½ oz. Carnation "	.25
2 " Wild Rose " at 25c.	.50	1 " ½ oz. White Rose "	.25
4 " Fragrant Bouquet Soap	1.00	1 jar Medicinal Jelly	.25
1 box Queen of Violets Soap	.25	1 " Rose Shampoo	.25
1 " Olive Castile Soap	.25	1 box Talcum Powder	.15
2 boxes Pine Tar Soap at 25c	.50	1 bottle 2 oz. Lemon Extract	.20
1 roll Shaving Soap	.20	1 " 2 oz. Standard Vanilla	.20
10 cakes Cotton Soap at 7c.	.70	Total	$10.00
38 " Family Laundry Soap	1.50	Retail Value of Premium	10.00
7 pkgs. Pearl Washing Powder	.20	Total Value Premium & Goods	20.00
1 bot. ½ oz. Crabapple Perfume	.25	We give you both for	10.00

All of our own manufacture and guaranteed Strictly Pure.

Used by millions of people and have a world-wide reputation for fine quality. If for any reason you do not care for so much soap, we suggest the idea of getting two or three of your neighbors to club in with you for enough to make up the necessary amount and you keep the premium for your trouble. They will gladly do this to help you.

Our Goods and Premiums are the Best Testimonials from every State in the Union.	ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE. Write for it to-day even if you do not wish to do business with us just now.

REFERENCES: { The editor of this Magazine; First National Bank, Chicago, or any of our customers. Read testimonials in catalogue and write to some of them.

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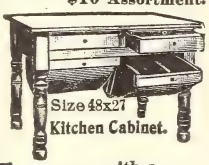
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Sable Marten Neck Scarf, Free with a $10 Assortment.



Chiffonier. Free with a $10 Assortment.



Size 48x27 Kitchen Cabinet. Free with a $10 Assortment.



Morris Chair. Free with a $10 Assortment.



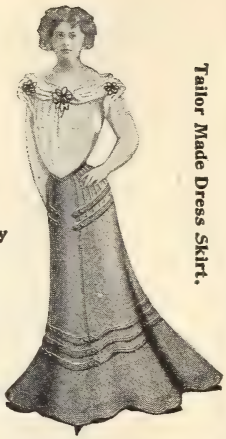
Free with an $8 Assortment.



Free with a $10 Assortment.



Tea Set—56 pieces. FREE—with an $8 Assortment.



Tailor Made Dress Skirt. Free with a $10 Assortment.



Two Smyrna Rugs. 36x72 inches. Free with a $10 Assortment.



Solid Oak. Strong, well made nicely finished. Free with a $10 Assortment.



Ladies' Desk. Free with a $10 Assortment.

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ember Price, 10 Cents 1902

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A MORE BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN LIFE



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AND AS SAFE AS A NATIONAL BANK

$1,000.00 invested now in stock of the **Ethel Consolidated Mines** will yield investors annual dividends of at least **$175.00**

Can you afford to overlook such an opportunity? The most rigid investigation courted. Send at once for Illustrated Prospectus, Experts' Reports, Maps, etc.

A MINE NOW EARNING DIVIDENDS

Invest your money in a mine already equipped with mill and machinery for profitably producing ore. A mine having ore in unlimited quantities, easily and cheaply mined and treated and yielding good net profits for stockholders today. Such a mine is the **Ethel Consolidated Mines.** Its mill is concentrating 80 tons of ore per day at a splendid profit, It has 75,000 tons of ore already blocked out and the new tunnel well under way will give over 600,000 tons additional. Net profits on concentrates is $7.00 per ton on crude ore. Three expert mining engineers who examined the property recently say that there is ore enough to supply a mill several times as large for several generations. In their opinion the **Ethel Consolidated Mines** will make one of the largest mines in the world.

500 Ton Mill To provide funds for increasing capacity of concentrator to 500 tons per day, complete new tunnel, etc , the company offers a small block of Treasury stock at 40 cents per share. par value $1.00. The next allotment will be sold at 50 cents. Following that the price will be raised to 60 cents, 70 cents, 85 cents, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 per share. Those purchasing now will share in the increased value of stock, as well as receive large and increasing dividends.

The officers and trustees of the company are heavy investors in its stock. Their high standing in the business world is a guarantee that the affairs of the **Ethel Consolidated Mines** will be conservatively and honestly managed.

Officers

GEO. A. POUNDER, Prest. and Genl. Manager
E. T. KURTZ, - Vice-Prest.
CHAS. GREER, - Secretary
B. U. YOUNG, - Treasurer
S. MAC YOUNG, - Asst. Treas.
Consulting Engineer, R. H. STRETCH, E. M.
Registrar of Stock, Union Trust Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Depositories

UNION TRUST CO., Pittsburgh. Pa.
WASHINGTON NAT'L BANK, Seattle, Wash.



Trustees

GEO. A. POUNDER, Index, Wash. Mining Engineer
E. T. KURTZ, New Castle, Pa. Attorney at Law and Capitalist
GEO. GREER, New Castle, Pa. Genl. Mngr. American Tin Plate Wks., New Castle, Pa. Manufacturer and Capitalist
CHAS. GREER, New Castle, Pa. Asst. Mngr. American Tin Plate Wks., New Castle, Pa.
B. U. YOUNG, New Castle, Pa. Wholesale Merchant
J. B. MACDUGALL, Seattle, Wash. Wholesale Merchant
JAMES A. KERR, Seattle, Wash. Member of Kerr, McCord, Leading Law Firm, Seattle Wash.

The "Ethel Consolidated Mines" is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Washington. Properties consist of 40 mining claims comprising about 800 acres. Claims are contiguous and extend for over 4 miles on Mother Lode veins, with width of 1800 feet. The new tunnel will extend entire length of properties, over 21,000 feet. As 2500 feet on the vein will give 700,000 tons of ore, fully 8 times as much may be expected in in the 21,000 feet.

Formation Like "Anaconda" The experts say that the ore bodies present here are almost identical with those in the great "Anaconda" mine which has paid its stockholders $22,850,000.00 in dividends to November 1, 1902.

Capital Stock of the Ethel Consolidated Mines is only $3,500,000, of which 3,000,000 shares is cumulative preferred and 500,000 common stock, each with par value of $1.00. Stock fully paid and non-assessable. The company has no bonds or debts of any kind. The 500,000 shares of Treasury stock in cumulative preferred. This stock will pay investors not less than 17½% on the money invested, with practical certainty of 30% or more. *Send at once for Illustrated Prospectus, Experts' Reports, and Maps. Address:*

GEORGE B. McMANAMON, 1411-H Williamson Building, CLEVELAND, OHIO

HOME AND FLOWERS FOR 1903

An Outline of Plans for the New Year

The program of enlargement and expansion set forth in recent issues of HOME AND FLOWERS will be conscientiously carried out during 1903. New features are being provided for constantly, and every effort will be made to give our readers THE BEST HOME MAGAZINE IN AMERICA.

"WINNING HER WAY," by Eben E. Rexford

A serial story to begin in January of home and child life in the country. Written in Mr. Rexford's best vein, full of tenderness and appeal to the love of home and childhood which lies so deep down in all of us, this story will run through four or five numbers of the magazine.

"THE ART OF HOME-KEEPING," by Caroline L. Hunt

Helpful suggestions to women in the matter of refining the drudgery of keeping house into the noble art of presiding over a home. The general testimony of women themselves, and students of both sexes who are working for progress in the home as well as in civic life, is to the effect that the life beautiful would be possible to many women who now know it not, if the physical drudgery of house-keeping could be done away with, to a great extent. Miss Hunt's article will give us a bit of inspiration, and her advice is reinforced by the inspiring words of Miss Lilian Whiting in her series on The Life Beautiful, and the practical experiences of the many women readers of the magazine who have written letters on the life beautiful for the woman in the country.

"THE FLORA OF WINTER," by Fred Myers Colby

Some of the beauties of the season of snow in the way of vegetation, which most of us have no doubt failed to notice.

"LOOKING AT PICTURES," by Mabel S. Emery

How to observe illustrations and paintings to get the most benefit from them. Miss Emery analyzes some of the great paintings and tells us why they are great.

"SCHOOL GARDENS," by Louise Klein Miller

A graphic, up-to-date account of what is being done all over the world by children, in the way of practical gardening. The article shows the educative influence of this work, and its splendid effect upon the characters and health of the children.

"THE FAIRY LAND OF HOME," by Mrs. Danske Dandridge

The first of a series of papers written in Mrs. Dandridge's bright, chatty way, pointing out how home may be made a veritable fairy land, if the good fairies, LOVE, GOOD HUMOR, CONTENTMENT, FORBEARANCE and HAPPINESS, are received not as occasional guests, but as regular dwellers.

"GARDEN CITIES OF ENGLAND," by Ralph Neville

An interesting story of an old world's attempt to get back to nature.

"THE TOWN'S OPPORTUNITY", by Charles Mulford Robinson.

In this last number of his series, Mr. Robinson pictures the moral benefits to the residents of a town, received from their patriotic efforts at "improvement". All these articles will be well illustrated.

"IS THE LIFE BEAUTIFUL PRACTICAL?"

The editorial talk for January will summarize and comment upon the letters received in answer to the prize offer made some months ago on, "How Can the Woman in the Country Attain the Life Beautiful?" The practical experiences of the writers of these letters entitle them to the most serious and earnest consideration. They also are virtually a unit in contending that the condition of woman's life in the country can be best elevated and refined by systems and devices which will save her from "slavery to physical needs", and give her leisure to develop her intellectual and esthetic sensibilities.

OUR REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

In addition to the above articles there will be the regular departments: "Among the Flowers with Eben E. Rexford", "The Well Ordered Household", conducted by Miss Martha Van Rensselaer", "Sunshine Every Day in the Year", "The Mystic Garden", "Book Notes", "Survey of Current Betterment", and numerous short sketches, poems, etc.

FEATURES OF
LEADING ARTICLES FOR

DURING 1903 Mr. Rexford's department will maintain its high standard and a number of new features for it are in contemplation. Some of the ideas which have proved especially valuable and interesting will be emphasized and strengthened. Mrs. Drennan and Mr. Egan will continue to supply articles to supplement Mr. Rexford's department. It will hereafter be even more fully illustrated than formerly. Before long the Editor hopes to visit Mr. Rexford at his home and present a familiar word picture of our genial floral authority under his own vine and fig tree.

"THE WELL ORDERED HOUSEHOLD"

The new department which was begun in our November number will be continued throughout next year. Miss Van Rensselaer will give the readers of HOME AND FLOWERS the benefit of her varied and eminently practical experience in dealing with the actual problems which confront the women of America. She will conduct this household department for HOME AND FLOWERS exclusively, and will answer any questions the readers of the magazine may care to ask. Miss Van Rensselaer is the editor of the Cornell University Housewives' Reading Course, and Chairman of the Domestic Science Department of the Western New York Federation of Women's Clubs. HOME AND FLOWERS will be the medium through which the Cornell Housewives' Reading Course is presented to the women of the United States, outside of the State of New York. Such subjects as **Home Sanitation, The Best Way to Do Housework, Gardening, Food for the Farmer's Family, How to Furnish the Table, Physical Education Applied to Housework,** and other practical subjects will be considered, not from the standpoint of the outside theorist, but from the point of view, and out of the depths of the oftimes bitter experience of thousands of hard working women, who are facing conditions, not theories.

In connection with The Well Ordered Household, a competent writer, Miss Rosa E. Payne, will contribute a series of short, suggestive papers on different phases of the dress problem, showing how even clothes may be made helpful in living the life beautiful. Such titles as **Simplicity in Dress, The Exquisiteness of Neatness, A Study of Figure, Taste in Color, The Relation of Clothing to Living,** will indicate the scope and general character of these articles. Arrangements are being made also to supply, regularly, a suggestive menu for each day in the month, outlining simple, but healthful meals artistically prepared.

"THE WORLD BEAUTIFUL," or "SURVEY OF CURRENT BETTERMENT EFFORT"

Will be continued and enlarged. In this department each month the editor will record the more important events in the line of civic betterment and esthetic development, both in this country and abroad. Representative happenings of the day which make for a more beautiful American life, and those events abroad which have a bearing on American affairs will be recorded with interpretative comment. The editor will aim to make this department of HOME AND FLOWERS a monthly newspaper of a new and inspiring kind. Like the old sun dial, we will only mark the hours that shine. There will be plenty to mark the storms.

"PEOPLE WHO HAVE MADE THE WORLD MORE BEAUTIFUL"

A series of articles on people who, by voice and pen, have contributed to the beautifying of surroundings, begins this month with the story of **Luther Burbank. John Ruskin, William Morris, Crane and Burne-Jones** and other English artists and art workers, and other "preachers" of a better time, will be considered, besides some of the men of today and our own country who have contributed to the intellectual elevation and artistic development of the people—such men as J. H. Stout, prominent in pushing the traveling library idea, our own Mr. Rexford and James Vick.

"FLOWERS LOVED BY GREAT MEN"

This month we publish the first of this series. It is entitled, **Dickens and the Geranium.** Other papers will be on **Beaconsfield and the Primrose, Emperor William and the Cornflower, Napoleon III and the Violet, McKinley and the Carnation.**

"LIVES OF FRAGRANT MEMORY"

Two series of four or five papers each will make up this feature, one by Miss Myrtle Bennett on **"Artists' Personalities and What They Teach Us,"** and the other on writers and public men whose teachings make for the life beautiful. This latter series will be by Mrs. Danske Dandridge, and will include pen pictures of such sunny lives as those of **Sidney Smith Benjamin Franklin, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Thoreau** and others.

COMING NUMBERS

EARLY PUBLICATION

"LANDSCAPE GARDENING"

By A. W. Cowell. Mr. Cowell, whose practical training at Cornell University has eminently fitted him for the work of landscape gardening, will outline the fundamentals of the art, and suggest how it may be practised upon small gardens with small means.

"INTERVIEWS WITH FAMOUS PEOPLE ON THE ESTHETIC NEEDS OF THE TIMES"

The two interviews already published on city betterment (that with the Lord Mayor of London and with Mayor Low of New York) will be supplemented by other interviews secured by Harry Steele Morrison.

Each month HOME AND FLOWERS will contain a leading feature giving an account of some especially notable achievement in civic betterment—reports of conventions, plans for city improvement, and descriptions of public betterment features all over the country.

"FAMOUS WOMEN OF BEAUTIFUL LIVES"

Pen pictures of a number of famous women of history, such as **Margaret Fuller, Lucretia Mott, Florence Nightingale, Grace Darling, Clara Barton** and others, who have been examples to the world of beautiful, unselfish lives, will be presented.

"HOME FROM A DECORATIVE STANDPOINT"

By A. Blair Ridington. A series of four articles in which Mr. Ridington points out the influence exerted upon individuals, particularly children, by the decorations of the rooms in which they live.

"VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT IN EUROPE"

A series of three or four papers by Dr. J. A. Steiner. Dr. Steiner is now abroad collecting material for this series.

"FLOWERS IN HISTORY"

A series of articles—really stories—of dramatic incidents in history wherein trees and flowers have been the central facts. From the time of the Wars of the Roses in England to the day of the Charter Oak in Connecticut, flowers and trees have figured in many great events in human life and development. This series will be dramatically told and handsomely illustrated. The first article will be entitled, **"The Tribute of Roses,"** and will be the story of the thirteenth century in France. The story of the **Primrose League** and of **How The Hague Got Its Name** will be among the other articles in this series.

"HOW THE ORIENT CAN TEACH US BEAUTY"

The beautiful home life and love of nature of the Oriental people will be shown in a series of articles. The first one, on the **"Home Life of the Japanese Women,"** from the pen of Onoto Watanna, the famous young Japanese authoress, appeared in November. Others will be contributed by W. E. Johnson, well known to the readers of HOME AND FLOWERS, whose first-hand impressions of Japanese and Chinese homes will be illustrated by new and beautiful photographs.

"HOUSE BUILDING FROM A NEW STANDPOINT"

A well qualified architect will furnish articles giving plans for model cottages built with special reference in their construction to the largest possible growth of flowers, and to the best advantage. The series aims to show that the conditions of heat, space, arrangement and sunlight which are necessary or desirable to good results with flowers, are also desirable and necessary for comfort and the fullest development of home life.

HOME AND FLOWERS is making a specialty of good short stories, in which flowers play an important part. A number of these will appear during the year. Among the special single articles for which arrangements are being made are, **Village Improvement in the South,** by Mrs. Eugene B. Heard; **The Bluff City Story,** by Mayor James Glover; **The Evangel of Pictures,** by Caroline Leech; **The Making of Arts and Crafts,** by B. B. Thresher; **Settlement Work in the Kentucky Mountains,** by Catherine Pettit; **The Beautiful Life of the Old South and What It May Teach Us,** by Cephas Shelburne.

AN IDEAL



"Mr. Bunny -His Book"



"Mr. Bunny—His Book," is one of the finest books for children ever printed—just such a book as the little men and women delight to study and ponder over for hours at a time. It is from cover to cover, and on both covers—inside and out—of fascinating

STORIES TOLD IN RHYME *and* PICTURE.

Pictures, such as you have never seen before in bright, attractive colors that are so pleasing to the little folks.

The price of the regular cloth-bound edition of "Mr. Bunny—His Book," is $1.25. The book we send you is exactly like the $1.25 edition, except that it is bound in heavy leatherette to make it more easily mailed. It is printed from the same plates, in the same bright colors, and on the same heavy paper. It is only by having a large special edition printed that we can offer it at such a low price.

Every Page is Illustrated,
Every Picture is Funny,
Every Verse is Catchy,
Every Rhyme Has its Jingle,

Not One Old Picture,
Not One Old Rhyme,
Not One Dull Page,
Not Another Book Like it.

If we could put a copy of "Mr. Bunny—His Book," in the hands of each of our readers for examination we know the demand would be greater than we could supply. It is impossible to tell in a written description how attractive the book is to the children. Secure a copy and you will be more than pleased.



The price of our special edition of "Mr. Bunny—His Book," is 75 cents. For the holiday season we make the following extraordinary offers:

HOME AND FLOWERS, one year and one copy of "MR. BUNNY=HIS BOOK" Only $1

(All postage and express charges will be prepaid)

Any person who is already a paid-in-advance subscriber for HOME AND FLOWERS may have one or more copies of "Mr. Bunny—His Book," carriage charges prepaid, at 50 cents each. The book will not be sold to non-subscribers for less than 75 cents.

ADDRESS

HOME & FLOWERS,

X-MAS GIFT



Mr. Bunny=His Book,

was prepared with a special view to delight the eyes and gladden the hearts of the little folks, with its comical, mirth-provoking pictures and its quaint and sparkling verses. No long, prosy poems, but a succession of bright and fascinating jingles, every one of which is a complete story in itself. The little ones will readily commit them to memory after one or two readings, and will thenceforth amuse themselves by repeating the verses while turning the brilliantly colored pages. No other book will serve as a more charming "bed-time story teller."

The author has drawn largely upon her intimate personal knowledge of children, and most of the happy little folks, even the redoubtable "Mr. Bunny" himself, are taken from life. Likewise the delightful birds and beasts—"The biggest dog I ever saw," etc.—are pictures of many friends and playmates of the boys and girls of today.

Verses and Rhymes by Adah L. Sutton.	Illustrations Drawn by W. H. Fry.

WHAT IS SAID OF "MR. BUNNY=HIS BOOK"

"The volume is big as a geography, and will make any child dance with delight. Its spirit of fun is all right, and the pictures are drawn by a clever hand. About all the animals of the wood and field are found enjoying themselves in all manner of amusing antics. The cover is enough to sell the book, being bright and striking." —*Boston Times.*

"The book is prettily gotten up and is of such a nature as to make a hit with the children, whether they are able to read the text or only dwell smilingly over the pictures." —*North American, Philadelphia.*

"Mr Bunny is supposed to give his sage reflections on things in general in language which will tickle the sensibilities of the tots. In order to do this, he appeals to the eye with an illustration in three colors on every page. These pictures are spirited, humorous and grotesque. The little ones are sure to keep the leaves turning until every picture is photographed upon their minds or the book is worn out, so perfect is the appeal of the artist to their sense of what is funny and interesting." —*Times, Pittsburg.*

"This juvenile publication is a striking example of the marked improvement in books for little folks. The illustrations are a triumph in their line, varying from grotesque and comic, to pretty and life-like representations" —*Spy, Worcester, Mass.*

"The text is rollicking and clever, quite as attractive to "grown-ups" as to children. The pages all in yellows, browns, golds, and greens are almost gorgeous. Mr. Bunny figures on every page and in every picture in one way or another. The book will make a handsome present." —*Transcript Holyoke, Mass.*

"'Mr. Bunny—His Book' deserves more than passing notice. Adah L Sutton's and W. H. Fry's verses and illustrations are decidedly original. Too much cannot be said in its favor."—*Bee, Omaha.*

"A big book with lots of jingles, lots of pictures and gay colors. Every feature calculated to delight the little folks." —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"The book is well made in every way; the verse is of that merry, musical kind which appeals to children's sense of rhythm, while the pictures are really superior to their kind."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"A book of nonsense rhymes that charm the little folks, and older ones will find pleasure in reading to them. A touch of humor in all of them. Well printed on heavy plate paper and strongly bound." —*Bookseller, Chicago.*



A more gorgeous array of big and little people, marvelous animals, and strange devices, it is not possible to find outside the gaily decorated covers of Mr. Bunny--His Book. See special offer on opposite page.

PUBLISHERS

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

BARGAIN OFFERS

The Best Holiday Gift

THE most suitable holiday remembrance is a year's subscription for some standard magazine. It will be a source of pleasure throughout the year, and will be appreciated by any person of culture. We have arranged with other leading publishers to offer their magazines in combination with HOME AND FLOWERS on most remarkably liberal terms. The bargain combinations noted below will enable you to make suitable holiday presents at small cost and to purchase your family reading at a big saving.

MAGAZINE OFFER "A"—$4.00 for $2.50

HOME AND FLOWERS, - - - $1.00 a year
EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE, - $1.00 a year
WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION, $1.00 a year
THE COSMOPOLITAN, - - - $1,00 a year

ALL FOR **$2.50**

HOME AND FLOWERS is known to you, and needs no descriptive comment. This issue tells something of our plans for the future. Our publication will hereafter equal any dollar-a-year journal in the country.



The Woman's Home Companion

Is now the greatest of the magazines intended for the home—for father, for mother, for the children. It has seventy-five to one hundred beautiful illustrations in each issue, three to eight complete stories by famous writers, magnificent reproductions of great paintings, a special department for children, departments for different matters of home-life, and many pages especially for women. It is a beautiful magazine—attractive, interesting, entertaining, helpful. Three hundred and fifty thousand homes receive it every month.



The Cosmopolitan

Is without a peer among the magazines of general subject matter. It has more enterprise than any other; it secures and prints more new and original articles. It has a splendid fiction department. It is finely illustrated. Like the Woman's Home Companion, it finds a place in nearly 400,000 homes.

Everybody's Magazine

It is a clean, bright, wholesome, entertaining family magazine. In quality and quantity of reading matter, illustrations, printing and paper it is a great American Magazine, though the regular price is only **One Dollar a Year, 10 cents a copy.** The aim of Everybody's Magazine is to give its readers each month interesting, vital and well-written stories and articles, with the finest illustrations that can be procured from artists using either the brush or the camera. It is just as good as money and the best editors can make it, and is worthy a place in every American home.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Publisher.

HOME AND FLOWERS, one year, The Woman's Home Companion, one year, Everybody's Magazine, one year, and The Cosmopolitan, one year, regular price $4, all for **$2.50**

ADDRESS

HOME AND FLOWERS,

IN MAGAZINES

MAGAZINE OFFER "B"—$3.50 for $2.50

HOME AND FLOWERS, - - $1.00 a year
THE CHAUTAUQUAN, - - - $2.00 a year
PETS AND ANIMALS, . - 50 cents a year
} ALL FOR **$2.50**

The Chautauquan

was the pioneer magazine west of the Alleghenies, and it has been a success from the beginning. The late Francis E. Willard said, "In my opinion THE CHAUTAUQUAN is in closer touch with the real heart of progressive humanity than any other magazine with which I am acquainted."

With no less attention to the distinctively educational features which connect THE CHAUTAUQUAN with the admirable work of the Chautauqua Institution, the scope of the magazine has been broadened greatly within the last few years. It is interesting to the general reader who cares for something more than mere entertainment, and is essentially "A magazine of things worth while."

For 1902-03 THE CHAUTAUQUAN has enlarged plans which will make it more than ever "The leading exponent of the outlook and uplift forces in the life of the American people." Its watchwords are "Civic Progress," "Personal Opportunity," and "Home Outlook."

Pets and Animals

Some time ago a boy, just a plain, ordinary, every-day boy, with freckles, wanted us to tell him where he could subscribe for a publication about "everything most boys like," as he put it. We knew that boy and we knew what he wanted, but it was not to be had. We told him to wait awhile, and we would make it for him. We made it. We named it "Pets and Animals." Fifteen thousand young people now take it and send it to other boys and girls who read it.

That boy wanted stories about horses and dogs and birds and goats. He wanted to know about the green in the trees, and what becomes of the tadpole's tail. He wanted to know the song the South wind sang to the roses that bloomed in his yard, and the where and the why and the when of the screech-owl's screech.

The Sunday-school kind of stories are true, and most boys read them. The good mother sees to that. But Sunday-school stories were not all that that plain, ordinary, every-day boy, with freckles, wanted. He wanted some stories he could believe with both eyes open, without having to ask hard questions after reading them.

We gave that boy what he wanted—and printed him a picture of it. He has been our friend ever since, and we have been his. When he is in trouble—when his pets or his toys are sick—he writes to us, and "Pets and Animals" tells him how to cure them, or where to buy better ones.

That plain, ordinary, every-day boy, with freckles, must have told his sisters and his girl about "Pets and Animals," for the girls read it as much as do the boys. The little doll brigade finds pleasure in its columns—and its pictures.

HOME AND FLOWERS, one year, THE CHAUTAUQUAN, one year and PETS AND ANIMALS one year, regular price $3.50, all for only **$2.50**

PUBLISHERS

Springfield, = Ohio

PING-PONG Or TABLE TENNIS

IT IS astonishing what a strong favorite Ping-Pong has come to be. There is no game at present that can be compared with it. Players of Ping-Pong are increasing by thousands.

In playing it one combines SKILL, EXERCISE and SOCIABILITY as no other parlor game does. Ping-Pong parties, Ping-Pong evenings, Ping-Pong tournaments are being given everywhere.

PING-



PONG

The rules are so simple that any one can readily learn to play. It can be played on the ordinary four-foot wide extension dining table. The balls are hollow celluloid, so light that there is no danger of injury to the furniture or bric-a-brac. In two minutes the table can be prepared for play. It affords one of the most delightful forms of amusement.

Our "Oxford Special" Set contains two racquets, posts, regulation net, and six regulation celluloid balls in good box. Sets selling in the stores at $2.00 or $3.00 are no more durable or satisfactory than the one we offer on the following liberal terms:

OUR UNEQUALLED OFFERS

One complete set of Ping-Pong, in neat box, and HOME AND FLOWERS one year, for only..... $1.50

Set of Ping-Pong, complete, given free for a club of only four yearly subscriptions for HOME AND FLOWERS, on any offer made in this number.

Sent by express, receiver to pay charges, or remit 40 cts. additional and we will prepay all charges.

ADDRESS

Publishers HOME AND FLOWERS

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

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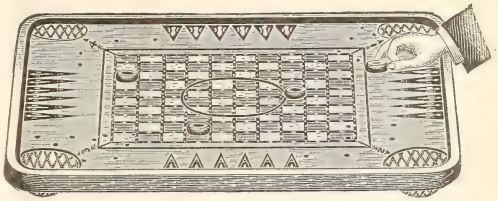
COMBINATION

GAME BOARD

With Home and Flowers one year, only $3.00

Regular price of the Game Board alone, $3.50. x x x

THIS is an absolutely high-grade board, fitted with the **Matchless Carrom Rim.** This rim is made of selected white maple with handsome round corners, which will effectually prevent warping and twisting. The natural wood finish of the strong white maple rim makes a beautiful contrast with the light, graceful mahogany finish of the center and panel.



There Are 55 Games Played On This Board



Board, 29 inches square with natural wood finish; **White Maple Carrom Rim.** The panel and center, three-ply maple veneer, light yet very strong. Beautiful marquetry transfers and bright lithographs. Crokinole panel mahogany finish. Balance of the board white maple, natural wood finish. Reversible net pockets, strong and deep. The entire board has an elegant rub finish.

Packed one-half dozen in crate. Weight, when crated, 70 pounds. Size of crate, 30 x 30 x 11 inches deep. The equipment of this board consists of 29 Hardwood Rings, 10 Ten Pins, 2 Spinners 1 Combined Backstop and Score Tab, 3 Spinning Tops, 1 Book of Rules.

The following is a list of Games Played upon the Nos. 1 and 2 Archarena Boards:

1 Crokinole
2 Crokinola, New, 1901
3 Carromolo, New, 1901
4 Four Pocket Carrom Game
5 Walk-Around Carrom Game
6 Ten Pins
7 Cocked Hat and Feather
8 Cocked Hat
9 American Nine Pins
10 Five Back
11 Head Pin and Four Back
12 Seven Up
13 Five Pin Cuban Carrom Game
14 Shooting the Wild Ducks
15 Billiardette
16 The Hawk and the Sparrows
17 Pyramid Checkers
18 Diagonal Checkers
19 Chi dress or Six Pin Point Game
20 Game of Forty-Six
21 Ditch Carrom Game
22 Flags of the Nations
23 Seventh Century Game of Shovel Board
24 Game of Chess
25 French Checker Board Lay Out
26 Checkers
27 Backgammon
28 Russian Backgammon
29 Double Entry Posting
30 Single Entry Posting
31 Spinoza
32 Spinette
33 Ten Pin Top Game
34 Five Pin Cuban Top Game
35 Three Pin Circle Game
36 Four Pin Circle Game
37 Five Back Spin
38 Head Pin Four Back Circle
39 Seven Up Spin
40 Spot Games
41 Tipsy
42 Topsy
43 Turvy
44 Long End Tipsy
45 Tipsy Topsy Turvy
46 Half Minute Battle
47 Long End Battle
48 Spinning Battle
49 Three Minute Battle
50 Cuban Battle Spin
51 Diagonal Pins
52 Pyramid Pins
53 Half Orange Pins
54 Cushion Orange Game
55 Triangle Top Game

THE regular price of the Star Archarena Combination Game Board No. 2, which we offer, is $3.50. By the purchase of a large quantity direct from the manufacturers, we can offer the Board and HOME AND FLOWERS one year for only $3.

This splendid Game Board will be given free as a premium for a club of eight subscriptions for HOME AND FLOWERS on any of the offers made in this issue.

Express charges on the Board will be prepaid to any point east of Omaha, and pro rata to more distant places.

Address PUBLISHERS HOME AND FLOWERS, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

12 "SUNSHINE" PHOTOGRAPHS Free

HOME AND FLOWERS for one year and Twelve "Sunshine" Photographs will be Sent Postpaid to any One Sending Only $1.00, the Regular Subscription Price for the Magazine

"Sunshine" Photographs, What they Are and How to Get Them

Send us any photograph you have (cabinet size if possible) and we will make from it one dozen beautiful reproductions, showing perfectly every effect of pose, lighting and expression of the original. The work will be done by an expert professional photographer, and "Sunshines" will be perfectly finished burnished photos, equal in workmanship to such as cost $3.00 to $4.00 per dozen in cabinet size, the only difference being that "Sunshine" photos are reduced in the reproducing to the size of the pictures shown below.

"SUNSHINE" PHOTOS ARE LITTLE GEMS



Actual size of a "Sunshine" Photograph





"SUNSHINE" PHOTOS ARE GENUINE PHOTOGRAPHS

Read These Instructions with Care

1—Send us as good a picture as you have, for "Sunshine" will be just like the original.

2—Write your name and address on the back of each picture and on the corner of the envelope so they cannot be lost.

3—Be sure you send your photo so it will not get broken in the mail. We will return it unharmed with the "Sunshines."

4—Wait at least two weeks before making a complaint if you don't receive photos. It takes time and sunshine to make them.

SPLENDID HOLIDAY OFFERS

One Dozen "Sunshine" Photos, postage prepaid, and HOME AND FLOWERS one year for only $1.

One dozen "Sunshine" photos, postage prepaid, absolutely free to any person who will secure us one new subscriber for HOME AND FLOWERS, on any offer made in this issue.

Address Publishers **HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio**

ROSES GIVEN AWAY

EIGHT CHOICE KINDS FREE WITH A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION FOR HOME AND FLOWERS

WE will give Eight Choice Rose Plants, fully described below, absolutely FREE, to any person sending us $1 for HOME AND FLOWERS a year, provided no other premium is taken. These roses have been grown especially for us, and we can guarantee their quality. Shipments will be made promptly, carriage charges prepaid, and we stand responsible for safe delivery of the plants to our subscribers.

Now is the time to plant Roses in all the Southern states. The collection we offer was selected with the southern climate in view and contains the very best Roses for Fall planting. Bear in mind that with a year's subscription for HOME AND FLOWERS at $1 we give

THESE ROSES ABSOLUTELY FREE!



BALDUIN, OR RED AUGUSTA VICTORIA.—New Hybrid Tea Rose. This is a splendid new hardy constant-blooming rose. It is fully as large and almost as beautiful as the famous American Beauty, and much more hardy and productive. The bush is a strong, healthy grower and a constant and abundant bloomer, every shoot producing a flower; it has thick leathery foliage and is remarkably free from all forms of leaf blight and rust. The flowers are of largest size, and fully double, seldom showing the centre. A fine red.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.—New Pure White Tea Rose. This beautiful Rose has not only a royal name, but is a royal Rose as well. We have white Roses that have elegant buds, but when full blown are not all that is desired. Then again, we have white Roses that are elegant when full blown, but have poor buds.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.—One of the startling new Roses of recent date. It has gigantic flowers with enormous magnolia-like petals; one of the handsomest and most effective of roses and very distinct. The color is pure white; blooms are borne in great profusion on stiff stems, with heavy foliage.

MADAM CAMILLE—A splendid Rose, extra large, full and sweet; clear rosy flesh, passing to salmon pink. Good free bloomer, very handsome.

MADEMOISELLE CECILE BERTHOD—A deep, rich golden yellow.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—The color is a French white, deepening to a rosy blush in the center. Its greatest value lies in its wonderful profusion of bloom, even the smallest plants being literally covered with flowers. Even in mid-summer a bouquet of splendid buds and open flowers can be obtained from this fine variety.

NEW TEA ROSE, BRIDESMAID—This splendid new Rose is a sport from the well-known and highly valued Catherine Mermet, which it closely resembles in size and beauty of form, and is much brighter and deeper in color. The flowers are very large and of fine, regular, full form, delightfully Tea-scented. Color a clear rose pink, with delicate crimson shading.

MAD. F. KRUGER—Named after the wife of **Oom Paul Kruger, President** of the late South African Republic. Fine large buds and flowers fully double and borne well up on strong vigorous bushes, color soft rose pink, elegantly shaded with crimson and amber; very handsome and showy and delightfully sweet.

HOME AND FLOWERS one year and the above Eight Roses, only $1, postage prepaid, to any address in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

An Even More Liberal Offer Send us $2 for the subscriptions of two of your friends—each of whom will receive the collection of eight roses if no other premium is taken—and we will give you the magazine a year and the eight Roses free of all cost. In other words, three yearly subscriptions for HOME AND FLOWERS and three Rose collections for only $2.

This Rose Collection is Premium "100." Order by number. Remit by postoffice or express money order, bank draft or registered letter. We can use one-cent postage stamps—no others—but stamps and silver are always at the sender's risk. Address

Publishers HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio

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A CHRISTMAS PRESENT THAT IS UNIQUE

PRICES

Including a Year's Subscription for HOME AND FLOWERS

Colored Angora Cats, with white points, ... **$10.00**
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Pure White Angora Cats, (when in stock) . . . **$50.00**

(Cats f. o. b. Louisville, Kentucky)

Graceful, Cleanly and Affectionate



Kind, Gentle and Easily Trained

IF you are looking for a Christmas Present out of the ordinary, we can supply it. We have made arrangemants with the largest Cat Kennels in the country for a limited supply of the purest bred Angora Cats to be had, and can sell them to you at very low prices, breeding considered. It is a well known fact that Angora Cats, from imported sires and queens, are being introduced into the first homes of America.

In many communities they adorn every home of culture and refinement. Their cleanly habits, grace and elegance of movement and their beautiful fluffy coats and shaggy tails are admired by all. In fact, they are

The Rage in Swell Circles

Recently at the New York Cat show Angora Cats valued at hundreds of dollars were exhibited, and took premiums over all others. The Kennels with which we have made arrangements for filling our orders sell cats every month to the amount of hundreds of dollars, and import the finest ones brought into this country.

Aristocracy in Cats

THE PETS OF A REFINED HOUSEHOLD



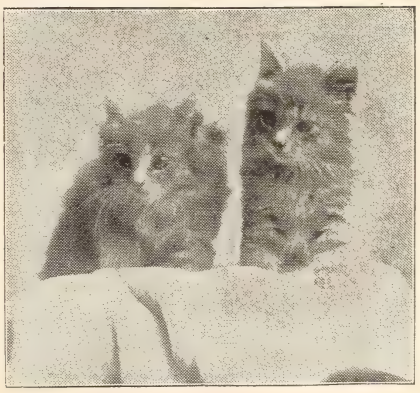
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The Cats offered by HOME AND FLOWERS are "Bred in the Purple," as the admirers of blooded stock tell us. They are of the best pedigree and eligible to registry, and the possession of such an animal must needs afford a family much pleasure.

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Pure whites are very scarce, and all orders will be filed until stock matures if none is on hand when the order is received.

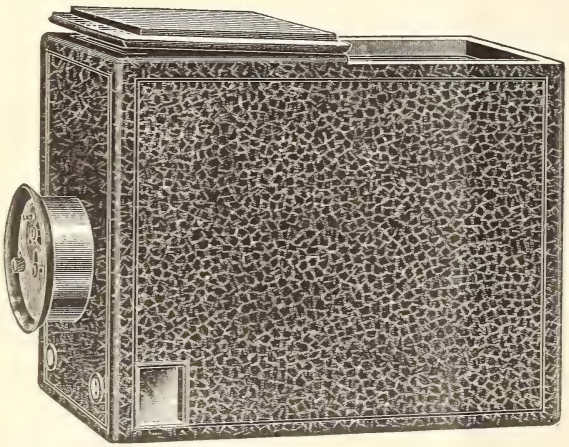
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HOME AND FLOWERS, - SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

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Loads with 24 flat films that are easy to put in, easy to change, and easy to develop.
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Size of pictures 3½x3½ inches.
This is not a toy, but a perfect camera.

A Christmas Present of Durability

The picture on opposite page was made from a negative taken by the Triumph Camera. While no cut can bring out the fine features of a photograph. this one will serve to show the kind of work the Triumph does.

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The camera is sent by express, the receiver to pay the charges. Go to your local dealer and price cameras and compare his price with ours.

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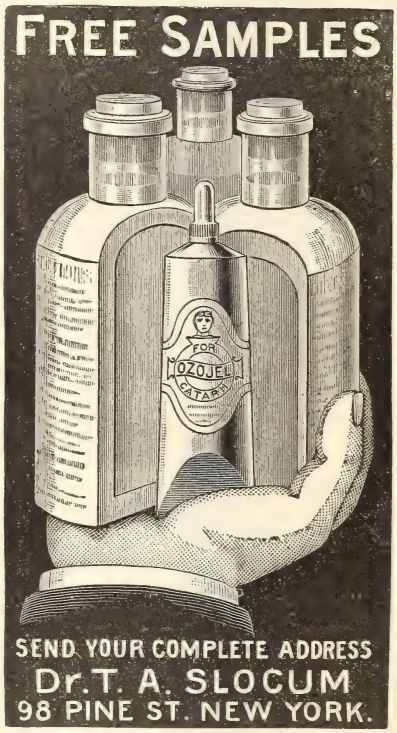
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"And she wrapped him in swaddling clothes and laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn."

Jan 7 1903
25406

HOME AND FLOWERS

VOL. XIII DECEMBER, 1902 No. 2

The More Beautiful New York

AN INTERVIEW WITH MAYOR SETH LOW

By Harry Steele Morrison

[This is the second of a series of illustrated interviews secured for HOME AND FLOWERS by Mr. Morrison on the esthetic needs of the present day.]

THE mayor of Greater New York is well known as an advocate of all that is beautiful. He has many plans for the esthetic improvement of New York. At the time of my visit he was not ready to make them public, but from our conversation it was evident that he is giving the subject much earnest thought.

"It is very easy to talk about the ideal city," he said, at the beginning of the interview. "A great many people talk about it without having any very definite idea of what they want. We go up and down New York, open-eyed and open-mouthed, eager to observe and loud in our expressions of disapproval. But what is it that we want? What are our ideals, about which we talk so much?

"Abstract disapproval is very easy, and usually does not help. Almost any one of us can condemn, but, when bidden to specify, to give details, difficulties at once appear. We see that, although certain buildings and some whole streets are eyesores, they cannot be removed or made over altogether, and for many reasons it isn't easy to improve them. There are some public buildings in New York which should never have been erected in the first place, but, now that they're up, we cannot tear them down, at any rate, not immediately. They detract from the good appearance of the city, and, in some cases, they spoil the architectural effect of neighboring structures which would be perfect amid different surroundings, it is true. But, although it is sometimes hard to accomplish improvements in a city as rapidly as we would like, it is always possible to prevent it growing uglier, and here in New York the Municipal Art League and other worthy organizations are careful that no more eyesores are constructed with the public money. We can also preserve unharmed the few masterpieces which we have at present. There is a scheme on foot to enhance the beauty of the City Hall by removing some of the nearby buildings, and when it is carried out this beautiful structure will be more admirable than ever.

"Of course, the ideal city will be one in which the people are given as much pleasure as possible in the way of music and entertainments. Our free concerts in New York have been more popular during the past summer than ever before, and, now that the bands have retired, the Board of Education will shortly begin its courses of free lectures. It is a good thing to educate people to appreciate good music, and I wish that we had more of it than we have. Some of the street music could be

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very well spared. In the ideal city there will be no organ-grinders, no solo-instrumentalists, and no German bands; all such small enterprises will be banished from the streets. Even the newsboys are a nuisance



THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK

when they fill the air with their noisy cries. It would be a good thing to have a supply of artistic kiosks in the streets, where people could buy their papers in peace.

"Another great reform, which could be advanced with good effect in every American city, is the removal of offensive advertising. At present there are great shouting letters, and every other form of eye-torture which will indelibly sear the brain, and there should be some sort of control over these street distractions, so as to secure some uniformity of effect. In New York this advertising evil is not so great as in some other cities, owing, I suppose, to the great expense of space, but there is a great field even here for improvement.

"New York is also superior to other American cities in having a considerable number of little parks and open spaces. In every ideal city the question of color, both natural and artificial, must be considered, and natural color resolves itself into grass, trees, shrubs and flowers. A strip of green grass in a city street will work wonders. In City Hall Park, Union and Madison Squares, and other congested districts the trees and flowers are a priceless boon to the public, and of wonderful effect in improving the city's appearance. It is the duty of every citizen to preserve these parks and open spaces, and the city must add to them as opportunity occurs. We are all in New York to reside in it, and we must do all in our power to make it a place worth residing in."

Mayor Low is in favor of providing every convenience which will improve the welfare of New York's poorer citizens. "As regards public conveniences and privileges," he said, "the American city has always been far behind its European prototype. In the variety and excellence of public facilities for exercise, indoors and out, for bathing, and for the recreation of the people, we have much to learn from what has been done abroad.

"The wonderful growth of interest in athletics and in various kinds of outdoor sports which has taken place within the past few years has naturally directed attention to municipal gymnasia, playgrounds and baths. In New York I believe we are somewhat behind Boston in the adoption of such schemes, but the public is awakening to the fact that these conveniences can be supplied by municipal agency at an expense very small, compared to the benefit derived. The duty of every city is to promote the civilization, in the fullest sense of the word, of all its citizens. No true civilization can exist without the provision of some opportunities for exercising the physical and mental faculties, of experiencing some of the healthful pleasures of life, of feeling at least the degree of self-respect which personal cleanliness brings with it."

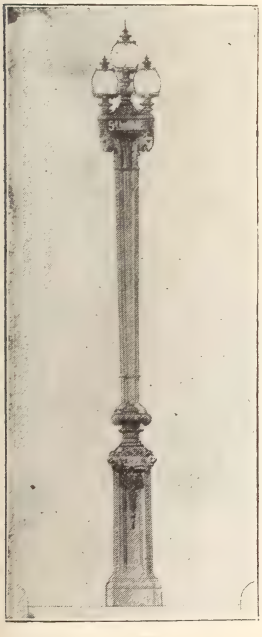
I inquired of Mr. Low whether he had noticed that there is an increasing interest all over the country in the esthetic im-

provement of American life, and he replied, without hesitation, that, in his opinion, such an interest is rapidly becoming general. "People are taking more time to think than they used to take," he said, "and consequently they are beginning to realize that some improvement is not only desirable, but quite necessary, if we are to enjoy the best in life. In the past there has no doubt been justification for the European belief that most Americans are chiefly concerned in the pursuit of wealth, but this is less true every year."

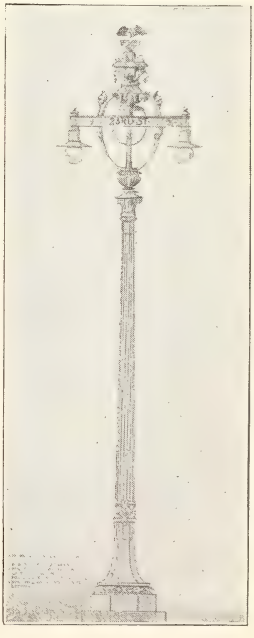
"Do you not think," I asked, "that the practical value of art and its elevating influence is being more appreciated today than ever before?"

"Undoubtedly," said Mr. Low. "This is shown by the fact that there is such a strong movement for the betterment of cities in the way of more parks, boulevards and playgrounds, less smoke and other nuisances. Such organizations as 'The American League for Civic Improvement' are increasing all over the country, and this shows the attitude of the public toward such improvements. In New York the president of the Borough of Manhattan is arranging for some new street signs which are to be an improvement on the old style, and the public has shown a remarkable interest in his plan. People want to know what the new signs are to be like, and samples of several kinds are now on view on street corners, so that, in the end, the one most satisfactory may be selected. Another improvement which is popular is the scheme to build 'islands' at some of the busiest street crossings, such as are seen in London at Ludgate Circus and similar centers of traffic. In New York such resting places in the middle of the street will be of the greatest service, and, if they are properly constructed, they will surely be an ornament to any thoroughfare."

Mr. Low believes that American life is being made more attractive in the country as well as in great cities. "Now that our farmers are so prosperous," he said, "they are hiring others to do the farm work, and giving their families a chance to enjoy the advantages of books and music and others pleasures."







PRIZE DESIGNS FOR AN ISLE OF SAFETY

(Prizes offered by the Municipal Art Society of New York)

People Who Have Made the World More Beautiful

LUTHER BURBANK AND THE EIGHT-HUNDRED-DOLLAR VERBENA

By May Ransom

[The following is the first of a series of pen pictures of men and women, who, by voice and pen, have helped to beautify life and its surroundings. In such a series the "Flower Wizard" of California rightfully takes a prominent place.]

IT is certainly true that a prophet is often without honor in his own country. I had this truth brought home to my mind most forcibly some time ago when a San Francisco friend came to "see" the famous horticulturist. We were aware that his home was somewhere in our midst, but did not realize that the little vine-



LUTHER BURBANK AS HE LOOKS TO-DAY

clad cottage on the outskirts of Santa Rosa had been the Mecca of scores of visitors from across the land and across the sea.

We were all familiar since the days of childhood with the expression, "Fine Burbank potatoes!" That was the rather unpoetical extent of our knowledge concerning him; yet his fame, like the Burbank seedling, has extended to all quarters of the globe, and the very catalogue he issues to florists is used as a text-book in the colleges of Germany, Russia and other European countries.

As to having met him in the daily paths of life, his face was almost unknown in our little commonwealth; yet government officials and college dignitaries with initials of profound import to their names humbly seek the boon of his presence. Mr. Burbank's personality is, by his own wish, a sealed book to the world at large. The great work of creating and perfecting new forms of plant life for the sustenance and delectation of mankind necessarily occupies him with thought and labors in which none other may share.

"Ordinary visitors" were barred. The rules were stringent. But the friendship of a lifelong growth was not to be denied, and so we started. There was nothing particularly novel or charming in the little white cottage with its tangle of frost-kissed vines, nothing extraordinary about the clumps of red geraniums bordering the fences, but there certainly was something unusual about a peculiar sixteen-foot hose which whirled its mighty arms in midair as though to discourage the unwelcome intruder. Had it been placed there purposely? "Fools rush in where wise men fear to tread," was the thought uppermost in my mind as I ran the gauntlet, while my friend called out in a demi-semi quaver, that "perhaps she had better remain with the team." I sternly reminded her that she "had traveled all of fifty miles for this"—"in union there is strength"—"the die was cast," etc. We were on our good behavior—on pins and needles, too, so to speak—but it was an acrobatic feat to dodge that hose, keep off the lawn and off the dripping walk.

We were met at the door by Mr. Burbank himself. With a peculiarly boyish smile (I saw nothing else) we were ushered into the office where he had been at work by an open window, knee deep, on an inhuman mass of correspondence. Disarmed at once, my friend chatted freely,



THE TWO THOUSAND DOLLAR CALLA



THE DAISY AFTER MR. BURBANK HAS "IMPROVED" IT

as, with a quick, well-used-to-it air he showed us stacks of photographs, the sugar prune for which dazzling sums are now being paid, the $2,500 plum, the $800 raspberry, the $2,000 calla, and the rare begonia, a pinch of whose seed brought $100; vegetables, nuts and berries, which would not now be in existence and enjoyed by us but for Luther Burbank. Yet few bear his name, for notoriety he shuns, ostentation he abhors, society he disdains; but with the production of every new and beautiful flower or fruit which the world craves, the legacy will be handed down, the legacy beyond price, of sunshine, food and medicine to the soul, which can never be taken in overdoses—a medicine-chest which will never be found empty. Mr. Burbank strongly objects to being dubbed the Wizard of Horticulture. "People often jump to the conclusion," said he, "that all new varieties are produced by crossing, and with as little ceremony as with a magic wand. It takes, however, an intimate knowledge of plant life, a keen perception of the useful forms when produced, a sweet and abiding patience which knows no end, and the purse of a multi-millionaire." Witness the sugar prune and its accompanying labor of sixteen years. As an exemplification of the definition of genius—"an infinite capacity for taking pains"—I know of none better than Mr. Luther Burbank.

One fact as to his first great desire on coming to California impressed us deeply—not the "filthy lucre," not a highly developed species of the equine or canine race—instead an uncommon species of plant life, a variegated cabbage.

I looked at the long, boxed-shaped head denoting the thinker, the man of brains; at the stooped shoulders denoting the scholar; I noticed the gentle, gracious manner born of contact with the floral world and not always practised by polite society, and I thought the joy of a phrenologist to have been there then. To save time, we suggested a stroll through the grounds. He courteously offered to accompany us himself as guide. "A little fresh air might be beneficial." He apologized for the "utter lack of bloom, of anything to interest visitors." "Perhaps they

come to see you," I boldly ventured to remark. "Perhaps they do," he answered, with the peculiar smile, and an utter absence of egotism. At the door I noticed what seemed to be some exquisite designs in water-colors. "No," he laughingly answered in response to my query. "Only some plates I cut from an



A BUNCH OF THE BURBANK ROSES

English floral magazine." I might have known his creations lacked anything so material as the brush. We passed rows and rows of gladioli of which sometimes a million seedlings are grown to obtain the stock, thousands of the common field daisy which now attains under the master-hand a stem of three feet, a circumference of twenty inches; here an Alaskan grape-vine, there a creeper from the rocks of Italy awaiting development in turn. What years of seeding, selecting, grafting, pruning, fruiting over and over again; What patience! What intuition!

The latter must have been active in our behalf. Suddenly Mr. Burbank reached for and handed to us a bunch of flax, flower and seed. Not the pale, exquisite blue as we know it—he had been dabbling in nature's paint-box, for it was a rich, deep crimson.

Our souvenirs were added to little by little, until we came to what was apparently a bed of the very common verbena, running wild, and this was the scene of my undoing. Its rank growth, hardy nature and showy foliage make it a very desirable garden plant. Thanks to Mr. Burbank's generosity, I hesitated not. "May I have a slip of this, please?" I asked, suiting the action to the word. "Ah, but that is my $800 verbena I have just contracted for," said a voice over my head. I had put my foot in it at last—my hand almost. There was an excavation near by. I wished it were nearer that I might sink out of sight. However, the tact and courtesy of Mr. Burbank rose to the occasion, while I rose to my feet. He kindly plucked a blossom. It was an ordinary looking thing to have ensnared me so. Appearances are so often deceitful. Having recovered sufficiently to move, he kindly suggested that we take a look at the greenhouses, although there was no green thing there, only some growing seeds. Away in the distance the "old mother" was pointed out, a short, sturdy figure, one of the Burpees of Philadelphia. From her the son inherits his almost divine faculty of subtle intuition. My friend remarked that hereafter she would



HE LOVES FLOWERS FOR THEMSELVES

pose as "Patience on a monument smiling at Grief" whenever her plants proved wayward or recalcitrant in their growth. "Not so," hastily interposed Mr. Burbank; "my patience is exercised only along certain lines—patience and progress travel hand in hand—when I see that the young plants are thrifty, possessing great potentialities. Otherwise I exterminate with a ruthless hand." But who has the intuition of a Burbank!

Hastily removing the obnoxious hose and escorting us over the dry lawn and past the dripping walk, he kindly invited us to help ourselves to some sweet peas clambering over the gate-posts, "Although there was nothing rare," he remarked, with proverbial honesty. We busied ourselves accordingly, comparing notes meanwhile as to the "open Sesame" which had admitted us to the enchanted grounds. My companion maintained that courtesy, simplicity and kindness are characteristics the world over of the genuinely great, to their fellowmen in all stations of life—while I, I claimed that it was the tableau from the open window of the hose, the "walk" and the lawn, which is the same thing in the long run. She took the valuable verbena with her to the city, where for many days it was the cynosure of all eyes, while I, I ate my Burbank potatoes that evening with an added relish and respect.



THE BURBANK COTTAGE AT SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA

Flowers Loved by Great Men

I.—DICKENS AND THE GERANIUM

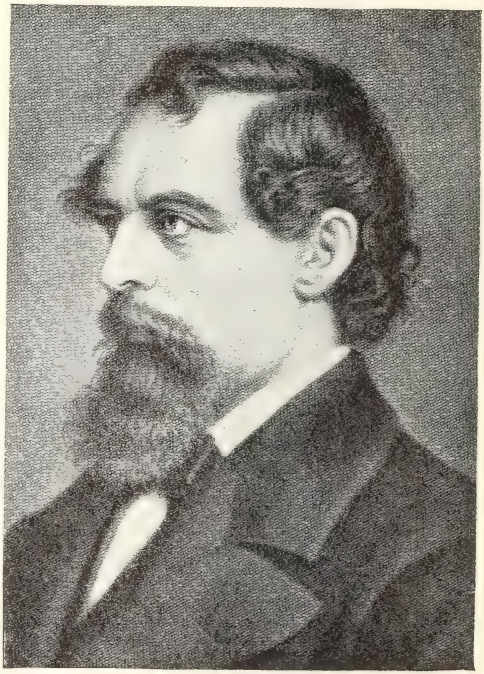
By Lora S. La Mance

THE scarlet geranium is big and bold, and its popularity never wanes. Miss Nancyish critics are horrified at this. 'Tis a gaudy flower, they say, and a bed of it is "a blot of crude color upon the landscape." This verdict need not disturb common mortals. Let us have our gay geraniums and enjoy them. At least we are in good company. Charles Dickens was extravagantly fond of this flower, which could never be too red or too gay for his liking. He used to say that, when he went to heaven, he wanted to see all the angels wearing scarlet geraniums.

Dickens' works teem with allusions to flowers, but his tastes in floral matters were characteristically "Dickenesque." He loved what he called "jolly flowers." He hated primness and stiffness, thorns and prickles. Even the beautiful hyacinth, because its flawless bells are arranged in formal precision along its stalks, was pictured by him slightingly as the typical plant in the window of unlovable, hypocritical Miss Charity Pecksniff. He took delight in picturing grim and hateful Mrs. Pipchin's pet plants, "Half-a-dozen specimens of cactus, writhing around bits of lath, like hairy serpents; another specimen shooting out broad claws, like a green lobster; and one uncomfortable flower pot hanging to the ceiling, which appeared to have boiled over, and tickling people underneath with its long green ends, reminding them of spiders."

But of his beloved geranium he wrote with a tenderer pen. It was common, and he believed in the merit of that which was common. It was "jolly," to use his own term, and he liked jolly plants. It was bright, and he liked bright skies, bright eyes, bright birds and bright flowers. When he pictured Miss Tox, the humble worshiper afar off of the great Mr. Dombey, when he shows her utter desolation when Dombey marries Edith, he pictures her despair by the neglect of her flowers in the window, letting a geranium die for lack of care, as though fitting that this flower of hope and life should wither with Miss Tox's hopes.

Dickens thought "David Copperfield" his masterpiece, and is said to have frankly owned that, in David, he pictured himself with his own likings and ways. So we are not surprised when he makes his heart's hero visit the greenhouse with Dora, with whom he is madly in love. "It contained quite a show of beautiful geraniums," he says. "We loitered along in front of them, and Dora often stopped to admire this one or that one, and I stopped to admire the same one, and Dora, laughing, held the dog up, childishly, to smell the flow-



DICKENS, WHEN HE WROTE "DAVID COPPERFIELD"

ers; and if we were not all three in fairy-land, certainly *I* was. The scent of a geranium leaf to this day strikes me, . . . and then I see a straw hat and blue ribbons, and a quantity of curls, and a little black dog being held up in two slender arms, against a bank of blossoms and bright leaves."

And how charmingly again he pictured David. How at six o'clock in the morning he bought a bouquet for Dora at Covent Gardens. How he carried flowers to Dora sitting in the garden, "among the butterflies, in a white chip bonnet and a dress of celestial blue," and how she looked so lovely that he—poor, smitten David—wanted to say, "Let me die here!"

"Then Dora held my flowers to Jip to smell. Then Jip growled and wouldn't smell them. Then Dora laughed, and held them a little closer to Jip, to make him. Then Jip laid hold of a bit of geranium with his teeth, and worried imaginary cats in it. Then Dora beat him, and pouted, and said, 'My poor, beautiful flowers!' as compassionately as if Jip had laid hold of me."

Dear little Dora! Dear little child wife! Lovingly Dickens has interwoven in her brief life this, the flower of his heart. What his genius has immortalized, let us never again call common.

The Old Country Road

By Charles Austin Hartley



A winding road that leads to a ford,
Away from the scrambling, struggling horde,
Of the city's rush.
Pressed close by walls of emerald green,
Scented by flowers that grow between,
Watched over by sentinels, tall and lean,
Haunts of the thrush.

In width it is scarcely a single rod,
By hoof of beast it is seldom trod,
Down by the stream.
Few wheels pass along that shaded way,
Its dust undisturbed full many a day,
It is a pretty road you will surely say,—
A sylvan dream.

The hare steals out at dusk of eve,
The spider her web in peace can weave,
Nature's safe retreat.
The murmuring stream, the rustling leaf,
A glimpse of Heaven, no vain belief,
For the ills of life a sure relief,
The rarest treat.

A breath of frost is in the air,
Traces of Fall are here and there,
In bramble and tree.
A warning is screamed by the soaring jay,
The songsters will shortly hasten away,
But come back again the first Spring day,
Light-hearted and free.



Christmas Giving as a Means of Culture

By Dora May Morrell

THE sentiment of Christmas giving is based upon the sweetest attribute of our nature—the love of doing something for others. In course of time, however, it has grown into one of two things—a perfunctory giving and taking or the interchange of gifts with affection as the cause, but with no particular fitness or meaning to the gift. The idea that Christmas offerings may be a means of culture must be a new one since it is so seldom acted upon.

The plan of turning the essentials of life into Christmas remembrances is not one to be commended. There is nothing of the sentiment of a gift in a thing which must have been bought as an absolute essential. If a child needs a new pair of boots and would have them whether it were Christmas or not, he cannot be expected to develop any great amount of enthusiasm when receiving them in his stockings on Christmas morning. There is as much occasion for rejoicing over a loaf of bread as over any ordinary necessity of dress or existence when given as a Christmas present. There are many like the girl who said she wanted her presents to be useless things, things she could not buy for herself and for which her soul was longing. To the question, "What, for example?" she replied, "I have wanted a statuette of the Flying Mercury for the last five years. I am positively hungry for it, and if I had one dollar above the absolute needs of clothes, food and room, I should possess it sooner or later. Now these needs I am sure to supply, because I must in order to live, but the needs of my mind and soul go unsatisfied because I cannot gratify them and those of the body, too, so when a friend gives me something of beauty or something that will create the thought of beauty, I am perfectly delighted over it. You would be surprised to know how many other people feel just the same way".

It is a mistake to regard pictures, statues, plants and like objects as superfluities. They are necessities to the higher nature, and often the moral effect of obtaining them by the sacrifice of the so-called necessities is distinctly uplifting. All beauty is a harmony and balance, and the love for it is the instinctive outreaching of the soul for an adjustment of its forces with the universe. The mother who seeks for her child a craving for beauty, which is the beginning of culture, will never ignore the power inherent in beautiful things. The child's mind is responsive at first to the beauty of color, finding it rather in those which are gay than in those of softer tone; after that, he seeks beauty in the things which tell a story, and, therefore, by placing before him pictures of the right kind, the mother may unconsciously teach tenderness, sympathy, and all those divine characteristics which perfect the soul.

Many conscientious people buy children's books with colored illustrations, believing that by so doing they are helping the child's proper development. In such means of education, however, it is well to make haste slowly, very slowly, in buying. Many of the so-called children's books are thoroughly undesirable in the nature of the text and in their pictures also. The books placed before a child should be perfect in their way, or, at least, they should be free from crudities of color and of drawing. Walter Crane and Kate Greenaway enlightened the world with their artistic books for children, so exquisite that any adult may enjoy them as well as a child. In Walter Crane's "Pan Pipes," a book of old songs, there is everything which the wise mother can desire for her little ones. The graceful decorations, carrying out the sentiment of the songs, the songs themselves with

their quaint music, all combine to form a world of delight.

The tastes which are planted in childhood are those which are going to rule the adult years. The child who is associated with the refined and the beautiful through his early years will not love the coarse and vulgar in his maturity, and this applies to all the finer side of life—to music, to books, to pictures, to thought, and to conduct. There is an atmosphere about the person whose formative period has been spent amid surroundings of culture that none other ever has, and it cannot be gained when the years of childhood and youth are past.

Objects of beauty always have within themselves the material for conversation and for education. The child who is given a statuette of the Winged Victory is at once sensitive to the air f life and of vigor, and the onward rush of the draperies. He will surely ask, "What was a Winged Victory? How did it get its name? Why hasn't it any head?" If the mother does not know how to answer her child she at once increases her own stock of culture by finding the required information, and then the small questioner will learn in the story she tells him something which puts him in touch with the world of long ago as with that of today, and with the world of art.

There is no boy, whether he be five or fifteen, who will not like the Disc Thrower, and The Gladiator, and their splendid bodies will be an inspiration to him to have his own grow into like perfection. It is said that the Greeks owed their physical perfection—which the world has never since equaled—to the frequent exposure of the perfect nude bodies in games and elsewhere. The law of suggestion works with this as with all other things, and the body will move to more graceful curves and poses if the eyes rest only upon those which are beautiful. The litheness and savage grace of Barye's animals make them gifts to be chosen for all who enjoy the beauty of animal life.

Nor is it necessary to confine one's choice to the copies of old masters. There are Sargent, Abbey, Tarbell, Inness, and others among modern American painters, to say nothing of those abroad, whose paintings are reproduced by photographs, and some of these prints, like the Cosmos pictures, are very inexpensive and lovely in tone, being printed on tint. Sargent's "Prophets," painted for the Boston Public Library, may be had in its sets of four in large size for fifty cents or a dollar the set. In one room there is a frieze of pictures of this kind mounted as simply as possible, and covered with glass for protection. The absence of much detail in the prints makes them plain to the sight though hung higher than one ordinarily places photographs. In a certain library the verses of the Rubaiyat with Vedder's illustrations are framed in a long line to form a band between two doors. These are placed at just the level of the eyes, and the effect is as pleasing as the idea is unique. Moreover, every time one passes it he gains a glimpse of a rare picture, and reads, almost without knowing it, a beautiful verse. Something of this sort would be a gift for the adults.

There is a fancy now for an arrangement of an author's photograph, autograph, and a selection from his works in one frame, and this has its advantage rather in the beauty of the thought than in the thing itself. Bookmakers have evolved a system of color illustrations which is beyond cavil. It is not reserved for editions *de luxe,* but may be found in some of the newer books of as low price as one dollar and fifty cents. This applies to books for adults as well as to books for children.

In seeking those gifts which make for culture it is not necessary to expend much money. Reproductions of paintings in warm, soft tones cost very little. Casts and statuettes of different sizes in plaster may be bought as low as forty cents. A cast of the Venus de Milo—that perfect embodiment of the perfect woman—may

often be found at fifty cents, and her gracious dignity makes her presence a thing to be desired. All the standard statues are reproduced in plaster, and may be found in the art stores, or ordered by mail, at low cost.

In seeking to develop one's self and one's own artistically it is well to begin with an object of admitted beauty, for it is safe to assume that the decisions of the cultured minds of ages must have had some basis in truth. If one does not see wherein the beauty lies let one study the object until the beauty is felt, because beauty is felt even more than it is seen. Begin with old masterpieces, as they escape being a fad—something not unknown even in art—and one thus avoids an influence which makes a true opinion very difficult at times.

With every point one gains in the appreciation of beauty, one enjoys more, and finds with it a broadening of the mind and of the sympathies which has a reflex action upon the soul also. It is not easy to love the beautiful—the visible expression of the thought which produced it—and then to follow evil.

How Sunshine Came to Be

By Cynthia Westover Alden

[President-General of the International Sunshine Society.]

'TWAS a wicked old Magician, when this care-worn world was young,
Who contrived a scheme far meaner than was ever said or sung.

Long his soul had hated Sunshine, since it made all mortals smile
With the kindliness of welcome on the noble or the vile.

Cudgeling his brain he sought to split this blessed Sunshine up;
Found a prism in the handle of his horrid poison cup.

Henceforth some were red and angry in revolt against the strong,
Quite forgetting that the mighty had not sought to do them wrong.

Some were glittering in orange and could see no other tint;
Charitable to their fellows, to outsiders hard as flint.

They whom time had touched severely, in the sere and yellow leaf,
Thought their children were ungrateful, and could not forget their grief.

Green were some with jealous feeling, never owning they were blest,
Hurling mud and filth of envy at the pleasure of the rest.

Others, whatsoe'er their portion, claimed the right of being blue,
Sure that Providence denied them what was nothing but their due.

Deeper natures seemed to revel in their shade of indigo,
Finding pleasure in their ever-present consciousness of woe.

Last of all, the violet children, pettish in their elegance,
Lent to half-clad want a war cry that had deep significance.

So, for ages, human weakness lifted up its childish hand,
Urged to malice by the colors it was helpless to command!
Split-up Sunshine narrowed kindness in the Red, the Green, the Blue,
And the wicked old Magician had done all he sought to do.

Such the genesis of Hatred: Love is what we ought to praise;
Hatred springs from color-blindness; we would re-collect the rays!
Sunshine, as it comes, unprismed, on the world is freely shed;
We will never cease our effort till this spectrum-fright has fled;
Goodness lives within the palace, goodness in the cottage dwells,
And, that each may see the other, we would now undo the spells
Of that wicked old Magician whose aggressive heathenism
Found the mightiest of weapons in his hateful old-time prism!

A Little Peace-Maker

A STORY FOR CHRISTMAS DAY

By Eben E. Rexford

MMS. MOORE stood at the window and looked out upon the landscape. Yesterday the fields were brown, and, in the little churchyard on the hill, she could see a heap of dark earth that stood out sharply against the clump of sturdy oaks, still holding tenaciously to the foliage that November's frost and rain had turned to russet. Now it was a beautiful white world, and the little grave was hidden by the snow that had fallen to make earth pure and fair for the birthday of the King. It was Christmas morning.

"It don't seem much as it did las' Chris'mas," she thought, as she looked up the hill. "Then—*she* was here. Oh"—with a sudden catching of the breath, as tears came—"it's *so* lonesome without her. I didn't s'pose I'd ever get to thinkin' so much of a child as I did of her. It don't seem 's ef I ever cared for my own so. Seems to me I can hear her sayin', 'Merry Chris'mas, grandma!' just as she said it las' Chris'mas mornin', when she came down stairs with her little night-gown hel' up in front of her like a big pocket, full of the things Santa had brought her." And the woman broke down with her grief. She laid her head upon the window-sill, and cried.

Presently Deacon Moore came into the room. When his wife heard him coming she wiped her eyes hastily with her apron, but he saw the act, and the wet spot on the sill where her tears had fallen told the story.

He took up the newspaper, and pretended to read, but his own eyes were so blurred with tears that the words ran together.

By and by his wife spoke: "I 'most wish we'd gone over to Brother Josiar's today, as he wanted us to, or that we'd had some o' the folks come here. Someway, it don't seem jest right to spend Chris'mas alone."

"It don't seem like Chris'mas, that's a fact," admitted the deacon. "I don't know when we've b'en all alone on Chris'mas afore. Mebbe some o' the neighbors'll drop in bymeby."

"'Tain't likely," said his wife. "They're all havin' comp'ny or goin' somewhere. There ain't many folks alone as we be today. There goes a load now," as a sleigh went by to the merry music of jingling bells. "Dear me! I can't make it seem right for fam'lies to be scattered so—Joe in Dakoty, an' George in Texas, an' Emmeline—in heaven! But somehow she seems nearest of 'em all," and Mrs. Moore wiped her eyes again.

Just them a burst of childish laughter rang out across the old garden that lay between the house and orchard. It came so suddenly, so unexpectedly, that both the deacon and his wife were startled. It almost seemed as if the little girl of whom they had been thinking had come back to them.

They looked out of the window in the direction from which the sound had come, and saw a child balancing herself on the top rail of the orchard fence. The rail rocked beneath her feet, and it seemed as if she must fall, but, by skilful management, she contrived to retain her position. She was laughing at her exhibition of dexterity, and made a charming picture, with her rosy cheeks and shining eyes, her yellow hair blowing all about her face as it escaped from a little red hood bordered with snowy fur.

"I wonder whose child it is," said the deacon.

"I wouldn't wonder if it was the little girl that's come to live with John Graham," answered Mrs. Moore. "I don't

know's I've told you about it, but I heard he was goin' to take his sister's child. Her mother died not long ago. I guess it's her, an' she's run away 'cross-lots. You—you don't care if I ask her to come in, do you?"

"Why should I care?" asked the deacon. "I don't s'pose she'll hurt me, if she does come from Graham's."

For years and years there had been a bitter enmity between Deacon Moore and his next neighbor, John Graham. They had been staunch friends in boyhood, but they seemed to have forgotten all about



"JOYOUS CAROLS ROSE TO HEAVEN"

that. They had met each other at church, and in neighborhood affairs, week after week, all through these years, without exchanging a word. Living within sight of each other, they were farther apart than those who live at the world's ends—neighbors, and yet strangers. What had been the cause of the trouble between them few in the neighborhood could tell, at this late day. If they had ever known what it was, they had forgotten long ago. Indeed, Mrs. Moore often wondered if her husband knew why he and his neighbor were at enmity with each other. Both were kind-hearted. Both had the good-will and respect of their neighbors, and it was greatly regretted by their friends that the old grudge could not be put out of sight forever, but it seemed as if the two men had grown into such a settled habit of hating each other that it was useless to try to overcome it now.

Mrs. Moore went to the door. "Be careful, dear, or you'll fall an' hurt yourself," she called to the child on the fence. "Don't you want to come in an' get warm?"

"I'll come in, but I ain't cold," was the answer, and the little girl gave a great jump into the snow, and ran to the house, half out of breath with the exertion called forth by her fence-rail performance. "I came over to call, you know," she added, trying to look very matronly and dignified. "It's Christmas day, and I wanted to go somewhere. Uncle John said may be you wouldn't care to have me come, but I thought I'd find out."

"Bless your dear little heart!" cried Mrs. Moore, folding the child in her arms and kissing her rosy cheeks. "I'm so glad you've come! I hope you'll keep right on comin'. If there's anything in the world I like, it's little girls, sich as you," with another kiss that perhaps was meant more for the little girl in the grave upon the hill than the one to whom it was given.

The child looked at the deacon in a doubtful way for a moment. Evidently she wanted to say something to him, but was at a loss as to how to begin.

"Merry Christmas," she said, going up to him with a roguish smile on her face. "You know what they do to little girls when they say that, don't you?"

"I don't know's I do," answered the deacon.

"Why—they kiss 'em," she cried, and held up her sweet face so temptingly that the deacon could not refuse.

"I love you," she said, as she leaned against his knee, and touched his wrinkled face with her chubby finger. "I'll come

over and see you every day, if you want me to."

"I wish you would," answered the deacon. "That is," he added, "if your uncle's willin'."

"Oh, he don't care," said the child. "He said I might come today, you know. I wanted him to come with me, but he said you wouldn't want him to. Don't you like him?"

"I guess I like him as well's he likes me," answered the deacon.

The child looked at him soberly. "He'd like to have you like him," she said, presently. "I know he would."

"What makes you think so?" asked the deacon, as he lifted her to his knee.

"Because, when I wanted him to come down here with me, and he said you wouldn't want him to, he looked so sorry, and he said, 'We used to be good friends, and I wish we could again, but I don't suppose we ever will.' I asked him why not, and he said he didn't know. And I know he felt bad about it. I wish you would like Uncle John."

"Did he say he wished we could be frien's ag'in?" asked the deacon. "Be you sure, *real* sure 'bout that?"

"Yes, he said it," was the reply, very positively given. "Can't you be?"

"I s'pose we might, if—" The deacon hesitated.

"Speak the truth right out, an' say you s'pose you could if both of you'd give in a little," said Mrs. Moore. "You know how't is, Silas—I've tol' you so more'n once—you're both so set that neither of you feel like ownin' up to bein' to blame, but the fact is, one was jest as much to blame as the other, an' both of you know it, too. You can see from what this little girl says that John Graham's willin' to let the ol' grudge go, an' if he is, why shouldn't you be? It don't look right to see two neighbors—an' both members of the same church, too—so out with each other that they never speak. An' it *ain't* right, an' you know, it, Silas. It's be'n a long time sence I said as much's I'm sayin' now, but I've thought it, an' sence the child's broke the ice I'm goin' to speak my mind, an' I can't help it, if you don't like it."

"How'd ye know I hain't be'n willin' to be frien's with him?" asked the deacon, gruffly.

"You never said so to him, or anyone else," responded his wife. "S'pose you be willin', what good does it do if you never do anything?"

The deacon made no reply.

"Uncle John said you had a little girl that died," the child said, putting her arms about the deacon's neck. "Did you love her?"

"Yes, I loved her," the deacon answered, brokenly, as he drew the questioner to his breast in a caress that was given as much to the dead as to the living.

"Don't you think she'd be glad if you and Uncle John were friends again?"

"Mebby," answered the deacon.

"But don't you know she'd be glad?" persisted the child.

"Bless her heart! She's a little angel," said Mrs. Moore, wiping her eyes. "Say 'Yes, you *do* know it,' Silas."

"I want you and Uncle John to be friends, for I like both of you. I'm going to come over and see you 'most every day, and if you liked Uncle John he could come with me. Wouldn't that be nice? I know he's lonesome today, because he hasn't anywhere to go to. The girl's gone home to spend Christmas, and we're all alone. So I'll have to go, but I'll come again." She gave each of them a hug and a kiss, and started for the door.

"Wait a minnit," said the deacon, as if he had just that instant made up his mind to something. "I'll go with you."

"To Uncle John's?" asked the child.

The deacon nodded. Mrs. Moore gave a little gasp for breath. "Oh, Silas!" she began, then broke down and cried. But the deacon knew it wasn't because she was sorry.

"Oh, I'm *so* glad!" cried the child, running to take hold of his hand. "And I

know Uncle John will be glad, too."

The deacon and his little friend set off across the orchard. How many years it had been since he had taken the old path that led to the Graham farm. As they went over the hill he thought of the old times when he and John Graham had been boon companions. Then the trouble came that made them enemies, and their lives had been embittered by it ever since.

"But it's got to end, here an' now," said the deacon, as they neared the Graham place. "That is, I'm goin' to do what I can to end it."

He wondered at the change that had come over him. All bitterness seemed to have faded out of his heart, like frost before the sunshine. "It's the Chris'mas sperrit that's got holt o' me," he thought. And he almost laughed aloud in the joy of the new feeling. He bent down and kissed the child he was leading, and said, "God bless you fer what you've done today, little one."

"Oh, I'm so glad," she cried, again, "*so* glad!"

They were near the house now, Suddenly the door opened, and a man stood on the threshold.

"John," said Deacon Moore, holding out his hand, "It's Chris'mas. We've be'n fools long enough. Le's be frien's."

The other answered not a word. He tried to, but could not. Something seemed to choke him. But his face spoke for him. It was eloquent with the expression of a feeling at heart to which his lips could not give utterance. He put out his hand. Great tears trickled over his cheeks, and it seemed as if he almost expected it all to resolve itself into a dream until he felt the strong, warm grasp of Deacon Moore. Then he knew that it was reality.

"Oh, Uncle John, aren't you glad?" cried the child.

"Yes, darling, very glad," he said, brokenly.

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About an hour after the deacon and their little visitor had taken their departure Mrs. Moore looked out at a sight that made her face glow like a June morning. Her husband and John Graham were coming down the path together, leading the little girl between them.

She ran to the door to meet them. "Oh, I'm so glad!" she cried, and then, woman-fashion, began to cry, as she held out her hand to her old neighbor.

"That's what we all say," said the deacon. "You said it didn't seem like Chris'mas, so I thought I'd bring along some visitors to see if we couldn't liven things up a bit. Walk right in, John, an' make youself to home, jest as you used to. This is the first time you've crossed my threshol' in a good many year, but I hope it won't be the las' time."

Such a happy Christmas as that one was the old house had never known before. Mrs. Moore bustled about in the kitchen to get a dinner that would do justice to the occasion, and little Mary helped her, and every now and then she would say, "I'm so glad!" And then Mrs. Moore would stop in her work long enough to give the child a hug and a kiss, and say, "Yes, dear—so'm I."

When the dinner was on the table, and they sat down to partake of it, Deacon Moore said, "Ask a blessin' John," and while all heads were bowed a few broken words were said, but how much they meant God knew, for they told of the triumph of love that sanctified and made sweet forever the memory of that Christmas day.

"Material America needs no stimulus; its energies need no spur; its triumph is already at hand. It is spiritual America that needs constant revelation and definition; and it is to be the high service of the literature of the future as it has been the service of the literature of the past, to hold the ideals of this nobler America clear and beautiful above the dust and tumult of a vast and powerful working community." —Hamilton W. Mabie.

For Daily Inspiration

A PAGE OF FUGITIVE VERSE

The Joy of Love and Home

BY EUGENE C. DOLSON

SAFE from the dreary winter storm,
How warm and restful seems our room;
Within the frosted window set,
Your flowers tonight are all abloom.

The ivy running on the wall,
The orange tree with fruit aglow,
The primroses in pink and white,
Are fair as summer gardens know.

If long ago my restless heart
In quest of sunnier lands would roam,
I found no pleasure like to this—
The perfect joy of love and home.

The Tapestry Weavers

BY ANSON G. CHESTER

Let us take to our hearts a lesson, no lesson can braver be,
From the ways of the tapestry weavers on the other side of the sea.
Above their heads the pattern hangs—they study it with care.
The while their fingers deftly work, their eyes are fastened there.

They tell this curious thing, besides, of the patient, plodding weaver,
He works on the wrong side ever more, but works for the right side ever.
It is only when the weaving stops, and the web is tossed and turned,

And he sees his real handiwork—that his marvelous skill is learned—
Oh, the sight of his delicate beauty, how it pays him for all its cost,
No daintier work than his was ever done by the frost.

Thus the master brings him golden hire, and gives him praises as well,
And how happy the heart of the weaver is, no tongue but his own can tell.

The years of man are the looms of God, let down from the place of the sun,
Wherein we are weaving always, 'til thy mystic web is done,
Weaving blindly, but weaving surely, each for himself his fate,
We may not see how the right side looks—we can only weave and wait.

But looking above for the pattern, no weaver hath need to fear,
Only let him look clear into heaven—the perfect pattern is there.
If he keeps the face of the Savior forever and always in sight,
His toil shall be sweeter than honey, his weaving is sure to be right.

And when his task is ended, and the web is tossed and shown,
He shall hear the voice of the Master, it shall say to him, "Well done!"
And the white-winged angels of Heaven, to hear him shall come down,
And God shall give him gold for his hire—not coin, but a fadeless crown.

Dreaming of Home

It comes to me often in silence
When the firelight sputters low,—
When the black, uncertain shadows
Seem wraiths of the long ago;
Always with a throb of heartache,
That feels each pulsing vein,
Comes the old, unquiet longing
For the peace of home again.

I'm sick of the roar of cities
And of faces cold and strange;
I know where there's warmth of welcome,
And my yearning fancies range
Back to the dear old homestead,
With an aching sense of pain,
But there'll be joy in the coming—
When I go home again.

When I go home! There's music
That never may die away;
And it seems that the hand of angels,
On mystic harp at play,
Have touched with a yearning sadness
On a beautiful broken strain,
To which is my fond heart wording,
When I go home again.

Outside of my darkening window
Is the great world's crash and din,
And slowly the winter shadows
Come drifting, drifting in.
Sobbing the night wind murmurs
To the splash of autumn rain;
But I dream of the glorious greeting
When I go home again.

—Unidentified.

I Didn't Think

BY FRANK H. SWEET

If all the troubles in the world
Were traced back to the start,
We'd find not one in ten begun
From want of willing heart;
But there's a sly, woe-working elf
Who lurks about life's brink,
And sure dismay he brings away—
The elf, "I didn't think."

He seems so sorry when he's caught,
His mien is all contrite;
He so regrets the woe he wrought,
And wants to make things right.
But wishes do not heal a wound,
Nor weld a broken link;
The heart aches on, the link is gone—
All through, "I didn't think."

When brain is comrade to the heart
And heart from soul draws grace,
"I didn't think" will quick depart
For lack of resting place.
If from that great unselfish stream,
The Golden Rule, we drink,
We'll keep the laws, and have no cause
To say "I didn't think."

The Legend Bell

There has come to my mind a legend,
A thing I had half forgot,
And whether I read it or dreamed it,
Ah, well, it matters not.
It is said that in heaven at twilight
A great bell softly swings,
And man may listen and hearken
To the wonderful music that rings,
If he puts from his heart's inner chamber
All the passion, pain and strife,
Heartaches and weary longings
That throb in the pulses of life;
If he thrusts from his soul all hatred,
All thoughts of wicked things,
He can hear in the holy twilight
How the bell of the angels rings,
And I think there is in this legend,
If we open our eyes to see,
Somewhat of an inner meaning,
My friend, to you and me;
Let us look in our hearts and question,
"Can pure thoughts enter in
To a soul if it be already
The dwelling of thoughts of sin?"
So, then, let us ponder a little;
Let us look in our hearts and see
If the twilight bell of the angels
Could ring for you and me.

—*The Household.*

Just a Little Bit of Baby

Just a little bit of baby,
Twenty pounds and nothing more,—
See him floor his giant daddy
Weight two hundred, six feet four.

Just a little bit of baby;
Any beauty? not a trace,—
See him stealing all the roses
From his lovely mother's face

Just a little bit of baby,
Ignorant as he can be,—
See him puzzle all the sages
Of his learned family.

Just a little bit of baby,
Walking? no; nor crawling, even,
See him lead a dozen grown-ups
To the very gate of heaven!

— Amos R. Wells in *Good Housekeeping.*

How Much Do You Love?

One twilight was there when it seemed
New stars beneath young eyelids gleamed;
In vain the warning clock would creep
Anear the hour of beauty sleep;
In vain the trundle yearned to hold
Far-Eyes and little Heart-of-Gold;
And love that kisses are the stuff of
At last for once there was enough of,
As though of all affections round
The fond climacteric had been found—
Each childish fancy heaping more,
Like spendthrift from a miser store,
Till stopped by hug and stayed by kiss—
The sweet contention ran like this:

" 'How much do I love you?' (I remember but part
Of the words of the troth of this love)
'I love you,' he said—'why—I love you a heart
Brimful and running over.

" 'I love you a hundred!' said he, with a squeeze.
'A thousand!' said she, as she nestled;
'A million!' he cried in triumphant ease,
While she with the numbers wrestled.

" 'Aha! I have found it!' she shouted, 'aha!'
(The red to the soft cheeks mounting)
'I love you—I love you—I love you, Papa,
Over the last of the counting!' "

—Robert Underwood Johnson.

How to Listen to Music

A FEW HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

By J. S. Van Cleve

EVERY one knows that to make music is an art. But few realize that to hear it is an art also. Of the two arts, that of causing music to exist by vibrations in the air, and that of causing it to exist in the mind, by setting up the delightful agitations which it contains, which is the more difficult to master? There is a wide-spread notion that anyone with a pair of auditory machines, denominated ears, can take in without exertion the messages of music, and pass judgment upon its evangel, quite dispensing with any special preparation for the receipt of that message. How much mischief this vanity works it would be difficult to say.

Let me try to say something that will help toward a better understanding of music and its wonderful message.

The first bit of advice I should give to anyone who desired to grow in the grace of hearing would be this: Dismiss from your mind at once and forever the hurtful idea that listening to music is mere passivity. Music makes its appeal to all sides of our nature, and in many degrees of intensity. Sometimes it is quite proper to listen in a half reverie, and allow the music to flow over us, like a tropic sea, with a gentle caress that may bring soothing and not tax our emotions or our attention. But this, though at times legitimate, is not a frequent function of the art, and it is the very function which is abused.

Whenever you wish to listen to music, make some kind of preparation. This preparation may vary through an entire octave of degrees, and take in all the small intervals between. Let me illustrate by saying that the most languid and passive preparation may be represented by that state of utter lapse and reverie in which you harken to a friend singing or playing a dear and well-known favorite composition. "The Last Rose of Summer", or the adagio of Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata", are often thus heard. The highest semi-tone of the octave of mental preparation is exemplified in the work of a professional musical critic, or a musical scholar, when creating within himself the state necessary for hearing and passing judgment upon some new and elaborate work, such as the "Manru" of Paderewski, or a symphonic poem by Richard Strauss.

Having quite rid yourself of conceit and vanity, the second thing is to make some positive preparation for the noble and fruitful hearing of music. This may be done by reading judiciously the varied and abundant literature upon this subject. For example, when you attend a symphony concert, the program is sure to have comments and criticisms which are designed to enlighten the listener as to the purpose and significance of the music rendered. Never fail to read these notes and instructions with close attention.

Thirdly, prepare your heart. From the earliest ages this metaphor of the heart has been used to indicate the emotional nature. You must try to *feel* like the music. This may seem to be a strange and impractical precept. Let us see. You are going to Divine worship. It is a solemn and dignified public function. You know that fact just as perfectly and completely before you enter the sanctuary as you do at any time. Now, do you not see that, if you go into the house of God, in a frivolous, a gay, a dull state of soul, the music will have a hard task to reach you. Music is a powerful agent; and, as the glorious golden energy of the sun, when he assaults winter's armorplate of ice, soon demolishes that stony resistance, so the sweet, low, pleading, or noble, aspiring, joyous strains of the organ will, unless



BEETHOVEN ENTERTAINING THE FAMILY OF MOZART

you are utterly pre-occupied, soon lift you to the lofty mood of worship. How much better it would be if you, by shutting out all secular and irrelevant thoughts, and by a few moments of silent meditation and prayer, should solemnize and elevate your heart before this breeze from Heaven, the organ-prelude, begins to blow.

Again, suppose you are planning to hear one of Richard Wagner's divine expositions of the deep things of human sin and suffering. Is it not self-evident that, after having learned what Tristan and Isolde, or Parsifal, or Siegfried may be about, you might make your heart like warm wax, quick and sensitive, by turning your thoughts and feelings intentionally into the same channels as the opera. Few things are duller and more unbearable than such an opera as Tristan and Isolde, if superficially heard; few things are more thrilling and beautiful than this same opera, if really heard, and felt, and its mystic lessons taken into the heart.

But, you may say, these are rare and exceptional experiences. What of the ordinary concert, or the music in the social circle? Is there any need of preparation there, or indeed, any possibility of it? Yes, here also, is just the same need, and the same possibility. The pleasure and recreation, to say nothing of the stimulus and energizing to be had at a miscellaneous concert, may be tripled and quadrupled, by the subjective mental acts of the recipient. This preparation in such cases and surroundings must consist largely in getting yourself into an eager, attentive, amiable mood.

Music is the art of sympathy. You might as well expect to have a flourishing greenhouse, full of rare and fragrant plants, as a successful concert in a dull, listless, critically adverse atmosphere. Even if you know nothing as to the talents of the singer, or the pianist, or the violinist, be sure, when he or she comes upon the stage for the first time, to send forth a hearty, though not prolonged round of applause. This says, "We are here, in a state of mind eager to enjoy, quick to perceive, and willing to be pleased". No

draught of champagne, or even the fabled elixir of life, is so exhilarating to a performing musician as such a demonstration of good-will.

In the fourth place, I would suggest that if you wish to enrich your musical happiness, you make it a habit to react consciously and forcibly upon the music. What I mean is this, attend a performance of music with as much effort to follow and relish as you put forth all the time in reading literature. True, there are many degrees of tension used in reading books, all the way from the effort made in reading the "Analogy of Nature and Religion," by Bishop Butler, to the reading of John Habberton's charming word-picture, "Helen's Babies". Yet you are perfectly aware that, even in reading this latter book, there is a use of mentality and, after concluding, the peals of laughter which you have sent forth have left you tired. This reacting upon the music, however, is not always intense, is seldom if ever painful. You listen to music to receive something, and that something is not mere information for which you consult your cyclopædia, it is life and power, and all exercise of life and power breeds temporary depression and exhaustion. This I believe to be the greatest drawback to our musical progress, that we are so inclined to think of music as a thing which must act upon us while we do nothing. The performer is to be a photographer. We drop the little ticket-fee into his coffer, and he has all the rest to do.

One thing more I wish to say, as to how the general public of music-hearers may become a public of music-understanders, and music-lovers. Do not think that the chief purpose of hearing a work performed is to decide whether the skill of the executant is great or small, but let it be to ascertain whether the composition is beautiful, and if so, why, and how deeply so. Always give three thoughts to the composition for one to the playing. It is not the touchstone of culture to be excessively fastidious in judging a performance, though many think so. The real touchstone of culture is the amount of delight you can get from music, and the grade of music which affords you delight. You may and should have a catholic taste, but your joy ought to have many degrees and variations.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CHILDREN

A VERY pretty little incident gave patriotic color to the visit of President Roosevelt to a small town of eastern Massachusetts on his recent New England tour. A reader sends an account of it. Thousands of children, with their teachers, from the public schools, were gathered upon the lawn beneath the lofty old trees of one of the old-time churches, waving little "star-spangled banners" to greet the arrival of their president. This was the first time the nation's chief magistrate had visited the town, and the people were almost frantic with enthusiasm.

On the street in front of the church a canopy was formed, from which was suspended a great floral bell.

As the President's carriage halted before the church, a little girl representing the "Goddess of Liberty," in the midst of thirteen other girls, representing the thirteen original states, drew a ribbon and a shower of roses from the bell fell into the President's carriage, and as he lifted his hat a beautiful bud dropped into it, which he picked up, waved to the children, and then placed in his pocket.

The clamor of applause from the surrounding throngs drowned the President's voice as he tried to speak to the children. But he had received their gift and the children were well pleased. Mr. Roosevelt seemed to enjoy the occasion thoroughly.

The House of Happy Hours

By Susie Bouchelle Wight

CHAPTER II—Continued.

"IT is Japanesque, my boy," said his mother.

"I don't see any fans and parasols and things," he grumbled, looking about.

"No, but you see the carrying out of the Japanese idea of not crowding their rooms with furniture," she answered.

They entered the little sitting-room. The floors were bare and white, with a very few rugs. Not many pictures were on the walls, only two or three engravings simply framed, and some good photographs. But the low pine table under the hanging lamp was covered with a pretty cloth, and piled with magazines, papers and books. Mrs. Waring's work-basket was close by the side of a low chair, and gave a touch of home-likeness to the simple little room. She sat down, and took golden-haired Alice on her lap.

"I have a new game to propose," she said brightly. The children clustered close around her

"All right! All right!" they cried.

"I see something beautiful in this room. What is it?"

"Sure I don't know!" grumbled Ned. "Oh, yes I do," he said, as his glance fell on the baby. "It's Alice."

Then came a shrill chorus from the younger children. "It's mother!" echoed by Mr. Waring, "Yes, it's mother".

"Guess again", she said, laughing.

They guessed again, pictures, books, and the views from the windows, discovering for themselves attractions they had not observed at first glance, only to be met with a negative.

"All beautiful, but not just what I had in mind when I asked the question. Can't you tell the children, Gilbert?" she asked. "I think from your queer little smile that you have my thoughts."

"I believe you mean that its cleanness is beautiful," he replied.

"Yes," she prompted, "and what next?"

"It is beautiful because it accords with our circumstances," he continued, with a look at Ned. That astute young person understood and colored slightly. "And the loveliest of all is, that we all love one another."

"Exactly", said Mrs. Waring, delighted that her husband had entered so fully into her spirit. "And more, dear Gilbert," she added, "hope and good health are ours, so we are not ruined. We can truly begin again."

His face had brightened wonderfully as the sincerity of her sunshiny spirit dawned upon him, and she felt repaid for every effort, every swallowed sob, every tear forced sternly back, while trying to make the best of a little, in their changed environment.

CHAPTER III.

They lived very simply in the new little House of Happy Hours. They were cut off from such social life as they had known in their old home, but both were rather glad of this than otherwise. Mrs. Waring had more time, and with the little feet to save her many steps, she did not find it irksome to prepare their dainty meals with her own hands, choosing to economize in this way, that she might have the money thus saved to devote to the carrying out of the many ideas which came crowding on one another's heels. Her despair had taken wings, when she set her face resolutely toward the living of a beautiful life for love's sake. Next to the creating of that home atmosphere on which her heart was set, was her determination not to allow herself to fall into habits of thought and life which she had always condemned.

She inveigled her son, Ned, into helping her with many small improvements in the appearance of the place. One day while he was whitewashing the fence, another boy, Billy Conway, stopped in the road for

a moment with his hands in his pockets.

"Huh! Whitewashing? I didn't know you-all had bought this old place."

"We haven't", said Ned shortly.

"Well, what you doin' all that for, then?"

"Because it is needed."

"Is ol' man Tucker payin' for it"? asked the boy with a prematurely developed instinct for business.

"Is that any of your concern"? inquired Ned.

"He owns the place, don't he?"

"Yes."

"Well, what in the name of goodness, are you-all a whitewashin' and fixin' it up so fancy for, if it ain't yours?"

"I've a good mind to whitewash you", said Ned, standing up very straight, with brush in hand, for he was not much in love with his job, and the other boy's tone was harassing.

"Jest dare you"! and Billy squared off.

Mrs. Waring had been listening, from the sitting-room window, and when she recognized impending strife, she rose quickly, and went down to the gate.

"Good evening!" she said pleasantly to Billy, ignoring the belligerent attitude of the boys. "I am just getting ready to go into the woods in search of ferns. Can't you go with us? You have lived here so long, you ought to know all the good places for them".

Ned turned back to his work, and Billy's elbows dropped.

"Fearns?" he repeated with the drawl of the genuine Georgia Cracker. "Fox fearns and such?"

"Yes, any kind."

"You bet I know where to find 'em. Say," he said, turning to Ned, "say, if you want to whitewash me, come on and try, and lemme do you up a job, and get through with it. I'm goin' with your ma."

"So am I", answered Ned, "and I don't believe I will whitewash you, till you get to needing it a little worse." He put his pail away, and they waited amicably together, while Mrs. Waring went back into the house, to emerge at the head of a small procession, well laden with empty baskets. Under Billy's guidance, they sallied forth through the thick oak woods, toward the little river not far away.

"I believe I heard you ask why we were improving the place," Mrs. Waring said to Billy.

"Yes'm."

"Well, it is because we are the ones who will have to live in it, and see it all the time. Mr. Tucker does not know yet that we will take good care of the place, so we cannot expect him to do all the little things we want for ourselves."

"Huh! We all don't drive one single nail that we can do without. We live in one of his old houses, and it is about to tumble down. He's got plenty of 'em, and he is as mean as dirt about fixin' 'em when they need it. I wouldn't be whitewashing his old fence for him."

Mrs. Waring looked down at the old young face, as she listened to the expression of sentiments which she felt no doubt he had imbibed from his elders, and a new light came to her as to the shiftlessness of the renting classes in the small town. A shadow of pain crossed her face, for she was not always able to repress apprehension as to the future, and she wondered if she would have strength to adhere to her ideals, for the sake of her loved ones, or would the subtle, demoralizing influences of adversity finally overcome her. She had not allowed herself to look backward, or to compare her own situation with that of her friends, but, while she had taken up the new burdens of her life courageously, she was aware that she was feeding her soul with the hope that it was but a temporary change, which she must make the best of, until prosperity should have come to them again. What if they must live their lives thus for years and years? Billy's words had started a train of thought which forced the question upon her.

She followed on into the cool shady hollows of Magnolia Glen where overhead

the trees bore aloft their magnificent snow-white cups, brimming over with fragrance. Underfoot, the black mold, a foot in depth, fed a great family of shade-loving plants, and the children ran on ahead of her, wild with delight over each new treasure. Mrs. Waring's preoccupation had to give way for the while, in their happiness. She could not remember that in all their young lives she had ever carried them to the woods before.

They found luxuriant clumps of ferns in many varieties, and her experienced hands lifted them carefully, with the mold clinging to them, and placed them in the baskets; there were bunches of what Billy called "heart leaf", which the children insisted on taking up, and down deeper in the dell, in the edges of a tiny pool, a perfect mat of Indian pencils in full flower, their ivory cylinders pointing skyward from the bed of lily-like leaves. Nearby grew the delicate pink star-flowers, and out in the sunshine the golden coreopsis were showing in a thin glow of early bloom.

They gathered until the baskets were filled, and Mrs. Waring sat down in the cool shadows to rest awhile. Nearby Anita, Carl and little Alice paddled about in the shallow water, their first distracting experience of wading in a brook. Ned and Billy, quite forgetful of their late approach to combat, had climbed high into the magnolia trees to get some of the fragrant blossoms to carry home with them.

Mrs. Waring resumed her interrupted thoughts. What if present conditions must be permanent? What if it was never to be, that she might give those blithe-hearted children their first insight into the great world of people and scenes outside the prosaic little town of Wimbledon? She could see how narrow a horizon had bounded Billy's life, and yet his mother, whom she had lately met, seemed a fairly well-educated and well bred woman. Billy's vernacular was shocking, and his ideas no less so. Another question confronted her—her children's associations, and their influence. How was she to live a life of her own, and yet keep in such close touch with them as to be instantly able to counteract the undesirable? Ned was already at the restless age, and would break away from his dependence on the inner home life at the first excuse, and his example must surely tell upon the younger ones.

The conclusion was inevitable. She must live with and for those lives entrusted to her care, letting everything else go, if necessary. It was with a sigh that she relinquished the memory of those happy afternoons and evenings in the old home, when congenial spirits had gathered there, and her own intellect and personality had been stimulated to their best, by the attrition of the minds of bright men and women. She could see no place to hope for a resumption of that dear social life, and yet, as she slowly, that Spring afternoon, made up her mind that it must remain only as a memory, she felt glad that she had once been a part of it.

When long pale rays of dying sunlight came slanting through the trees, the little party with their laden baskets went back through the woods to the House of Happy Hours. As they came near it, Mrs. Waring thought how she had been prompted to call it so, by the renewal of a hope, in the mocking-bird's song, a hope which she had hugged to herself as a stay until things should take a turn, but now as she looked across the bobbing golden heads of the little ones trotting on ahead to the father standing bareheaded in the yellow radiance of the evening, a beautiful resolve, not dependent on any future of ease and comfort, took deep root in heart, to stay there forever, blessing her and hers.

"It shall be the House of Happy Hours, whether things change or not. Gilbert shall go from it cheered and strengthened for his work—the children shall see only the good and true there, and I—God willing—I shall in time learn to become as a little child in faith and trust."

"Say there!" sung Billy's voice from behind her, "I'll come over tomorrow, and help you whitewash your fence if you want me to."

Chapter IV.

As the months went on, the small house beneath the oaks where the mocking-birds nested and sung grew more lovely within and without. No signs of dilapidation were to be seen anywhere. Quick-growing vines draped the low veranda, and close up in a narrow bed under the eves grew the ferns transplanted from the woods. Simply constructed window boxes were running over with late planted petunias and Dusty Miller, and all between the house and the front fence stretched a green carpet of native Bermuda grass, which the young Warings at their mother's instigation jealously guarded from stray bits of waste.

Mrs. Waring had lent herself most willingly to every suggestion of good, absorbing into the very marrow of her being, influences which came to her from every source, that she might radiate them in turn to the growing young experiences which she was helping to mould. In this self forgetful life, apart with her home ties, all unknown to herself, she was growing and broadening in a way which would once have been impossible to her. The family relations became daily closer and more sweet, and Ned's restlessness bade fair to vanish entirely, under the charm of his mother's companionship. That first thoughtful ramble in Magnolia Glen was followed by many another, and in wooing nature to become as a sweetheart to her children, Mrs. Waring's own eyes were opened to see many a silent message shining from bough and blossom, and her ears were quickened to catch the whisper that rustled through the leaves or thrilled through song of thrush and bluebird. She found that there were "sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, and good in everything".

At home, under the evening lamp, father, mother and little ones were united in their interest in a short historical course; Mr. Waring had never felt that he had the time for such a thing before, and his wife had not cared to take it up alone, but now there were so few outside demands that they were able to enter into it zestfully, finding it a dear delight to put their reading into the simple words the younger children could understand, and reaping rich reward in the intense interest they manifested by their intelligent questions, and comments.

Mr. Waring went forth from this sweet home life, strengthened for work, and braver to endure the hours of waiting which are harder than toil, and Edna Waring found her days too full for her to indulge in vain regrets and fruitless longings for a different environment. Sometimes, letters came to her from her old home, and only half concealed between the lines, she read the pity her friends felt for her, living in such an inconspicuous sphere in a dingy little manufacturing town. She only smiled to herself, for she had found something in Wimbledon which no amount of delightful social intercourse could equal in value—that exquisite intimacy with her own home circle, an understanding quickened to respond to nature's benign influence, and a more tender conception of her relations to her neighbor. The children who always found a welcome at the House of Happy Hours were gradually drawing their mothers within the charm which radiated from it, and constant opportunities offered for Mrs. Waring to do or say some kindly, unobtrusive thing, which made hearts glow with pleasure, or which sowed a thought to bear fruit later in kind. They were the laboring class—those neighbors of hers—and not at all the people whom she would have chosen to make her home among, if things had been different, but her policy of making the best of things extended to them, and she found that, after all, they were not so different from their more fortunate brothers and sisters.

(To be continued.)

Beauty and Moral Worth

IS "PROSPERITY" AN ASSET OR A LIABILITY?

By Louis E. Van Norman

THE good, the true and the beautiful! What old Greek philosopher was it who asserted that a right knowledge of these three is necessary for man's salvation, and that, as attributes to be sought after, they are closely bound together and equal in importance? The Japanese believe that, by continually letting their eyes behold the beauties of nature, the beauty of their soul and character must expand and blossom also. "Nothing," said Michael Angelo, "makes a life so pure, so religious, so refined, as the creations of the beautiful". Ruskin and Morris reiterated this again and again. "In my mind", said the latter, "it is not possible to dissociate art from morality, politics or religion. Truth, in in all these great matters of principle, is one." Double the beauty of the city you live in and you double the beauty and dignity of the life.

* * * *

For 1900 years Christmas has been a symbol of the good and the true, of light and love. The beautiful has not received the consideration which is its due. Yet what season more appropriate than Christmas for a study of the life beautiful? The great founder of the Christian faith himself came to earth that man might have—not money or material possessions—but life, and have it more abundantly.

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Life, abundant, exalted, beautiful life—such is the message of Christmas. By almost universal choice of the race, Christmas stands to the civilized man, whatever his religious convictions, as the symbol of a higher, finer life. It symbolizes the beginning of the life beautiful in the individual man and in the race. Is it not an especially appropriate time to consider beauty for one's country and a beautiful life for his countrymen?

* * * *

Josh Billings once remarked to one about to be married—"Sometimes, my friend, a wife is an asset, sometimes she's a liability". It is much the same with material possessions. They may be a help to an individual or a nation—they may be a clog and a hindrance. An over consciousness of power and material possessions is almost certain to dull the perception of spiritual values, which are, after all, the real things of life.

* * * *

A man's riches consist "not in the abundance of things which he hath". Is not this true also of a people? "Material prosperity, without the moral lift toward righteousness," says Theodore Roosevelt, "means a diminished capacity for happiness, and a debased character". The encyclopedias and other authorities on statistics do not include nobility of life, love of beauty, idealism and sturdy devotion to principle among the "resources" of our country. Yet the spirit of knightliness which freed Cuba, and the quick response to the need of the sufferers in Martinique (these are but two examples of our national life in its finer manifestations) will count for more in the estimation of the future than all the "unparalleled prosperity", rapidly increasing population, railroad mileage and tons of steel rails, of which we are always boasting.

* * * *

After reading the editorial in the November HOME AND FLOWERS, Professor Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, wrote me, "I deny absolutely our 'brutal commercialism', holding, that, on the whole, we are the most idealistic

of peoples". And, looked at from one point of view, the professor is quite correct.

* * * *

A citizen of these United States, tramping along the roads of southern France, stopped for a moment at a village inn. A beautiful young girl, scarcely into her teens, timidly entered the arbor, where were gathered over their wine a dozen or more Frenchmen, Italians and Spaniards —and two Americans. "Will you buy my flowers, please?" she asked. Latin gallantry could not refrain from coarse familiarity, and one insult was so outrageous that Saxon blood began to boil. In a flash, three were sprawling on the floor and the girl was escorted back to the road as though she had been a queen. "Who is the gentlemen, that we may thank him?" —this from the real men present. "Oh, I'm an American, that's enough"—and he was gone. I confess that when I heard him, I was proud to claim him as a countryman, much prouder than when the Yankee drummer for reaping machines boasted in Vienna, in my hearing, that we are the richest nation on earth.

* * * *

In more than one phase of development the United States has had more rapid evolution than Europe. Industrially and commercially, declares ex-assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip, speaking of the "American commercial invasion of Europe", "it is already old America and young Europe". During the past decade, since the World's Columbian Exposition taught us the great lesson of "the gain and fascination of public beauty", we have been rapidly and surely creating a real esthetic "atmosphere". The wide-spread sentiment in favor of public beauty, the conversion of the business man to the value of attractive business surroundings, the revival, already upon us, of the old arts and crafts associations—all these would seem to indicate that we are bringing about, one might almost say deliberately and consciously, what Europe has attained only passively and through the accumulation of the centuries.

Will more beautiful physical surroundings help us, as a people, to live a better, more beautiful American life? Will they tend to make us better and more moral? I have asked a number of men and women who think deeply on these questions for their opinion. President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University, President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, Dr. Paul Carus, editor of *The Open Court,* Howard J. Rogers, chief of the department of Political and Social Science of the St. Louis Exposition, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, veteran suffrage reformer, Bliss Perry, editor of *The Atlantic Monthly,* Dr. Oscar L. Triggs, secretary the Industrial Art League, Joaquin Miller, the venerable "poet of the Sierras", "Marion Harland", Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, Julia Ward Howe, abolitionist and authoress, Florence Morse Kingsley, novelist, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, poet and authoress, William Marion Reedy, editor of *The Mirror,* Cynthia Westover Alden, president of the International Sunshine Society, John G. Woolley, temperance reformer, orator, E. L. Shuey, manufacturer, Young Men's Christian Association worker, Ellsworth Woodward, president of the New Orleans Art Club; men and women of such widely diversified interests and activities as these, all agree most emphatically with the contention that more beautiful homes, cities and factories will materially help to make us a better, more moral people.

Julia Ward Howe says: "As the old adage says 'cleanliness is next to godliness', I think that the cultivation of good taste greatly promotes good morals". Bliss Perry is "in the heartiest sympathy with the entire movement represented by HOME AND FLOWERS". Mrs. Stanton declares,"We certainly have improved with a more liberal education in the arts and sciences and more refined modes of living, and more orderly habits and surroundings". The interesting and hopeful thing

about it all, says Mr. Woolley, is that "the artistic spirit is abroad in the land convincing us of cleanliness and beauty and righteousness". It has been the experience of Mr. Shuey that beauty, neatness and attractiveness tend to morality. He points to the changes in the physical appearance of some of our great cities as evidence of this fact, and observes: "The man whose eyes can enjoy the beautiful each day will have less temptation to find pleasure and relaxation in that which is degrading". Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the National Reform Bureau, does not feel "quite sure that beauty of surroundings tends very directly to the restraint of evil, for it is notorious that vice surrounds itself with all the attractions of music and art". He believes, however, that "the civic improvement idea, enlisting study of the improvement of cities, can very effectively introduce some of the more aggressive subjects, with the study of beauty, and so accomplish important results in lessening the great evils of the day". Dr. Eliot warns against "too much superlative and expectation of large and immediate results". While "sympathizing with all movements toward greater external beauty", Ernest H. Crosby, writer, reformer, Tolstoian, holds that, "after all, the fundamental and spiritually architectural beauty of justice, equality, and balance, in our social relations must precede any permanent advance to a higher artistic civilization". Charles G. D. Roberts, novelist and poet, thinks "we may reasonably hope for such results". John DeWitt Warner, writer and student of sociology and economics, believes that attractive surroundings will "go a great way toward making it easier for us to become better and more moral", but he has "never noticed that cleanliness or beauty makes men less selfish, or more appreciative of the work of souls as distinguished from that of hands". J. J. Jackson, secretary of the Baltimore Decorative Art Association, positively denies the premises and points to France to prove his case. (I hope to say a word in defense of France before long). Robert C. Ogden, business man and writer, declares that "esthetics can never replace or create moral principle". It is the Golden Rule, not custom or culture, which is the root of the question. E. J. Wheeler, editor of *The Literary Digest,* points out that "there is no hard and fast bond linking esthetics and ethics", and that "the most esthetic and religious peoples often seem to have the least regard for moral worth". They who "create beauty receive a distinct moral return, though such a reward is not always visible in the case of a mere observer. Beauty in a home, a city or a factory benefits chiefly those who produce it, not the recipients so much as the creators of it."

* * * *

There is a thought in this last statement which deeply and essentially underlies the whole movement for more beautiful surroundings. Beautiful, artistic cities and homes, into which people are to be dropped without any effort on their own part—this is not the ideal. Men themselves must work for the results desired, planting flowers, planning home decorations, sacrificing private interests to make the city beautiful, themselves trying every day to live the life beautiful. This is why the arts and crafts revival promises us much. Let us get back, if we can, the manual dexterity, the joy of the craftsman in what he has made, not for the money he can get for it, but for the joy of the making.

"Only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame,
And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame;
But each for the joy of the working, and each in his separate star,
Shall draw the Thing as he sees It for the God of Things as They Are."

"Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry."—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

VI.—THE LIFE OF THE SPIRIT IS THE LIFE OF THE HOME

By Lilian Whiting

"We should fill the hours with the sweetest things
If we had but a day;
We should only drink at the purest springs
On our upward way;
We should love with a life-time's love in an hour,
If our hours were few.
We should rest—not for dreams, but for fresher power,
To be and to do."

LOVE is for every day in the year and its tokens need not largely concern themselves with the calendar. And still, as the Christmas-tide draws near, hearts grow warmer and looks more kind, and life assumes new significances.

In these illuminated days we ask anew, What is the life of the spirit, as lived day by day, in the life of the home, in the natural relations and incidental events and circumstances; and, second, how can it be maintained?

What is the life of the spirit? It is love, joy and peace. And can we always and under all circumstances give love? Can we love what is not winning and lovable? Can we be joyful when sadness and sorrow encompass us? Can we have peace when things are irritating and hard to bear?

It would be a poor result of all the ideal qualities—of love, of patience, of faith; of that serenity and poise which should characterize every rational life, if these questions could not be answered with a triumphant affirmative. For the joy of the spirit is that which determines the joy or suffering, and this may be so held to the higher plane that the vexations or even sorrows on the lower plane of the transient life shall not affect it.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has often spoken of an epoch-making sermon preached by Theodore Parker on "The Transient and the Permanent in Christianity". The subject epitomises the varied experiences of life. There are the transient and the permanent, and nothing can be so conducive to the peace and sweetness of the true culture of character in the family life, as to distinguish between these and set the key of recognition accordingly. Troubles, trial, disappointments, are things to be met with fortitude and with cheerfulness. Not too early can this lesson be taught to the child. If a rainy day makes impossible a pleasure excursion, the child can be trained to accept it with perfect sweetness



LILIAN WHITING

and find his pleasure in some other direction and thus one of the most valuable lessons for his future life is learned.

A very large percentage of the anxieties and perplexities of daily experience might be eliminated at once, and struck off the balance never to return again, if life were but viewed aright, and held in the scale of true valuations. Nothing is more idle than to sell one's soul for a mess of pot-

tage, for the pottage isn't worth it. Seen even in the most practical, every-day light, it is a bad bargain. Not only is it true that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things that he possesseth, but, conversely, as a rule the greater the mass of things, the less the life. The spiritual energy becomes clogged and fettered and strangled amid all this entanglement.

It is often curious to see how litle imagination goes into the spending of colossal fortunes. The possessors simply build more houses than they can live in; each house has more space and more impedimenta than they know what to do with, and the multiplication of all these possessions results in perpetual anxieties and fret and worry, until one would prefer a crust and a garret and his spiritual freedom, to any such life as that entailed by the golden shower of fortune.

One should live with his face to the morning. When sufficient spiritual force is brought to bear nothing is impossible. The kingdom of heaven is built out of hope and belief and endeavor and love.

> "Wouldst fashion for thyself a seemly life?
> Then act as if thy life was just begun."

said Gœthe. And it is the law and the gospel. It is the only salvation. One may do something better than even to "recreate the beautiful yesterday". He may create a tomorrow. If one can conceive of his life, every day, every hour, as lived in the very presence of the Divine, if he can realize himself at all times as "standing before God", how this recognition transforms all the conditions and circumstances. The drama of living is instantly lifted up to a higher plane. That which was hard becomes easy; that which was sad or dull or unattractive becomes invested with interest. One is living, not unto himself, but unto God. He is living within that marvelous, all-enfolding charm and radiance. He is an actor in the great spiritual drama of life, and never a moment but he feels the stimulus of playing his part nobly and well.

It is good to remember that it is not only after death that the soul stands before God; that here and now is the heavenly test to which life must be held amenable; here and now must one make his thought and his acts those that know only the ideals of love and generosity and sweetness and courage. One may thus call up all his higher forces to meet misunderstandings with patience and with love; to meet adverse fortune with courage and stronger and more intense endeavor; and to so live above the tide of jar or fret as to dwell in perpetual radiance and sunshine of spirit. This it is to "stand before God", here and now, through the days and the experiences of the life that is, as well as to anticipate standing in His presence in the life to come.

Let one make room for happiness in his heart. He should waken to it in the morning as to a strain of music. This attitude of radiant expectancy can be induced by auto-suggestion, and it is a heavenly frame of mind—that out of which comes all one's best achievement and one's best power of communicating radiance and joy to others. Radiate joy. It is one of the most important of the Christian graces. Do not let the conversation lapse into gloomy foreboding, or despondent and dull acceptance of depressing conditions. If a condition is bad, it is a mere temporary state on the way to becoming better. Out of it grows a more perfect condition. Hold that condition in thought and it shall be realized in outward expression. No commentary on home life could be so true as that in the assertion that "better a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith". The lack or failure of material things is met with a certain indifference and that the stress of importance is laid on qualities of character. Any home may thereby be rich and beautiful because of its lofty ideas. The permanent joy in life lies in loving fidelity to the higher purposes.

Among the Flowers With Eben E. Rexford

PRACTICAL HELPS IN FLORICULTURE FOR AMATEURS

[This department is under the entire charge of Mr. Rexford, and everything not signed by another name is from his pen. Readers are cordially invited to correspond freely with Mr. Rexford, addressing him in care of this office.]

IN the window garden, because of its limitations, we are often compelled to divide plants when they are in their prime, because if this is not done larger pots will be needed if we would not have the plant receive the check which comes from being root-bound. This is especially the case with sword ferns. In order to anticipate such a condition, make a division of old plants in spring. This will give you strong, well-developed plants by fall, and you will have fine specimens in winter, when they will be most appreciated. But if you have a greenhouse, give some of the large plants larger pots, or tubs, and allow them to develop to their fullest extent. One has but a slight idea of the decorative possibilities of some of our fine foliaged plants from seeing them as they are grown in small pots in the window. Small specimens are ornamental, as far as they go, but they do not go very far.

* * *

Roses in the House.—It is possible to grow roses in the house, but they must be given the best of care, and treated according to their requirements. They should have a rather heavy soil, good drainage, not very large pots, plenty of fertilizer when growing, plenty of sunshine, a moderate amount of water, and be kept free from insects of all kinds. The temperature ought not to run above seventy by day, and should fall to about sixty at night.

* * *

The question is often asked: Can plants be grown in cans and boxes as satisfactorily as in pots? In reply, I would say that it depends on where they are grown. In the living room, where the temperature is high, plants will flourish in cans, or pots of glazed ware, because evaporation takes place less rapidly from them than from porous pots. But in the greenhouse, where the temperature is more even, and generally several degrees lower, a freer evaporation is advisable, and for use these porous pots are preferable to glazed ones, or to vessels of tin or wood.

* * *

Pots ought never be allowed to stand with full exposure to the hot summer sun, because the heat so affects them that the delicate roots which come in contact with



"ON A BANK TWO ROSES FAIR"

their sides are greatly injured, and often killed. In the window aim to have the top of the pot on a level with the window sill, or, if the sill is used as a shelf, have a thin board between pot and glass.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL

By Eben E. Rexford

LISTEN! The bells in the steeple
In jubilant gladness ring
To welcome the coming of Christmas,
And the birthday of the King
Who was born in the lowly manger
Of Bethlehem, long ago,
When the song of the herald angels
Was sung to the world below.

Thou hast clad thyself in raiment
Of spotless white, O earth,
Like a bride on her marriage morning,
To celebrate Christ's birth.
O, were our lives as spotless,
Our hands unstained with sin,
And the latch of each heart were lifted
To let the Christ-Child in!

Bring of thy pine and holly,
O earth, this Christmas day,
And wreathe in their green the altar
Whereon our gifts we lay,—
Gifts of most grateful homage
Laid low at the feet of the King
Who leans from His throne to listen
To the sound of our worshiping.

Bring to the dear Lord's altar
The soul's white flowers to-day .
Let the rose of thy love shed incense
Sweet as the breath of May.
Let the lily of faith eternal
Lift its cup of myrrh to Him
Whose love is the star that leads us
Through ways that are dark and dim.

O earth, send back to Heaven
The grand and glorious strain
That startled the wondering shepherds
On far Judea's plain—
Glory to God in the highest!
Sing it again and again—
On earth be peace, on earth be peace,
Good will, good will to men!



A FLOURISHING BUSH OF SPIREA

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER

IT WILL be seen from the following letter that those living in tropical climates have floricultural troubles, "the same as other folks." It is from Trinidad, British West Indies.

"Will you kindly solve the difficulties of an amateur from the West Indies? First about dahlias. Mine grow well at first, but then the young leaves begin to curl up, many of them blacken and the flowers are extremely small, scarcely larger than a quarter of a dollar, although they are choice varieties from two of the best florists in America. I give them light, rich soil and plenty of water as advised. I have tried them in full sunlight and in partial shade with the same result—curled leaves. What is the remedy? And what fault is there in my cultivation? Then for carnations what soil is required, sandy or otherwise? Do they want manure, and do they prefer sun or shade, much or little water? The same questions apply to begonias, the perplexing points of soil and water chiefly. Will smilax grow well in a large pot, or is it a large vine that requires bedding? It is a stranger to me. I always look out for the "Floral Perplexities" in the delightful little magazine, HOME AND FLOWERS. We residents in the tropics have many difficulties. All the florists books are written for cold countries, and we smile under the broiling Christmas sun to read about saving the plants from frost!"

MRS. SALOME LEGGE.

In reply to Mrs. Legge's first question I would say that bacterial disease of some sort is indicated. Here we have no trouble of that kind, among dahlias, to contend against. Her treatment as to soil and moisture is all that can be desired. I would advise sunshine instead of shade. Carnations like a rather heavy, firm soil, a moderate amount of water and plenty of sun. That is—with us. There may be peculiarities of climate, soil and other conditions there which would demand a different treatment. Begonias, as a general thing, like a light, porous soil, plenty of water, and partial shade. Smilax grows well in pots. A large pot will not be needed. Its vines average about five feet in length. Give a rich, sandy soil and moderate amount of water. Thank you for your kind words about HOME AND FLOWERS. We are trying, all the time, to make a better magazine of it than it has been heretofore. Its readers will be glad to hear from Mrs. Legge again, I am very sure.

* * *

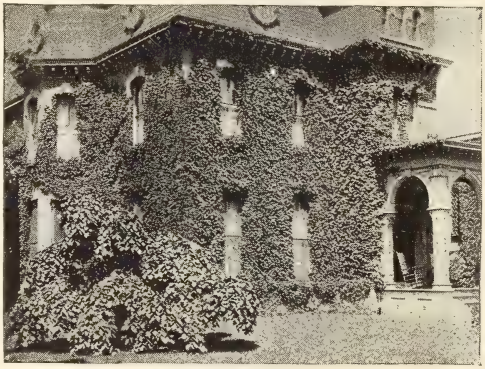
The following letter sets forth quite fully the claim of the columbine, or aquilegia, to consideration as a candidate for the honor of being adopted as a national flower:

"As you have so cordially invited the subscribers of HOME AND FLOWERS to speak out in meeting I could not resist the temptation of speaking out upon a subject in which I am much interested, and feel sure many others are—a national flower. When are we to decide which of our many beautiful flowers shall be chosen as our national emblem? The one chosen I think should be purely American, widespread, distinct in character, hardy, graceful and fragrant. Our beautiful columbine seems to fulfil all those conditions—even the name is suggestive of "Columbia". It grows generally in the North, South, East and West—even above the timber line on the western mountains, which proves that it is very hardy. The three wild varieties are red, white and blue, although there are many shades of red and blue, both double and single, also bright lemon-yellow. The columbine is tall and extremely graceful with a dainty fragrance. The five petals of the flower are perfect "liberty caps", and reversed are "horns of plenty", The word columbine Webster says is from Ko-lum-bin, "like or pertaining to a dove", therefore, an emblem of "peace" as well as "prosperity". A bed of columbines of the different varieties massed together with their graceful, nodding heads, and rich, luxuriant foliage is truly a delight to the lover of flowers. They are perennials, growing in any soil; are not sensitive to change of location. They love the sunshine, but will thrive in shade nearly as well. Next to the columbine I would choose the Indian corn or maize, being strictly American, useful and ornamental.

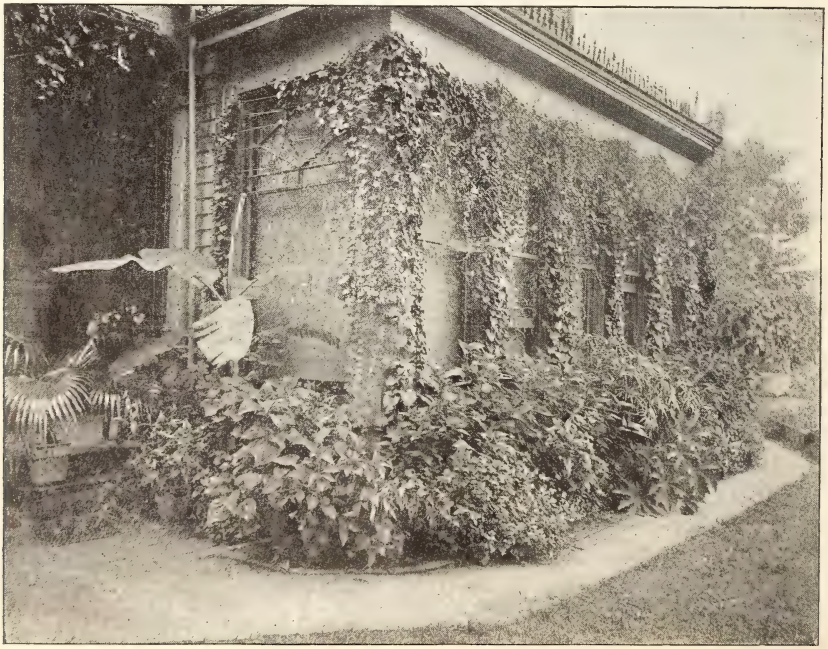
The goldenrod has been advocated by many—it is beautiful for a short time only, then becomes a pest, although it has been chosen as state flower by Alabama and Nebraska. The arbutus has also been advocated. It grows only in certain places and is, as Mr. John Burroughs says, "exquisite, loving rocks and evergreens, untamable—the very spirit of the woods".

MRS. JULIA KEITH.

I have to admit that I have never taken much interest in the matter of the selection of a flower as a national emblem. It has always seemed to me that in the eagle we have quite all the emblem we need. There have been so many floral candidates put forward by various parties for the position that it has been impossible, so far, to decide between them, as all have certain meritorious features, and most of them have peculiarities which somewhat strongly prejudice many against them. Among all of them, however, I consider corn entitled to the most careful consideration. It is purely American in origin, it is beautiful in leaf and fruit, and has a classic dignity which would make it extremely effective in architectural treatment. A frieze of it in public buildings would have all the strength of the acanthus, but none of the flowers named could stand such treatment. They would be altogether insignificant. This question, I think, is something like that of woman's suffrage. It will be heard from, occasionally, but no definite action will be taken concerning it by "the powers that be". As I said before, we have a national emblem in the eagle, and one that answers all purposes. Why not be satisfied with it and not attempt to introduce a rival for which there seems to be no popular demand? Let the eagle have the field to himself.



ONE SUCCESSFUL VIRGINIA CREEPER



THE SIDE AND REAR OF ONE CLEVELAND HOME



VINES ABOUT THE PORCH OF W. C. EGAN, EGANDALE, ILL.

Pandanus utilis to the left, Akebia quinata in the center and Pandanus veitchii to the right.

PORCH VINES

By W. C. Egan

A porch, ample in width, shaded from the scorching sun, and its occupants shielded from the gaze of the passers by, is a real desideratum for a summer home. There is probably no hardy vine more suitable for forming a porch screen than the Japanese Akebia quinata. When once established in a light, rich soil, it will make a growth often to fifteen feet in a single season. I have often pulled out a vine that has run in under the porch and found it over thirty feet long, and as pliable as a clothes-line. In Japan it is used in basket and wicker work. This pliability is an admirable feature as, if the support carrying it is properly constructed, the whole vine-work may be laid over nearly down to the lawn when painting the house is desired. The leafage is digitate, slender and nearly evergreen, and is especially attractive when silhoutted against a moon-lit sky. It is not subject to the attacks of any of the worms and insects that infest some vines, which certainly is a desirable attribute. The flowers are fragrant, more curious than handsome, being a rosy purple in color. The fruit, which is edible, is seldom produced in this country. This vine is a twiner, consequently its support should be slender rods. Quarter inch iron rods painted the color of the woodwork are suitable for permanent supports. When meshed fencing wire is used the growth gets in the narrow spaces of the mesh, and when enlarged, strangulation ensues. A careful training at first is necessary, as the vine is a permanent one and should be led in the desired directions.

WHAT TO IN DECEMBER --

Be careful about overwatering the plants in window-garden and greenhouse. Only those in active growth will need much water at this season.

* * *

Give fertilizers to growing plants only. This is trite advice, but it is advice that must not be overlooked if you would grow plants successfully.

* * *

Keep insects under control. If you don't control them they will control you, or, in other words, they will so control your plants that you, as plant-owner, are at their mercy. Act on the offensive rather than the defensive, always, if you would remain master of the situation.

* * *

Take advantage of the limited amount of sunlight which we are blessed with at this season. Shift the plants about in such a manner that all can have a chance at it.

Keep down the temperature. Don't let the thermometer get above 70 degrees if you can prevent it—65 degrees would be

* * *

better, but most persons would imagine they were freezing if they had to occupy a room whose temperature was as low as that. I suppose high temperature and the lack of moisture in the air robs plants of vitality rapidly.

* * *

Do not shower your plants on cloudy days. Do it in pleasant weather, but do not expose the plants to sunshine until the moisture has dried off them.

* * *

You can begin to bring potted bulbs to the light now, if they show signs of top growth.

DECEMBER IN SOUTHERN GARDENS

By Mrs. G. T. Drennan

Winter Berry-Bearing Plants.—Indian-currant, dark red; snow-berry, porcelain white; Chinese privet, dark, blackish-purple; eglantine or sweetbrier, and all the Lord Penzance hybrid sweetbriers, bright red rose apples or hips; Rosa rugosa rubra and alba, bright red and shining gold rose apples—these berry bearing plants are deciduous, but when every leaf has fallen the berries glisten in the sunshine and brighten the aspect of the garden in a manner not surpassed by the flowers of summer. The berries and rose apples are retained through the winter.

Hawthorne or Pyracanthus.—This classic English hedge plant is brilliant with red berries in large clusters. The evergreen foliage in no wise obscures the bright orange-scarlet berries. In Southern sections hawthorne is evergreen, but further north sheds its foliage in winter. It makes a strong, enduring hedge, bearing any amount of close pruning, but is not suitable for any but large grounds. Around broad villa grounds, parks, orchards, and plantation gardens it does away with the necessity of fences.

Lilac and Apple Blossoms on Christmas Morning.—Forcing these flowers is an interesting experiment. The bouquets are unique and unlike any of the garden trophies or hothouse flowers. Cut shapely branches about ten days before the blooms are wanted and bring them into a temperature of sixty or seventy degrees, inserting the stems in water. A deep vase is best, holding water one-third the length of the branches. Let the sunshine fall upon them, and erstwhile the sweet old lilac, in purple and white, will unfold its feathery panicles, and the apple-blossoms will be as comely in pink and white as ever seen on a spring morning. "The almond tree will flourish" also, if treated the same way. The blooms of the flowering or ornamental almond are as double as roses and of lovely pink tints. These plants form their buds in late summer or early

autumn, encasing the bloom in what botanists call "winter cradles." These cradles are sheathings that effectually protect the embryo blooms in all climates and under all conditions of weather. Heat and moisture are the only agencies required, except light, to force the blooms beautifully.

Sweet Peas.—Make the soil rich and warm and deep, and sow sweet peas now, as well as any other fall or winter month. Mr. Hutchins, the sweet pea expert, says sow them when the song of the bluebird trills upon the air of receding winter. Bluebirds trill their songs all winter long in the South, therefore in Southern gardens sow sweet peas at any time, fall or winter. The same is true of canna, poppy, snapdragon, phlox, hollyhock, dianthus, verbena and many other flower seeds. Sow them wherever a bit of garden ground is ready for them, and when springtime comes there will come to mind what Dickens had Florence the nurse saying to Paul Dombey when they laid his beautiful young mother under the sod: "She is not in the 'cold, black ground', my dear, but in the sweet, warm earth, where the dry, brown seeds turn to beautiful, bright flowers."

Orchids for Mid-Winter.—Under ordinary, amateur culture, Lælia anceps and Lælia albida are to be highly recommended. They bloom from December until well into February. Lælia anceps is very showy in rosy-lilac. Angræcum sesquipedale is a superb winter blooming orchid. The flowers are remarkable for the long, hollow tail-like spur, which has conferred upon it the name "sesquipedale", in English meaning "a foot and a half". Of course, orchids are desirable, in any form, but it is infinitely better to get those of the class that will reward your care with blooms. Such as bloom in winter are the kinds now to have. Give them a temperature above 60 degrees and observe the good old rule not to syringe the plants from overhead. Spray or syringe orchids in bloom as carefully as you would sponge or bathe a fever patient. Water drops on the blooms cause "spot" and ruin petals and sepals.

Holly and Mistletoe.—New Orleans, the typical Southern city, sits in a perennial bower of green. Deciduous trees have not cast their leaves nor roses ceased to bloom when Christmas comes. Yet, on



BOSTON FERN

From the collection of Miss Mildred Seaton, Corpus Christi, Texas

Canal Street, New Orleans, where the largest sales are made, holly makes a perfect garden of shining green, begemmed with coral-red berries. Flanking the windows, filled with exotic plants in full bloom, and cut flowers in profusion, spick and span, the holly stands ready for Christmas trees, of sizes to suit all conveniences. Branches, sprigs and wreaths of holly are bright and attractive, losing no charms beside anything in art or nature, there displayed. Mistletoe in its own peculiar yellowish-green, waxen hued leaves and pearly white berries, adorns the florists' windows in close juxtaposition to palms, ferns and trailing asparagus. Holly and mistletoe are fresh from the resinous, sweet-smelling forest. Holly turns red about the first of December, and mistletoe takes an added luster to its pearly berries just exactly in time for Christmas.

OUR READER'S PERPLEXITIES

Lantana.—"Is this plant of any value except for summer use?" Yes. It blooms throughout the greater part of the season, if properly treated. Start young plants in late summer from cuttings or use old plants, by cutting them back and forcing them to renew themselves. Give a sunny location, water moderately and keep from frost. Beyond this no special attention is needed. There are many desirable sorts, yellow, rose, red, and white. The best sort, all things considered, is the white variety having a yellow eye. The lantana is a profuse bloomer, and a constant one, and succeeds wherever the geranium does. By cutting the plant back sharply in summer it can be made very compact and bushy, but if allowed to train itself it generally makes a "scraggly" growth which is anything but pleasing.

Azaleas.—These plants must be carefully kept during summer. They bloom in late winter and spring. Shortly after flowering, they make their annual growth, at which time they should be kept quite close and warm, and syringed daily. After completing their growth, they should be put out-of-doors for the summer. Care must be taken to keep them always moist at their roots. They form buds during summer and fall from which flowers are produced in spring. If they are allowed to get dry, they will be quite likely to drop their buds. They do best in a soil of peat, containing some sand. Keep in a temperature of 65 degrees by day if possible during winter, and 50 to 55 degrees at night.

Non-Blooming Fuchsia.—Fuchsias almost invariably bloom if treated as they should be. But if a plant is kept growing all winter, it often fails to bloom the next summer, as its stock of vitality is so low that it cannot meet the demand which flowers will make on it. With the exception of speciosa, and perhaps two or three other varieties, all fuchsias blooming freely in summer ought to go into the cellar in November and remain there until March. Half or two-thirds the old growth should be cut away in the spring, and fresh soil given.

"Sports."—"What is a 'sport' among plants?" It is a shoot or branch having points of decided difference from those of the parent plant. In other words, it shows some peculiarity which makes it quite unlike the plant from which it springs, or upon which it appears. Florists take advantage of this tendency to produce a new type of leaf or flower, and by careful cultivation succeed in "fixing" the peculiarity, and perpetuating it in plants propogated from stock so obtained. Many of our finest roses originated as "sports".

Peonies.—If you desire to increase your stock divide the roots of the old plants in October. I would prefer, however, to purchase roots from reliable dealers, because plants which are interfered with, as old ones must be in taking roots away from them, often refuse to bloom for a season or two. If old plants which have not been interfered with fail to bloom, manure them heavily in fall, and see that they are kept free from grass and weeds next season. This is about all that can be done for them.

Wintering Water Lilies.—When plants are grown in tubs, I would advise putting the roots in the cellar in winter. Many varieties of these lovely plants are very hardy and winter with entire safety in ponds and tanks, but in a tub they would most likely suffer because of exposure. For information about this class of plants I would advise making inquiry of Mr. George B. Moulder, of Smith's Grove, Ky., whose practical articles on aquatic plant culture are often found in this magazine.

Soil for Rex Begonias.—Loam, one part, leaf-mold, or its substitute, turfy matter, one part, and sand, one part. This may seem like a large amount of sand, but it answers the purpose better than less. In

growing this class of begonias be very sure to provide the best drainage, and be careful not to overwater. Rex begonias flourish best when kept a little on the dry side. Keep out of sunshine, always, and never wet the leaves, except it is absolutely necessary to do so, as in applying Copperdine.

Begonia Trouble.—(Mrs. C. L.) The leaf sent shows disease of a bacterial nature. The remedy is Copperdine. I know of nothing else that will check the disease, except Bordeaux mixture, and that leaves a disfiguring sediment on the foliage of all plants to which it is applied. Copperdine is essentially the same, prepared in paste form, readily soluble in water, but without the sediment of the "mixture".

Marguerite Carnations.—In potting plants for winter, select the smaller ones, if you are sure they have fine flowers. Some seedlings will give nearly single flowers. These are not desirable for winter use. If you have to make use of large plants, cut away a good share of the stalks, leaving the young shoots which are sent up about the base of the plant.

Renovating Asparagus Beds.—Asparagus culture is "out of my line". Those who contemplate starting new beds or renewing old ones would do well to get Dr. Hexamer's book on "Asparagus Culture." The publishers of HOME AND FLOWERS can send it if desired. This gives all the information needed, and is a standard work on the subject.

Lilies.—I would not advise planting these in strong shade. All the shade they require is a little to ward off the intense heat of the afternoon sun. They would not be likely to do well if planted near grape-vines, as the latter would rob the soil of nutriment to a great extent, as their roots reach out widely in all directions.

Celastrus.—This is the correct name of the vine known in many localities as bittersweet. It grows in most western states. It is an excellent vine for use about the house where a tall climber is desired. It bears great quantities of scarlet berries, enclosed in orange capsules. These are as ornamental in winter as flowers.

Perfume from Rose Geranium.—The only way in which the amateur can make use of the leaves of the rose geranium for perfume is by placing them in boxes or drawers and letting them dry there. Perfumers make use of them by a process of distilling the oil which produces the fragrance peculiar to this plant.

Soil for Bulbs.—(C. W. M.) The soil of which you send sample is good. By the use of well-rotted cow manure, or bone



BACHELOR'S BUTTONS

meal, you can give it any desired degree of fertility. What bulbs like best is a sandy loam, well drained, and quite rich. The soil that suits bulbs is good for hardy perenials.

Wintering Geraniums.—Old plants can be wintered by hanging them up by the roots in the cellar. Cut away a good deal of the top. Give them a cool place, and let it be quite dry. Or, you can pack the roots close together in a box, and place in the cellar. Give no water during winter.

Moonflower.—Not being familiar with the climate of Oklahoma, I cannot say what the chances would be of wintering the moonflower in the open ground. I would advise lifting the roots and wintering them in a cellar.

Oxalis.—There are several good winter blooming varieties—Oxalis rosea, pink; alba, white; buttercup, yellow. The last named sort is most satisfactory, being wonderfully floriferous, and much larger than ordinary sorts.

Washing or Oiling.—"Should the leaves of palms be washed or oiled?" Wash them, but never oil them, unless you want to do your plant an injury. If you apply oil you close the pores of the leaves.

Specimen for Name.—(Mrs. A. M.) Tumbleweed, a member of the amaranth family. Not generally grown as a garden plant. Very pretty, however, for winter use if cut before its flowers fade.

Boston Fern.—The runners which are sent out from the plant should be cut off, unless one desires to obtain new plants. In this case, insert the runners in the soil, and allow them to take root.

Plant for Name.—(Mrs. I. B.) The specimen sent is an achania. Here at the North we grow it in the house and greenhouse, and consider it one of our best plants for winter flowering.

Gloire de Lorraine Begonias.—Procure strong plants from the dealers as soon as possible, if you want them to do well in winter. Small plants will amount to but little in the living room.

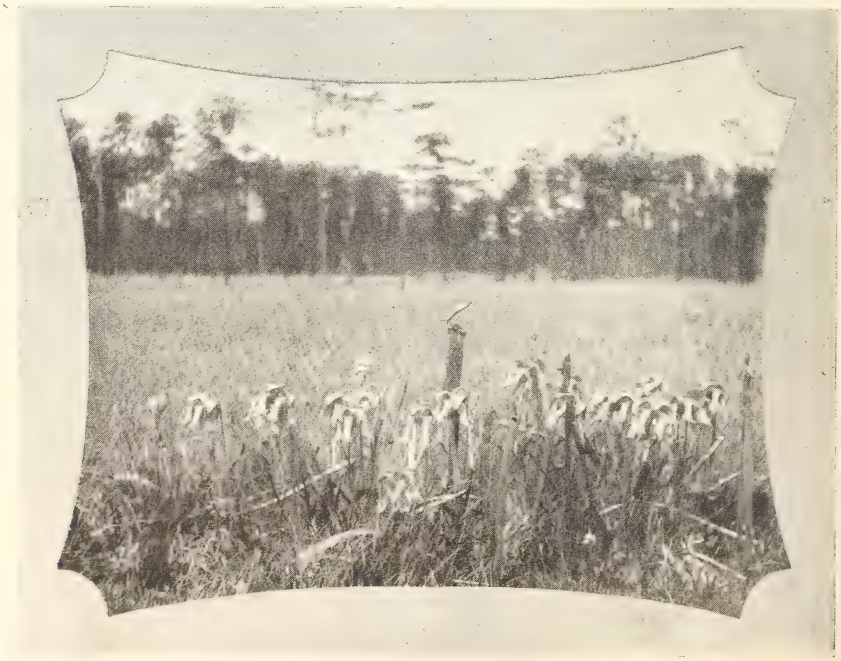
Asparagus Ferns.—There are no such things as asparagus ferns. Asparagus plumosus and A. tenuissimus, also A. Sprengeri, are not even remotely related to the fern family.

Bulbs.—Set hyacinths, tulips and narcissus even with the surface of the soil when you grow them in pots. Water as you would any other plant, when the soil looks dry on top.

La France Rose.—This rose is not hardy in open ground in Illinois. It must have protection of the very best kind in order to survive the winter in the garden.

Wild Cucumber.—There will be no need of saving seed from this vine, as young plants by the hundred will spring up each season about the places where old plants grew.

Rudbeckia.—"Is the Golden Glow



SARRACENIA FLAVA IN FLORIDA

(One of the Peas portraits.)

rudbeckia entirely hardy?" Yes. I have never heard of its failing to stand the severest winter weather unprotected.

Ponderosa Lemon.—Give a loamy soil into which some sand is worked, and fertilize the plant well when it is growing. Make the earth firm about its roots.

Easter Lily.—No bulb which has been forced can be depended on for a second crop of flowers. The proper thing to do is to procure fresh bulbs each season.

Water Hyacinth.—Winter in cellar. Set the plant away in the tub in which it grew during summer. Next spring give it a larger tub, or divide the old roots.

Water Required by Palms.—Follow the good old rule—water when the surface of the soil looks dry, then give enough to saturate all the soil in the pot.

Worms on Nasturtiums.—Apply Paris green, prepared as for application to the potato. Be sure that it reaches all parts of the plants.

Ageratum.—This annual makes a very satisfactory plant for winter. Pot old plants, but cut them back severely.

Lobelia.—This plant is a good winter-bloomer. Procure seedling plants if you want them for winter use.

Back Numbers of HOME AND FLOWERS *Wanted.*—Apply to the publishers at Springfield, O.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF A COUNTRY HOME

By E. P. Powell

THE average country home is not what it will be when social changes now going on are perfected. In the first place the house will not be planted close by the street, to catch the dust and get the rattle of passing teams. This was a device when farm life was isolated, to reduce isolation to as low a degree as possible. The rural dweller found some society in living as near the public drive as he could set his house—and where he could see his neighbors drive by. Every stranger was a godsend to break monotony. This sense of isolation is rapidly passing away, since any farmer can talk with his neighbors for miles around. The trolley is rapidly spreading its tracks to the remoter hamlets, and making intercommunication as easy as in the city. The country house will now naturally find its location farther from the street, and where the occupants will be in the pleasantest, completest contact with nature. It will naturally be built on a rise of ground commanding the landscape; so that the occupant can practically own the valleys and hills far beyond his legal limits. As Emerson says:

One harvest from your field
Homeward brought your oxen strong,
But another crop your acres yield
Which I gather in a song.



ONE OF THE BLOOMERS IN SOUTHERN GARDENS

Here the house will be surrounded by fruit, flowers and landscape. There is no tree in the world so characteristic of the country, especially in the Northern states, as the apple tree; therefore our ideal country house nestless warmly in an orchard. There are other trees that belong about a home to make it homely. The English homestead is never held to be complete without the beech. It is a social tree. Its leaves are sweet, and it is full of



A SUCCESSFUL SARRACENIA DRUMMONDI

nuts for the children. But a pear tree should always stand near the door of the country home. All the spring, cherry, plum and pear and apple blossoms should bring perfume and peace; and all summer the crimson and golden fruit give happiness and health to the housefolk and the birds.

The newer farming—what we call intensive as opposed to extensive farming of the last century—will require not more than ten or twenty acres; but these will constitute a garden brought to the height. There will be grapes and berries and small fruits in profusion. The newer vegetables from Asia and South America will compete with our indigenous corn and potatoes. We shall miss the mile long corn fields of the prairies; but the variation will make the whole homestead a garden.

The country house will not be a copy of the city house, but will have an idosyncracy of its own. The city ideal is the worst possible ideal for the country. The limitations of the city house require a certain number of restrictions; and these are compensated for by having a few conventional ornaments. There is not the least reason in the world for adopting this type in the country. The first conception of a house in a large field ought to be roominess —nothing pinched or contracted. Little bits of verandas mean nothing; so with balconies and observatories that are too small for use. The countryman needs a house not to live in, but to go into in bad weather. In good weather he should live out-of-doors; and practically sleep out-of-doors. His verandas should run mostly around the whole building; and be amply large and full of welcome. The lawns should be as generous as the house and full of great trees. A tree is the badge of the country, in the city it always has a borrowed look. A city house has modern conveniences—the country house should have the ancient conveniences—sunshine, light, good air, quiet, peace, play. So there should be nothing too conventional to be made familiar. A chair should not look out of place almost anywhere; and a sewing machine should have as cozy nooks as the old-fashioned spinning wheels occupied. But a country house should always be somebody's —as if it grew out of the needs and individuality of somebody. A city house is almost always the creation of an architect; not the growth of the soul. It is for rent —fifty families move in and move out—

nobody owns it except to make use or money out of it. The country house is another thing; it is or ought to be the outermost self of a human being—the expression of the life of the family.

The country home should be and it can be idyllic with itself and its surroundings. Because out of the public eye it should not be slovenly. The true, the good and the beautiful may unite in its formation. But to secure such a home its builder himself must first be educated to its possibilities. Our rural education should teach more than mathematics or even the sciences of horticulture. It should expound the country as something more than pastures for beef cattle or the resort of classifiable insects and plants. The esthetic should enter more into common education at all points. Art, fine art—art that makes living noble, that reaps happiness as well as wheat—that points upward and onward, should constitute an elementary part of country education.

The country home should not only be beautiful, but there is absolutely no reason why it should not be strictly sanitary. Here should dwell health. This requires among other things a cellar removed from the house; a driven well with water coming out of the rocks; a cesspool with perfect drainage; and, if possible, oldfashioned fireplaces. These are not costly luxuries, but simple necessities. Most of the sickness in country homes is from bad drainage, bad cellars, bad water, and bad ventilation. Doctors' bills will more than cover all the comforts of life and the cost of securing most of the luxuries.

When the completer evolution that we have suggested is accomplished, including rural mail delivery, trolley roads, and telephones, the country will become the normal residence—the natural dwelling place of human beings. The town will furnish no conveniences that are not securable in the country. The country will have its own peculiar privileges which the town cannot secure. It may also have its libraries, its music and its literature. These are to be among the ambitions of the cross roads. Exactly what is to be developed along the line of telephone circuits we cannot foresee; but we already know that music can be heard as plainly as conversation over a circuit of several miles. Of country libraries we shall have something to say at another time. They are not altogether a novelty. Half a century ago the country school district library was as complete as that which could be found in the villages, if not in the cities.



THE PICTURESQUE SUBURBS OF AUSTIN, TEXAS

The Well-Ordered Household

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A PRACTICAL WOMAN

Conducted by Martha Van Rensselaer

SUGGESTIONS AS TO SAVING STEPS.

IN THE last issue of HOME AND FLOWERS we asked you to consider the subject of Saving Steps. In a well-ordered household, one of the first things necessary is to study to save time and strength. A great obstacle to the desirable changes in a home is the fact that most housekeepers are doing all the work possible already. Perhaps, then, we can study to do our work with fewer steps and with a less expenditure of time and energy for the sake of adding some of the comforts and enjoyments of life and doing more of those things which are so well worth while for intelligent home-making.

After reading what we have to say on the subject, will you do two things? First, go into your own kitchen, sit down in the easy chair, which ought always to be there, and study to see whether any changes can be made by which you can take fewer steps. Or it may be your help is wasting time and strength. If you care to do so, answer the questions proposed in connection with this lesson, and send us your opinions.

Perhaps you may belong to a Grange or to a reading club, or perhaps you might like to organize a club for study and recreation with other women this winter. If so, we may join with you under the following conditions: The club shall consist of ten or more members. It shall have a president and a secretary and shall be designated by a name chosen by the members. The name of the club and the names of the members shall be sent to this department. The questions for the first lesson appear in this issue.

It is necessary for some one to take the lead and interest as many women as possible. At the first meeting, we will suppose that each one has read the lesson. The president may open the discussion by a few introductory remarks and ask members to read paragraphs and discuss them. The discussion of the lesson and of the following outline may furnish material for two lessons:

1. Household improvements for saving steps, such as sinks, drains, ice and window boxes, arrangement of shelves and cupboards.
2. Useful utensils for saving strength, as trays, high stool, etc.
3. How to save time and strength in setting and clearing the table, dish-washing, cleaning, etc.
4. How to plan work so as to save time and steps.
5. Cost of saving time and steps in a household.
6. Is it a waste of time to stop and rest?
7. How to secure from help a saving of time and strength.
8. Discuss or read some poem or selection from a favorite author.

Should clubs wish to pursue the study of some other topic, and introduce this work incidentally, it may be done. We shall be glad to co-operate with you in any way possible. The following may constitute a basis for the first lesson:

The dog on the churn works mechanically.—The dog on the churn keeps his feet moving continually, without making any headway. The floor moves under him, yet he is at the same point in relation to other objects as when he started. When the dog is released he does not know that he has traveled a mile of space, nor is he troubled over tomorrow's churning. He is simply, dog fashion, pleased at the moment's release. He has churned the butter, but he does not know it.

Dull routine may be drudgery, but intelligent interest adds pleasure.—A woman spends 365 days getting meals and doing the other

DO NOT NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS

Because if Kidney Trouble is Permitted to Continue, Fatal Results are Sure to Follow.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, *fatal results are sure to follow.*

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work. Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the world-famous kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

"Hospital Physicians Said I Had No Kidney Trouble."

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by HOME AND FLOWERS, the one we publish this month for the benefit of our readers, speaks in the highest terms of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy."

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 9th, 1902.

A little over a year ago I was taken with severe pains in my kidneys and bladder. They continued to give me trouble for over two months, and I suffered untold misery. I became weak, emaciated and very much run down. I had great difficulty in retaining my urine, and was obliged to pass water very often night and day. After I had used a sample bottle of Swamp Root, which you so kindly sent me on my request, I experienced great relief. I immediately bought of my druggist, Wm. J. Burns, 9th Avenue, a large bottle, and continued taking it regularly. I am pleased to say that it cured me entirely. I can now stand on my feet all day without having any bad symptoms whatever. I was in the Hospital in February last, before I used Swamp-Root, and the doctors examined my kidneys and said there was no trouble there, but after hearing so much about your Swamp-Root, and what it had done for other women, I concluded to try it, with the result that today I am a well woman. You are at liberty to use this testimonial letter if you wish.



MRS. E. AUSTIN.

Very gratefully yours,

Mrs. E. Austin.

359 W. 19th St. New York City

How to Find Out If You Need SWAMP - ROOT

Women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not always correctly understood; in most cases when doctoring, they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their many ills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles.

Nervousness, headache, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, a dragging pain or dull ache in the back, weakness or bearing down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine, frequent desire to pass it night or day, with scalding or burning sensation—these are all unmistakable signs of kidney and bladder trouble.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

When the heart is acting badly, have you ever thought that it may be due to kidney trouble, as is often the case? Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are sleeplessness, dizziness, sallow, unhealthy complexion, plenty of ambition but no strength.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, Dr. Kilmer, and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—No matter how many doctors you may have tried—no matter how much money you may have spent on other medicines—you really owe it to yourself to at least give Swamp-Root, the wonderful kidney and bladder remedy, a trial. Its stanchest friends today are those who had almost given up hope of ever becoming well again.

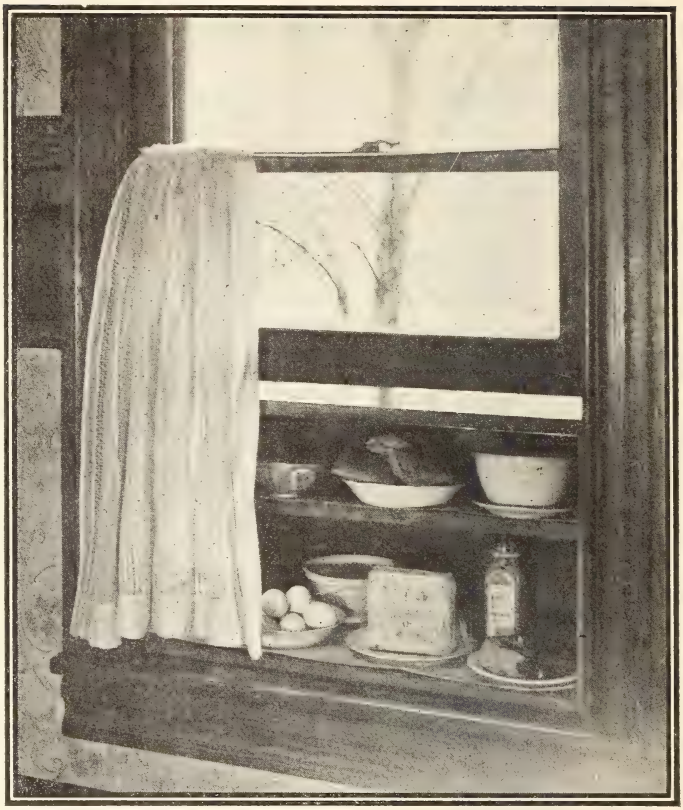
Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Sent Absolutely Free.

If there is any question in your mind about your needing Swamp-Root, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle, free by mail, and a book telling about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N.Y., on every bottle.

work necessary in her home, only to realize that the members of her household are still as hungry as they have been, and that they will be hungry every day of the next year. Her work has become routine, yet she is conscious that, unless this same round of labor and each little duty has been carefully performed, there had been a serious interruption to the success and happiness of that home. The dog's work is mechanical; hers is intelligent. She finds a pleasure in her effort to conserve time and strength. The pleasure to her family and to herself is in large degree her reward.

Forty-eight hours of work crowded into twenty-four.—One thing is certain. When a woman has crowded forty-eight hours of work into twenty-four, and still finds the stove is not polished, the windows are not washed nor the sewing touched, to say nothing of her inability to find time to read or return calls, she is required to study what she can best leave undone, and how to do the things she must do, with the least expenditure of time and strength.



A SIMPLE DEVICE IN THE KITCHEN FOR SAVING STEPS

Catch a glimpse of the sunset.—She knows her work will be much like that of the dog on the churn unless she catches a glimpse of the sunset now and then, chats with a friend or enjoys a favorite author. If in the morning she finds her kindling ready, or the fire laid, her table ready set, the potatoes peeled, and in place of going to the well, priming the pump and wielding the handle to get enough water to start her breakfast, she can turn a faucet in her kitchen and get all the water needed, her day is started quite easily. Perhaps the water is brought to the barn by a windmill or by gravity system. Why not into the house?

Have a tile drain for waste liquid.—Does she have to carry all the waste water to an outside door, down a flight of steps and to a safe distance from the house where it is thrown on the ground? Could there not be a sink or hopper constructed in the kitchen with trap connection to a tile drain and cesspool and thus save many steps and much hard lifting? Glazed tile, though more expensive, is safer on account of the joints being cemented, which prevents the contamination of well water. How much would it cost? Tile can be had for four cents a foot; the drain will be laid from ten to twenty-five feet from the house, depending upon the situation of the well, if there be one.

The expense is slight.—

Twenty-five feet of the vitrified tile	$4.00
A sink	1.25
Pipe and trap connection	1.00

The drain will probably be dug by the farmer or by his help when other work is not pressing. The actual cost then will be $6.25 for a permanent means of carrying off the waste water used in the kitchen, or if this water can be utilized in the garden, it may, if there be a gradual incline from the house to the garden, empty itself into a barrel through pipes or a trough laid for the purpose.

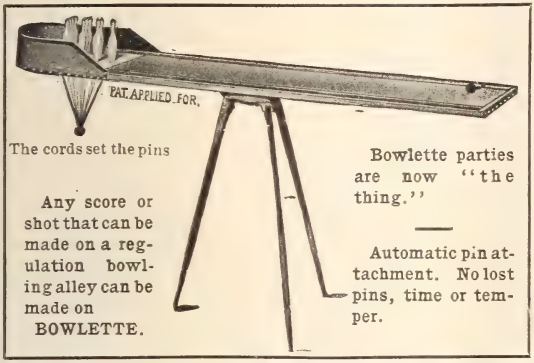
An ice box should be constructed.—Unless ice it brought into the house it is necessary to keep the perishable provisions in the cellar. This necessitates traveling to and from the cellar throughout the entire year, for they must be kept there in winter to avoid freezing. Perhaps the cellar is not conveniently located, nor the stairs easy. With but little expense an ice box can be constructed for use in warm weather. A wooden box lined with oilcloth, zinc or galvanized iron, having a hinged cover, and with a hole bored in the bottom for the escape of water, has served many a family for a refrigerator. Shelves may be arranged on the sides so that the ice can be put in at the center. These shelves are perforated or arranged in the form of slats to allow a circulation of cool air. The box should be

An Enjoyable Game for the Entire Family.

Bowlette
TRADE MARK

Bowlette Has All the Fascinating Features of Bowling

THERE is always something new about **Bowlette.** Furnishes more *wholesome amusement* than any other parlor game. *It has more points of genuine merit. No one ever grows tired of* **Bowlette.** The table revolves on a base, so that any number can play at the same time without leaving their seats. Handsomely finished and substantially constructed. Write for free descriptive booklet giving full particulars.



The cords set the pins

Any score or shot that can be made on a regulation bowling alley can be made on BOWLETTE.

Bowlette parties are now "the thing."

Automatic pin attachment. No lost pins, time or temper.

Price Within the Reach of All.

Instruction book, book of rules and liberal supply of score cards free with each outfit.

The H. C. DOWNEY COMPANY
Sole Makers
146 Washington St. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

ROSES
For Fall Planting

Our advice to our patrons in the South is to try planting Roses in the Fall.

SAMPLE COLLECTION OF
20 Roses for $1.

We here offer you a choice lot of twenty fine varieties of Roses to give Fall planting a test. If only half of the collection lives, you will have the worth of your money. These are the best kinds for Fall planting. This offer is made to give you a chance to test Fall planting at a very moderate cost. Large, two-year-old plants, 25 cents each; five for $1.00.



White Bougere--For open ground planting it has no superior.
Madame Eugene Couvin—It combines shades of white and yellow in pleasing harmony.
Sylph—Flowers ivory white, tinted with peach color.
Aurora—Bright pink in color, double to the center.
Johanna Wasselhoft—This is the finest grand bedding yellow Rose.
Madame Scipion Cochet—Color a soft primrose yellow with rose shadings.
Mrs. Mawley—Like Maman Cochet, only several shades lighter in color.
Francis Dubreuil—A grand new red Rose. Very double and full.
Lady Dorothea—Has the colors of a beautiful sunset. Will not disappoint you.
Madame Hoste—The size of the bud certainly startles the beholder, being long and pointed and of a lovely creamy white.
Queen of Fragrance—Color pure white, sometimes edged and tinged with a delicate shell pink.
Bouquet of Gold—The richest and deepest yellow of all Roses.
Highland Mary—Flowers large and sweet, blossoms beautifully cupped, each petal being white.
Papa Gontier—A grand red tea, fine crimson shade, silken texture.
Ruby Gold—A grand combination of colors, including yellow, pink, rose and crimson.
Henry M. Stanley—Color a rare shade of amber rose, tinged with apricot yellow towards the center.
Empress Eugenie—Deep rich pink in color. It is hardy.
Beauty of Stapleford—A grand red Rose. The flowers are very large and perfect in form.
Christine De Noue—It is particularly valuable because red has been a very scarce color among Tea Roses.
Killarney—Color salmon pink, deepening to rosy pink,

THE GOOD & REESE CO., The Largest Rose Growers in the World, P. O. Box 71, SPRINGFIELD, O.

within another, with a space between to be filled with some non-conducting material, as charcoal or sawdust, or a lining may be built within the box affording such non-conducting arrangement. The amount of provisions saved in one season by the use of refrigerator or an ice box more than pays the expense of one; many trips to the cellar are also thus saved the housekeeper.

A woman may make money out of her ice harvest.—An ingenious housekeeper secured permission to use the pond on the farm as she desired. She had it thoroughly cleansed in warm weather when the help was not needed in other work. With lumber already on the place she had a small building constructed near the house, and with sawdust drawn from a neighboring mill, the house was prepared for the storing of ice. When the ice was ripe for harvesting, a good supply was stored for summer use. The following season she sold ice to her neighbors, thus securing considerable spending money. Too bad there are not ponds on all farms.

A common ice house at the creamery.—At the creamery there is a demand for ice, and there is a running stream. Why may not the patrons unite with the owners of the creamery in damming the stream and securing a large quantity of ice? One large ice house may save the expense of several in a community, and the waste of ice will be much less.

A window cupboard saves steps.—Many a thrifty housekeeper has found in cold weather that a window box saves her many trips to the cellar or to a room kept cool enough for provisions. A window in a pantry, dining room or kitchen is made to move easily up and down. A dry goods box the size of the lower sash is fitted into the window from the outside and fastened to the casing. Holes are punctured in the box, or wire netting may form one side for ventilation. When the window is lowered, the provisions are kept as cool as the outside air, and near the place where the work is done.

Hints on kitchen facilities.—The interior arrangement of houses and the placing of utensils make a great difference in the number of steps to be taken. Articles not often used should be placed in the further corners and give place to those which are constantly in demand. Have ready a high stool under the sink which may be used when vegetables are to be prepared or dishes washed. A wire dishcloth saves both time and annoyance in washing pots and kettles. Have a tray always ready upon which the soiled dishes are brought from the dining room to the kitchen to be washed and returned to the dining room.

Have a pail conveniently located for garbage, which may be kept clean and easily emptied by means of a newspaper placed in the pail each time before it is used again. There may be dredges on the table, one for salt, one for sugar and one for flour. Have a bag for waste papers, paper sacks and strings. Cooking utensils to be free from dust should be in a cupboard.

A drop shelf is often used to advantage, and is very easily constructed. It is attached to the wall by hinges, and a prop fastened to the shelf by another hinge. This prop then falls into place easily and the shelf is raised and fastened against the wall by a button when not in use.

The work confined to a small space.—A kitchen should be arranged so as to confine the work to as small a space as possible. A window box should be at the right where all of the perishable provisions are placed. Next is the little stove where much of the cooking is done. The zinc-covered table provides space for dish washing and the preparations of foods. Few steps are needed to secure the various utensils, for they hang within easy reach.

It is desirable to have the tables covered with zinc, as they are much more easily cleaned, and afford a smoother surface for work. A trap door in the floor, with a hopper underneath connected with the drain, affords a convenient place to empty wash water and admits of putting more water on the floor for scrubbing.

A dummy quite easily constructed with shelves which can be raised from and lowered into the cellar through the floor saves much traveling up and down stairs. The dummy is raised and lowered by a handle, which is quite out of sight under the table. The weights are run in an extra frame in the cellar by pulleys between frame and weights, between which there is a space for the pulley to move easily. If one has a cool cellar it takes the place of a refrigerator.

Much depends upon a woman's saving strength.—The home is the center of the universe. Woman is the center of the home. Civilization therefore is dependent upon her health and her stimulating influence. All household improvements which can be provided to conserve her strength will add to her power and efficiency.

A FEW QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

1. Make a drawing of a model kitchen, indicating a desirable position for stove, cupboards, wood box, sink, etc., and give location of entrance to dining room, wood shed and veranda. State the desired dimensions of the kitchen.

2. Outline in general the routine house work of the forenoon in the way you think most steps can be saved.

3. Explain how you would wash dishes in the best way to save steps.

4. What is the easiest way to do the family washing well?

5. Can you suggest any way by which ice can be cheaply provided for use.

6. At what height should a sink used for dish washing, etc., be constructed for the use of a woman five feet four inches in height?

7. How may the supply of water be furnished to the kitchen in order to save the housewife the most labor?

8. Reading affords relaxation, and makes a woman's steps less taxing. What are you reading for this purpose?

9. Describe any device for saving steps which are useful in your homes.

Be sure to send your full name and address with answers to these questions.

GREATEST HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY FREE!



THE "1900" BALL-BEARING FAMILY WASHER SENT FREE

without deposit or advance payment of any kind, freight paid both ways, on 30 days' trial. Unquestionably the greatest family labor saver ever invented. Saves time, expense, and wear and tear. Will do the family washing without boiling clothes, hand scrubbing or back breaking. Revolves on bicycle ball-bearings and is therefore the easiest running washer ever made. Will do two hours' washing in 10 minutes. Washes blankets as well as laces, absolutely clean, and without the slightest injury.

Sherwood, Md., Jan. 15, 1901.



"The washer I received from you is the best I ever saw. It will do all you claim for it. I can do the washing in three to four hours, where it took a colored woman a whole day to do it. We have ten boys and three girls, and you can judge from that, that we have large washings. Myself and daughter would not part with this machine for twice what it cost."

MRS. LEVI H. HARRISON.

It costs nothing to try. Sent absolutely free, freight paid both ways, for a trial of 30 days. No money required in advance. Write at once for book and particulars to

THE 1900 WASHER CO.,
15 E State St., Binghamton, N. Y.

Ready for Use



Rat Bis-Kit

Packed in Boxes.

The only poison not dangerous to handle. Acts quickly, no mixing, no soiling of dishes, no trouble. Kills every time. Die in open air seeking water. Put in rat holes, linen closets, etc., without soiling anything. Rats and mice leave choicest grain and food for it. Why take risk of mixing poison?

Ask your druggist. If he hasn't it, send us 20 cents for one full size box, or 50 cents for three boxes, postpaid.

The Rat Biscuit Co., Dept. D, **Springfield, Ohio.**

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."



GOLD DUST

solves the problem of easy dish washing. It cuts grease and cleans dishes better than anything else. Does its work quickly, well and economical.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

Chicago. New York. Boston. St. Louis.
New Orleans. San Francisco. Montreal.

Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.



Southern Railway

Best line from

St. Louis and Louisville

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Asheville,
Chattanooga,
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Charleston,
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—And—

All points in the Southeast and Florida.

Apply to

G. B. ALLEN,
Assistant Gen'l Pass. Agent,
St. Louis, Mo.

CITROLENE CREAM.

The Ideal Toilet of the Ladies and Babies.

A guaranteed cure for Sweating Arm-pits and Feet, Tired and Sore Feet, Pimples, Chaps, Galds, Burns, Cuts, Bruises, and all skin eruptions. Softens the skin and beautifies the complexion. A household necessity. By mail, 20 cts. DR. G. S. FARQUHAR, NEWARK, O.

A SURVEY OF CURRENT BETTERMENT EFFORT

Conducted by the Editor

Letting Windows Into the Souls of Tenement Children

THE excellent work done by Hull House and The Commons in the congested districts of Chicago is being efficiently duplicated by the Westside District Chicago Board of Charities. The yearly report of the bureau just issued under the suggestive title "Short Stories of Social Service," has a chapter on "letting windows into the souls" of tenement children. One tired mother, thirty-seven years old, who had never been outside of Chicago, was enchanted with the summer camp at Evanston. "I never realized there were such trees and grass and bathing places," she exclaimed. "And I never imagined there were such people as you—doing all these kind things for poor folks who have no claim on you." She actually believed she had discovered an unfamiliar species of human beings. "I tell you," she said on the return trip to Chicago, "it has been a lesson to me, and I'm going back to do all the little acts of kindness I can around my own neighborhood. For," she added, somewhat diffidently, "I'd like myself to be your kind of folks."

This is one way of living the life beautiful—the "Sunshine" way of making happy and beautiful the life of others.

Vacant Lot Cultivation

Another interesting method of contributing to the life beautiful for others who sadly need it is the cultivation of vacant lots by the poor of our great cities. In several Eastern cities this vacant lot gardening has become an important factor in the philanthropic work of the municipality. The Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation Association has recently published a little leaflet which presents some very thought-stimulating reading. In the City of Brotherly Love this idea is no longer a fad. It is a business, and is managed in a business-like way. The ground costs nothing. The owners are glad to have it worked, to have it turned from a sordid waste to a beautiful garden—and glad to help, since it entails no cost to their purses. The street sweepings are the fertilizer. Seeding a garden costs about $1.50. Many of the plants, such as tomato, cabbage and celery plants, the association grows itself. It buys tools and lends them or sells them at cost, supports an office, a superintendent, some few men and teams. The ground so far worked pays well. During the present year the association is farming twenty-three acres, at twelve and one-half cents an hour for work. The entire cost per garden this year is $6. The gardeners are "mostly worn-out or disabled good men; half men; half sick; now and then a drunkard, some men who work ten hours a day in a shop or store, grow vegetables overtime to get on faster;" some women, some school children. There are "all sorts, but the rich and lazy," and all are volunteers. They pick themselves out. No references are asked, and the sole conditions of holding a garden are: (1) working it properly; (2) being tolerable as a neighbor to other gardeners—for the dividing line between the gardens is only a path.

The effect of the gardens is manifold and beneficial. Those who work them learn how to get a good deal of money out of a little ground. They learn the business of gardening. The work cultivates neighborliness and sociability and thrift. Besides it gives a feeling of independence and brings many unfortunates, both physically and socially, into helpful contact with nature. More than 800 of them were working gardens in August last. Each has a quarter acre of land; they grow from two to five crops a year. From March to December one of these sections will yield, on the average, about $50. A typical case of a little old Italian man is cited. With wife and ten children, and no occupation but one and a half of these gardens, he devotes his whole time to the work. He began last year. He said, through an interpreter, that he knew nothing about American gardening ways, but knew the Italian. He plants in crazy-quilt fashion: no rows. When asked what he'd take for his crops this year, he said they'd bring him more than $250.

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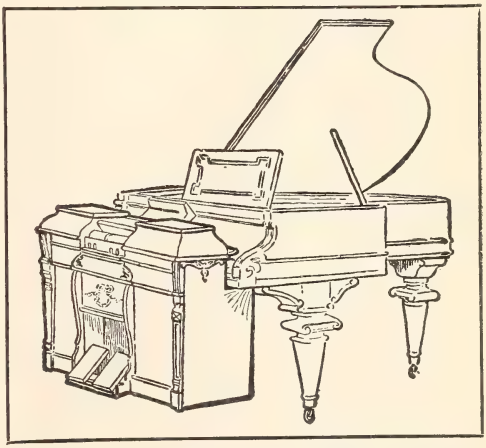
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The Traveling Library Idea

The story of the traveling library is a fascinating one. A few sporadic attempts at establishing such libraries were made in Maryland, in Scotland, and in Australia during the early part of the last century, but, with the exception of the work in Australia, the development of the traveling library is only a decade old. The movement in the United States dates from 1892. "Undoubtedly no such great educational, and, we might say, social protective measure," declares Jessie M. Good (in an article on "The Traveling Library as a Civilizing Force" in *The Chautauquan*, for October), was ever undertaken with such small means. "Only the cheerful, volunteer service of hundreds of men and women made it possible. Nothing more purely altruistic exists in our social economy than this determined effort of cultured men and women to lighten the loneliness and isolation of the families and individuals, who, through election or necessity, must pass their lives far away from all that to us makes life worth the living." Miss Good outlines the history of the traveling library movement, and presents a few suggestive figures. Among the examples of private initiative and generosity in this phase of social betterment, one of the most interesting is the work and accomplishments of Hon. J. H. Stout, in starting the movement in Wisconsin. Mr. Stout sent out the first traveling libraries in the state in 1896, from his own town of Menominee. He first ventured with 500 books, which were subdivided into lots of thirty each, ten of them juvenile, packed in the convenient traveling cases. Every crevice was filled with the magazines from interested friends. He notified the residents of the county that books would be sent to those first applying and complying with the following conditions, viz: to designate a proper place for the books to be kept, to appoint one of their number as librarian, to permit the freest access to them, and to pay one dollar for each case sent. This fee, which was really exacted from a desire to make the people feel a personal interest and responsibility, covered transportation charges, repairing, and the cost of new books. The new and choice books were so popular that Mr. Stout soon had thirty-seven libraries in the county, in stores, postoffices, and homes. "Girls have been known to ride forty miles alone to exchange a book or get a magazine. Much gratitude is manifested and pride shown in these libraries, while the moral betterment in many settlements and lumber camps was very noticeable." Each year Mr. Stout brings all the volunteer librarians to Menominee, where they are entertained as his guests. The prominent librarians of the state are there to talk on the best methods of reaching the people. The year's work is discussed, and failures explained.

Home traveling libraries constitute an interesting phase of Chicago's new philanthropic work. The Bureau of Associated Charities is conducting this work very successfully. The method is very simple. A library case with twenty books, appropriate for young people, is placed in the living room of a needy family. Neighbors' children draw the books and take them home. Once a week the readers gather with a volunteer visitor around the library case to talk over what they have read, relate the stories, analyze their teachings, draw illustrative pictures, and play games. The librarian is a boy or girl of the family in whose home the little book case is placed. Games are provided in some cases. Lotto, dominos and parchesi, loaned like books, make households interesting and sometimes keep father and children at home together. A loan collection of pictures also is associated with some of them.

The work, says the report of the bureau, is fascinating. "One sees neglected children growing, week by week, in good manners, higher ideals, cleanliness, self-respect, knowledge and spirit."

Just one withered petal dooms the flower. Who would accept it, as a living flower, with that single dead petal? The florist tosses it out into the waste heap—nobody wants it. It is considered by all a dead flower. What if God should treat us likewise, for a single fault, for a single withered petal of sin? Yet how the withered petal must grieve him whose eye is so sensitive to the beauty of perfection, the beauty of holiness!

The Coal Strike and the Life Beautiful

While politics and industry are quite without the field of this magazine, the life beautiful is dependent on political and industrial conditions to so great an extent that, in a consideration of "a more beautiful American life," HOME AND FLOWERS has a viewpoint from which it is perfectly legitimate to discuss many social and industrial crises, such as the great coal strike, which is even now scarcely settled.

On another page of this issue Mr. Ernest H. Crosby declares that, "after all, the fundamental and spiritually architectural beauty of justice—equality and balance—in our social relations must precede any per-

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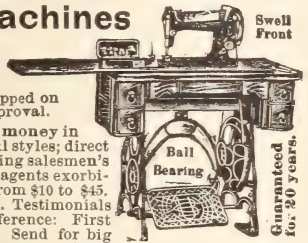
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manent advance to a higher, artistic civilization." To say that we are living in a commercial age, in an age of combination and organization, as opposed to one of competition and individualism, is to utter the tritest of truisms. The great benefits and advantages of such trade and organization, moreover, are indisputable. No thinking man will deny such benefits, nor will he claim that, because ultra material, American aims and ambitions are of a wholly new and contemptible kind. Other nations have shown as much of a commercial spirit as our own. They have gone further. They have fought bloody wars for the sake of commerce.

And yet it is also indisputable that our national ideals are in danger of becoming dangerously material. We think so much of the quantity of things we make, often comparatively so little of the quality, so much of the making of a living, so little of the making of a life. We have grown rich and powerful as a nation, with fabulous private fortunes, tremendous corporate capital, outlying "possessions," "subjects," battleships and an increasing army. But all this has not made us a happier people or extended the blessings of peace within our own borders. It has not enlarged our stock of brotherly love. Indeed, it would seem that the more power and wealth we have the more occasion we find for conflict with our fellows.

In the beautiful and fertile Wyoming region of Pennsylvania the English-speaking anthracite coal miners lived in peace and comparative comfort for more than two decades, and the mine owners grew rich off the profits of the mines. The miner had a family and a home. Nature is bountiful and fair to look at in this region. The soil was rich enough to give him a farm and a garden, which he worked after mine hours. He had ideals of family life, he and his good wife enjoyed many comforts, and she cultivated flowers in the yard.

Then the railroad companies went into the business of mining coal, and very soon began to bring in cheap labor from Latin and Slavonic Europe. The Slav was ignorant, had no family and few wants. He could live for a month on less than the American miner paid for his house rent alone. He soon began to lower the standard of living. It is a maxim of commerce that the price of labor, like the price of any other commodity which is for sale, is fixed by the lowest bid. The Slav was, by all odds, the lowest bidder, and the standard of living for all was forced down gradually, but surely, to the level of his life. Indirectly the income of the American miner was reduced, not by cutting his wage, but by making him give more in exchange for it. The latter organized against the competition of the Slav, and, when this competition pressed him too hard, he struck.

For five long months want pinched the miner's life, the operators lost vast profits, and the innocent public suffered more than either. Class hatred increased, social rancor flourished, and between the two hostile camps of capital and labor a wide gulf was opened, across which were hurled accusations and threats, men met violent death, property was destroyed, and bayonets gleamed. It boots not whether the miners were all right, or the operators, or both partially so. It remains true that, assuming only an imperfect comprehension of the signs of the times and the crudest conception of the Golden Rule on the part of the mine owners, the strike might have been avoided.

Suppose, for instance, these owners had been actuated by a spirit of real progress such as is shown by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (see the editorial in HOME AND FLOWERS for November) and had recognized the business value of harmony and good living among their employes. Suppose they had been willing to pay a live and let live wage, and to forfeit a problematical profit in dollars for a real gain in the good will of the miners, which would surely have meant financial gain in the end. One of the railroads, I believe, has a system of old age pensions, and looks after its worn out employes in other ways, but suppose the coal "barons" had built a few model villages in the anthracite country, in which the miners could take pride. Suppose they had never brought in the cheap European labor with its ignorance, lawlessness, dirt, and low standard of living, to bring down to its level the American standard. Suppose they had forfeited a little of the profits by so doing, how would they stand today? Would they have forfeited a tithe of what they have now lost by the strike (conservative accounts say a total of $70,000,000), to say nothing of what the public has suffered, of how the operators have fallen in the estimation of that public, of the terrible class hatred engendered?

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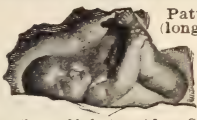
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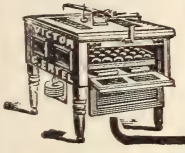
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The Good Example of St. Louis

One of the really remarkable facts in the way of municipal betterment during the past year has been the formation and development of the Civic Improvement League of St. Louis, and this, too, while the city has been going through the throes of one of the most monstrous experiences in municipal corruption of the past half century. With a present membership of more than 1,200, and a full treasury, it is a model for similar societies in the thoroughness of its organization and the efficiency of its work. The league has just leased quarters in one of the largest office buildings in the city, where, in addition to its business, it will exhibit a complete history of all the current literature on the subject of civic improvement, and where the best books and periodicals on that subject will be for sale. The league has recently adopted a handsome button badge, and it is becoming a fad throughout the city to wear these badges. Under the editorship of Mr. Earle Layman, the secretary of the league, a newsy little "Bulletin" appears every month. The success of the league has been due to individual effort, and replying to the question, "What Can One Man Do?" the "Bulletin" says:

"If a manufacturer he can see that his own chimney does not contribute its volume to the smoke nuisance.

"He can talk up his cause with his neighbors and unite them in an influence his member of the house of delegates cannot afford to ignore, in favor of better paving and street cleaning.

"He can cut the weeds on his vacant lot without waiting for a summons to the police court, and he can repair his sidewalk without waiting for it to become impassable or the cause of damage suits.

"He can favor suggested improvements instead of fighting them, and he can recognize that he must bear his share of the expense of securing a clean and pretty neighborhood.

"He can do something for the cause at his church meetings, in his clubs, in the meetings of the societies to which he belongs.

"He can post the police or health officers upon violations of ordinances, upon the existence of nuisances in his neighborhood.

"He can refuse to let his own vacant property be defaced with hoardings for advertisement that offend taste and make for dirt."

If the plans of the league materialize, St. Louis will soon be free from disfiguring bill-boards. It is a significant fact that one of the most active workers in the league, Mrs. Louis Marion McCall, is the second vice-president of The American League for Civic Improvement.

A Typical City Betterment Campaign

For several decades the north end of Boston—the home of Paul Revere and site of the famous old North Church—has been one of the slums of the Hub. Recently a committee of citizens has begun a systematic campaign of purification which promises unusual results. In response to fifty letters of invitation to property holders in the district to form such a committee, fifty affirmative answers were received. The North End Improvement Association was organized, with business and professional men as enthusiastic members. The children were pressed into service, and in a few months the streets have entirely changed their appearance. "Every member of the association considers himself a committee of one pledged to the purification and beautifying of the section."

"We give our best affections to the beautiful, only our second best to the useful."—Bovée.

A Sunshine Maker

One of the best exemplers of sunshine passed away with Rev. Theodore F. Seward. Mr. Seward was by profession a musician, but his great glory was in the fact that he was, by nature and life, a peacemaker in an age of strikes and Krupp cannon. His books and the societies he founded to inculcate the "Don't Worry" and "Golden Rule" principles made more for harmony among men than half the laws on the statute books. These are the fragrance of his memory.

Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, president of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, thinks it is hardly fair for his organization to be credited with more than one member of the Committee on Federation, with the American League for Civic Improvement, as was done in the report of the Boston convention of the Association published in HOME AND FLOWERS for October. According to Mr. Woodruff, Charles Mulford Robinson is the only formal representative of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association on the committee. Mr. Parker has declined to serve, and Mr. Lathrop was chosen to represent the National Cemetery Association. Mr. Woodruff also desires to repudiate any spirit, on his part, at least, of discrimination against the representative of the American League for Civic Improvement in the annual meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

A Superb Figure!

Sent on Approval—H. & H. Bust Forms

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These forms take any desired shape and size, and produce perfectly the full bust and slender waist. They are worn with or without corsets, fit any figure, adapt themselves to every movement and position, invisible with any costume; durable, delightful, healthful. Eagerly welcomed by society women, dressmakers and ladies' tailors, and indorsed by physicians.

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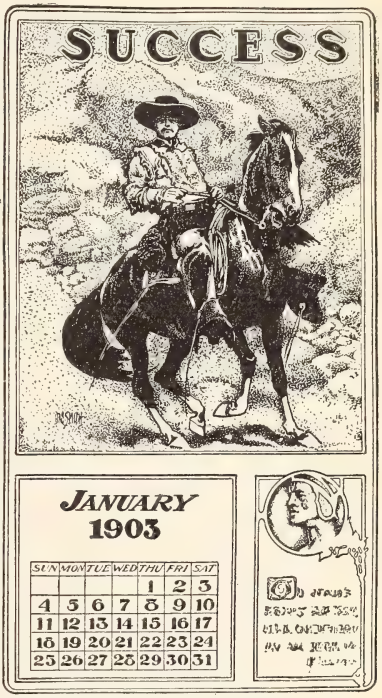
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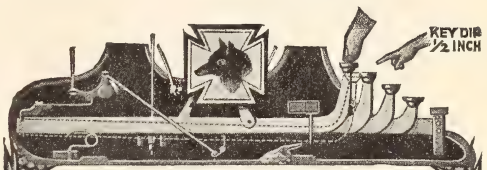
THE publishers of **Success** have issued an exquisitely engraved 12-leaf Calendar which will be sent prepaid to any address on request.

This Calendar is one of the finest examples of the famous multi-color process, which excels lithography in its beautiful soft tones and colorings. The twelve designs are original paintings made for **Success** by America's leading artists and represent subjects of general and National interest.

As the demand for the "Success" Calendar will undoubtedly be enormous, requests should be made at an early date, as a second edition cannot be brought out.



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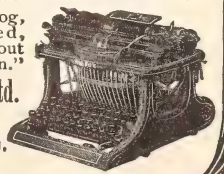
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Sunshine Every Day in the Year

[All communications relating to "Sunshine" should be addressed to Mrs. Jessie Mackenzie Walker, 1943 North Eleventh street, Kansas City, Kansas.]

DECEMBER is, in a sense, the birth month of Sunshine. Mrs. Alden's "passing on" of the pretty Christmas cards presented her by friends and fellow workers was the modest beginning of the now powerful International Sunshine Society. Although Sunshine was not the original name of the society, "to bring the



REV. HENRY BURTON, AUTHOR OF "PASS IT ON"

sunlight of happiness into the greatest number of lives" has always been the object of the organization.

"Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on;
'Twas not given for thee alone,
Pass it on;
Let it echo down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven it disappears—
Pass it on."

It was while looking about for a motto which would embody the spirit of Sunshine that Mrs. Alden came across the poem "Pass It On," the first verse of which is inscribed on thousands of Sunshine banners, and is carrying inspiration to unnumbered thousands in Sunshine ranks.

The story connected with the writing of "Pass It On" is good enough to be passed on here. The Rev. Henry Burton, its author, writes that the circumstances to which it owes its origin occurred in the life of his brother-in-law, the well-known preacher and writer, Mark Guy Pearse, when he was a lad returning home from school in Holland. With youthful inexperience the lad thought that his steamboat ticket paid for meals while aboard. He troubled not at all that it took his last sixpence until the steward confronted him with a bill for meals. Then he was wretched enough, and made more so when the steward declined to release his luggage, and demanded his name and address. As the lad gave his name and address the steward's manner changed at once. He took off his cap, offered his hand, and at once released the luggage. The explanation was that the lad's father had shown kindness to the steward's widowed mother some years before. When the lad reached home and related his adventure, his father said, "See how a bit of kindness lives! Now he has passed it on to you. You remember that if you meet anybody who needs a friendly hand, you must pass it on to him."

Years afterward, when about to purchase a ticket at a railway station, the lad—now grown to manhood—noticed a gentlemanly-looking boy struggling to keep back his tears as he pleaded with the ticket seller. Inquiry developed the fact that the boy lacked a few pence of the sum needed to buy his ticket, and that he was begging the ticket agent to trust him, that he would surely pay the money back. Instantly his own experience and his father's words flashed upon Mr. Pearse. Here was his chance to "pass it on." He gave the boy the sum needed, and, getting into the railway carriage with him, told him the story of the kindness shown him in his own hour of need. "Now, today, I pass it on to you," he said. "Remember if anybody needs a kindly hand you must pass it on to them." "I will, I will!" cried the lad, and the last sight the man had of him was his handkerchief fluttering from the carriage window, as if to say, "It's all right, sir, I will pass it on."

THE
Kola Plant
CURES
ASTHMA



The Kola Plant.

Free. The African Kola Plant is Nature's Positive Cure for Asthma. In the short time since its discovery this remarkable botanical product has come into universal use in the Hospitals of Europe and America as an unfailing specific cure for Asthma in every form. Its cures are really marvelous. Dr. W. H. Vail, a prominent physician of St. Louis, Mo., writes March 8, 1902, that he used Himalya on seven different Asthma patients with satisfactory results in every case. Mr. R. Johnson, Sr., Grand Forks, N. Dak., writes Jan. 27, 1902, that he suffered with Asthma for fifty years, but Himalya cured him after twenty physicians and every change of climate failed. Miss Emaline Bolton, of 389 Conarroe St., Philadelphia, Pa., writes that Himalya is the only Asthma medicine of merit. It cured her after twenty years' suffering. Rev. J. L. Coombs wrote to the New York World, July 23rd, that Himalya cured him of Asthma of thirty years' standing. Hundreds of others send similar testimony proving Himalya a wonderful remedy. If you suffer from Asthma in any form, in order to prove the power of this new botanical discovery, we will send you one trial case by mail entirely free. It costs you absolutely nothing. Write to-day to The Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York.

GIVEN AWAY



A HANDSOME WATCH GIVEN AWAY.

You can obtain one of our handsome Watches without cost, if you sell 20 cases of our Perfume at 5c. each among your friends, and send us the One Dollar thus received. We are distributing these Watches simply to advertise our business. There is no misrepresentation or humbug about this—so if you wish to secure one of our Watches, all we ask is that when you received it you will show it to your friends. Thousands are receiving watches from us and are delighted with them. This is a grand opportunity to get a handsome Watch, without paying a cent. **We give a beautiful Watch** as a present to anyone who sells 20 cases of our Perfume at 5c. each and remits us $1.00 for same. Send your name and address and we will mail you the Perfume postpaid. When sold, send us the $1.00, and we will forward you the handsome **Gold** laid Watch. We trust you and take back all you cannot sell. No catch-words in this advertisement. We mean just what we say. You require no capital while working for us. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Address, **PERSIAN CO., Box 180, New York City.**

PILES CURED BEFORE PAYMENT

PIL-E-TUM will permanently cure any case of itching, bleeding or protruding piles. Taken internally, it goes to the seat of the disease and removes the cause. To prove that **PIL-E-TUM** cures, we have arranged a

CURE BEFORE PAYMENT PLAN.

Write to-day for a FREE SAMPLE and full particulars.

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cuts finest and easiest. Send for catalog and special trial offer free.
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BACKACHE.



Backache is a forerunner and one of the most common symptoms of kidney trouble and womb displacement.

READ MISS BOLLMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

"Some time ago I was in a very weak condition, my work made me nervous and my back ached frightfully all the time, and I had terrible headaches.

"My mother got a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** for me, and it seemed to strengthen my back and help me at once, and I did not get so tired as before. I continued to take it, and it brought health and strength to me, and I want to thank you for the good it has done me."—MISS KATE BOLLMAN, 142nd St. & Wales Ave., New York City.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures because it is the greatest known remedy for kidney and womb troubles.

Every woman who is puzzled about her condition should write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all.

Mr. Burton says, "When this story was first told me, by my father-in-law, Mr. Pearse the elder, it was his 'pass it on' which gave the keynote to my song, the song which has since become a new commandment to so many thousands of willing hearts and hands."

Before this time many people have their Christmas giving all settled. They know what they will give, and to whom. Others there are who are only now beginning to think about Christmas joys and responsibilities. For these last Sunshine has a special message. To them she would say, "Remember Lowell's word, 'The gift without the giver is bare,' and let love accompany thy gift, and remember kinsfolk and friends, but forget not the poor and the stranger within thy gates."

Readers who have consulted me with regard to the disposition of their Christmas boxes and barrels have been directed to the presidents of Sunshine in their respective states. If any prefer to write to headquarters a card to Mrs. Alden, 96 Fifth avenue, New York, will receive prompt attention.

Some of our readers feel they cannot do much, but they would like to do a little. Here are some "Sunshine needs" for these. From Logan, Ohio, Miss Lulu Orn writes that her crippled brother has never walked a step in his life, and needs constant care, having even to be fed. In Diana, North Carolina, lives a cripple, Ben C. Knight by name, whose case is very similar—a little more pathetic, perhaps, in that he has no loving sister, and but recently lost his mother. In Wellington, Missouri, is another afflicted "shut-in," Thomas F. Lockhart, the saddest case of all, because he suffers acutely most of the time, and is threatened with loss of his eyesight. These "shut-ins" need sunshine sadly. Suppose we each take one of them and do what we can to brighten their sad lives. I have left a fourth case to the last—because my heart is very tender for an old woman struggling to support herself and her invalid husband of seventy-two years of age. Mrs. J. McBride, Pike, California—writes the friend who reports this Sunshine need—does anything and everything that comes to her hand to make ends meet, among them is making the popular shoestring bags, for $2.00. These bags make pretty Christmas gifts, and orders for them will be a godsend to this brave woman, who will gladly accept gifts of warm clothing for her husband, though asking nothing for herself. This old couple recently lost the only person upon whom they have claims—an only daughter—and as they live in a sparsely settled part of the country their lot is surely dreary enough. I trust it will appeal to many of us—for our sakes as well as theirs.

With the New Books

THE life beautiful, which has its highest flowering in the home, is dependent on the relation of husband and wife perhaps more than on any other one fact or relationship. Given a healthy man and woman who love each other intelligently, and you have the foundations of a happy, beautiful family life, no matter how fate may buffet or fortune may deny the physical comforts. But the man and woman must both be healthy physically, and they must love each other intelligently, unselfishly, understanding fully the sacredness, the wonderful, beautiful possibilities of the closest, tenderest relationship which one human being is capable of sustaining toward another.

A vast number of books have been written on the relations of the sexes, from purely scientific, psychological, social, political, medical, economic, even artistic points of view. "Creative Science," by Dr. Fowler (Fowler & Wells), not a new work, but recently brought before the reading public in a new way, is perhaps, on the whole, the most satisfactory of these. It is written for the man and woman who needs to read it. It follows the boy and girl from their birth to their death, and points out how the physical life may be made glorious and fruitful. Love, the author contends, is the compelling force throughout all life. It promotes physical health, brings happiness, and moves the world.

John Lane announces the publication of "The Book of Climbing Plants," illustrated by S. Arnott, being Volume X of the "Handbooks of Practical Gardening," under the general editorship of Harry Roberts.

The Youth's Companion continues its commendable efforts in the direction of public beauty. It has just issued a neat little illustrated booklet by Warren H. Manning, secretary of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, entitled "Suggestions for Beautifying Home, Village and Roadway."

DIAMONDS on credit



YOU can open a Charge Account with us on your individual credit, for any Diamond or Watch in our half-million dollar stock. We deliver the article at once and you pay ten per cent. of the price monthly. We send your selection to your home or place of business where you may examine it thoroughly before deciding to buy. We pay all express charges. We sell genuine Diamonds only, and give a Guarantee Certificate with every one we sell. We make exchanges at any time in the future, allowing full, original price paid. We are one of the oldest (Est. 1858) and by far the largest house in the business. Your local banker will refer to his Dun or Bradstreet book of Commercial Ratings and tell you about our reliability and standing. Our beautiful book, "How Easily You Can Wear and Own a Diamond," answers every question which you could ask. We send it free with illustrated catalogue on request. Write to-day.

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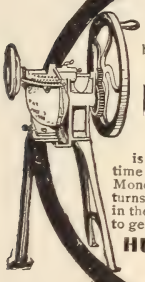
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OPEN HOPPER GREEN BONE and VEGETABLE CUTTER

is guaranteed to cut more bone, in less time and with less labor, than any other. Money back if not perfectly satisfied; turns easily with one hand; no partitions in the hopper; no complicated springs to get out of order.

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EN-U-RE-SINE absolutely cures bed-wetting & incontinence of urine IN OLD AND YOUNG. IT DOES NOT FAIL. The only remedy made and guaranteed by a physician. Send for FREE SAMPLE to **DR. MAY, Box 510 Bloomington, Ill.** **SAMPLE FREE**

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EASY WORK At home in spare hours. $3 per day. Either sex. No canvassing. No capital required. **SOLAR CO., Providence, R. I.**

NEW CURE FOR KIDNEYS and BLADDER

Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Dropsy, Diabetes, Etc.

A LARGE TRIAL CASE FREE

For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava Kava Shrub, called by botanists the *piper methysticum*, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause disease.



Miss Viola Dearing, Petersburg, Ind

James Thomas, Esq., of the Board of Review Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C., was cured after many physicians had failed and he had given up all hope of recovery. Nathaniel Anderson, Esq., of Greenwood, S. C., writes: "Was a sufferer of Kidney and Bladder troubles, which caused two hemorrhages of the Kidneys; had to urinate every few minutes; physicians told me my case was incurable, but was completely cured by Alkavis." Alvin D. Lane, Auburn, Me., writes: "Was cured of Rheumatism, which was so severe as to cause him to use crutches." Many ladies, including Miss Viola Dearing, Petersburg, Ind., Mrs. E. R. Dinsmore, South Deerfield, Mass., also testify as to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney diseases and other disorders peculiar to women.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail Free. It is a sure Specific and cannot fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 523 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

OUR X-MAS PRESENT TO YOU

A dainty doily and handkerchief—nice enough for anybody—price is actual cost, **48 cents, postpaid.**

Only one of each sold at this price to same person. Other goods at holiday prices.

MEXICAN DRAWNWORK EXCHANGE
Box 362, El Paso, Texas.

$20 A WEEK Straight salary and expenses to men with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture in country; year's contract; weekly pay. Address, with stamp, Monarch Manufacturing Company, Box 515, Springfield, Ill.

WE PAY CASH

for Newspaper Clippings, Names and Addresses. Write, enclosing stamp, for particulars. The E. M. SMITH CO., 114 E. 23d St., N. Y.

WANTED Pressed wild-flowers, mosses, grasses etc., and photographs of subjects suitable for advertising purposes.
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SPECTACLES by mail, warranted to suit. Illustrated prices and our easy method of fitting your eyes mailed FREE. Frederick & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

The Mystic Garden

Conducted by Aunt Eunice

[All matter relating to this department should be addressed to Aunt Eunice, Elmwood, New Hampshire.]

ANSWERS TO NOVEMBER PUZZLES.

No. 1.— Dreamland.

No. 2.—

N O R M A N
O C E O L A
R E G A L S
M O A R I A
A L L I E R
N A S A R A

No. 3.—

A N G O R A
N O R M A N
G R E E N S
O M E N T A
R A N T E R
A N S A R S

No. 4.— For-rest.

No. 5.—

T O N I N G
O X O N I A
N O R M A N
I N M A T E
N I A T A S
G A N E S A

No. 6.—

A T O N E D
T A C O R A
O C U R R Y
N O R M A N
E R R A T E
D A Y N E T

No. 7.— G-rows.

No. 8.—

R A C I N G
A V E N O R
C E N T R E
I N T I M E
N O R M A N
G R E E N S

No. 9.—

B I D D E N
I L O I L O
D O G G E R
D I G R A M
E L E A S A
N O R M A N

NEW PUZZLES.

No. 10.— CHARADE.

Through the Indian village in the park,
We strolled one eve, just after dark.
An old man making baskets we espied,
And quickly we were by his side.

His *total* we admired, and purchased some,
And remarked, "How nice and even they do come."
"Yes," he answered, "It is because that *two Three* by *one* as *two* always do."
Springfield, Massachusetts. MR. E.

No. 11.— ANAGRAM.

Sweet Floral Form, Eh?

Afar and near
Great beauty lies,
And Nature here
We recognize.

Baltimore, Md. PEARLIE GLEN.

No. 12.— SQUARES.

1. A native of Normandy. 2. A kind of clay used in the manufacture of pottery in British Guiana. 3. To have an issue. 4. An idol (obs.) 5. To assert to be true. 6. To find fault (P. E. & S.)

No. 13.—

1. In falconry, to unhood. 2. A native of Normandy. 3. Scotch lighters. 4. A soft, spongy combustible substance, prepared from several species of fungus. 5. A pimelepteroid fish. 6. Followed.

Elmwood, N. H. SALLY.

No. 14.— TRANSPOSITION.

(To "Comrade" and "Elma.")

Cupid is a hunter bold;
In his search for hearts undaunted
Always poised, his shaft gold—
His game before us always flaunted.

All are victims to his wiles,
Puzzle-makers no exception—
He their leisure hours beguile,
To the editor's dejection.

Firmly heart to heart is *one*,
Wish them joy life's journey through,
What so brightly is begun—
Here's hoping that they'll ne'er be *two*.

Baltimore, Md. ATLAS.

No. 15.— SQUARES.

1. The edible nut of any tree of the genus Juglans. 2. A guardian goddess of children in their first essays to run about. 3. A teacher (obs.) 4. A native or Normandy. 5. Trouble. 6. Small mountain lakes (obs. Am. Encyc. Dict.)

The Land of Flowers

Florida is essentially the land of flowers, of fruits, of balmy air, of health and happiness. It is the hunter's paradise and the fisherman's Eden of four rivers. It is the resort of the rich and fashionable, and the Mecca of the hoi polloi. One can live comfortably in Florida for less than it costs in the North. Enquire about the through sleeper via Monon Route and C., H. & D. R'y. Address Frank J. Reed, S. P. A., Chicago.

Big Bargain Bulb Collection

A GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF CHOICE SURPLUS STOCK



IN handling my enormous bulb trade, it is necessary to grow and import an extensive stock of all varieties in order to be in position to supply the demand of my customers. It nearly always happens that I have a surplus stock of most kinds. This season I have decided to dispose of this surplus stock at cost or less than cost, and in order to do this, I now offer my patrons

FOUR OR FIVE DOLLARS' WORTH OF BULBS FOR $1.00

Send me one dollar and I will forward, charges prepaid, a magnificent collection of bulbs, for which you would have to pay four or five dollars at the usual price.

MISS ELLA V. BAINES, The Woman Florist,
P. O. Box 240, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

A Gift to AGENTS.

IMPROVED IDEAL MIXING SPOON.



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HOME AND FLOWERS

Published Monthly by The Floral Publishing Company at Springfield, Ohio

LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN, Editor. EBEN E. REXFORD, Floral Editor.

D. J. THOMAS, General Manager.

$1.00 A YEAR. 10 CENTS A COPY.

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CHAT.

It is our intention, as well as that of the publishers, to make this a first-class department, but as we were obliged to get the two first numbers up in a hurry they are not as good as we would like to see. Several of those whom we asked for aid have not responded, but we trust to hear from them soon, for if we are to have a first-class department we must have the help of all our old friends.

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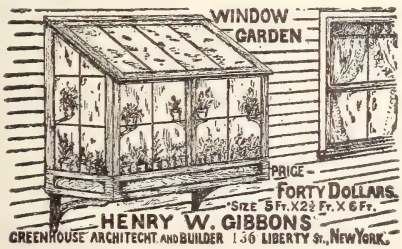
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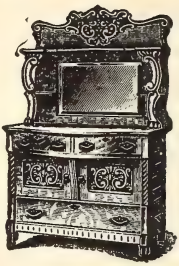
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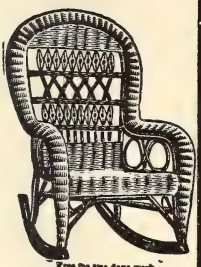
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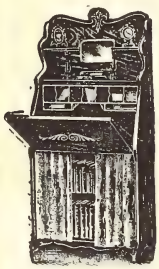
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An Illustrated Magazine Devoted to a More Beautiful American Life

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

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LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN, Editor — EBEN E. REXFORD, Floral Editor

THE FLORAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

D. J. THOMAS, General Manager

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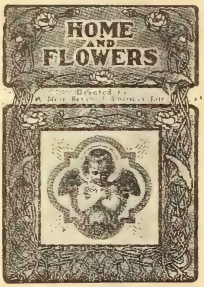
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Aims to promote "A More Beautiful Life for the American People." To awaken an interest in the beauties of nature by advocating the care and culture of flowers, to show how the life beautiful may be attained by the home of moderate means through well-ordered, good lives and simple but harmonious and artistic furnishings. It is an up-to-date, all-round family magazine, filled from cover to cover with bright, interesting reading with an inspirational touch to it all.

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Home and Flowers for 1903

OUTLINE OF PLANS FOR THE NEW YEAR

The program of enlargement and expansion set forth in recent issues of HOME AND FLOWERS will be conscientiously carried out during 1903. New features are being provided for constantly, and every effort will be made to give our readers

The Best Home Magazine in America.

SPECIAL FEATURES IN FEBRUARY

"WINNING HER WAY," by Eben E. Rexford

A serial story of home and child life in the country begins in this number. Written in Mr. Rexford's best vein, full of tenderness and appeal to the love of home and childhood which lies so deep down in all of us, this story will run through four or five numbers of the magazine.

"GARDEN CITIES OF ENGLAND," by Ralph Neville

An interesting story of an old world's attempt to get back to nature.

"THE TOWN'S OPPORTUNITY," by Charles Mulford Robinson

In this last number of his series, Mr. Robinson pictures the moral benefits to the residents of a town, received from their patriotic efforts at "improvement." All these articles will be well illustrated.

"WASHINGTON AND THE LIFE BEAUTIFUL," by Danske Dandridge

A sympathetic character-picture of the Father of his Country, by one of the family connections, showing how, by his private life and public utterances, our first President, even in his busy, care-worn station, was an example for those who would live the life beautiful.

"MOUNT MELLICK EMBROIDERY," by Jennie Bissicks

An account of a survival of some of the charming handicraft of a gentlewoman of the Middle Ages. One of the most interesting and gratifying "side" developments of the modern arts and crafts movement is the revival of some of the beautiful old handiwork done by women centuries ago. Mount Mellick is a beautiful embroidery, embossed on white goods.

"THE TRIBUTE OF ROSES," by Jessie M. Good

A true love story of the thirteenth century in France. This is one of the series of dramatic incidents in history in which flowers and trees have been central facts. What the rose is, and what it stands for, is prettily outlined in the introduction. The article will be illustrated.

"DECORATIONS IN THE HOME," by A. Blair Ridington

A graphic characterization of the silent, yet powerful influence exerted by home furnishings. This is the first of a series of four articles which will be well illustrated.

OUR REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

In addition to the above articles there will be the regular departments: "Among the Flowers with Eben E. Rexford," "The Well-Ordered Household," conducted by Miss Martha Van Rensselaer," "Sunshine Every Day in the Year," "The Mystic Garden," "Book Notes," "Survey of Current Betterment," and numerous short sketches, poems, etc.

FEATURES OF
LEADING ARTICLES FOR

DURING 1903 Mr. Rexford's department will maintain its high standard and a number of new features for it are in contemplation. Some of the ideas which have proved especially valuable and interesting will be emphasized and strengthened. Mrs. Drennan and Mr. Egan will continue to supply articles to supplement Mr. Rexford's department. It will hereafter be even more fully illustrated than formerly. Before long the Editor hopes to visit Mr. Rexford at his home and present a familiar word picture of our genial floral authority under his own vine and fig tree.

"THE WELL ORDERED HOUSEHOLD"

The new department which was begun in our November number will be continued throughout this year. Miss Van Rensselaer will give the readers of HOME AND FLOWERS the benefit of her varied and eminently practical experience in dealing with the actual problems which confront the women of America. She will conduct this household department for HOME AND FLOWERS exclusively, and will answer any questions the readers of the magazine may care to ask. Miss Van Rensselaer is the editor of the Cornell University Housewives' Reading Course, and Chairman of the Domestic Science Department of the Western New York Federation of Women's Clubs. HOME AND FLOWERS will be the medium through which the Cornell Housewives' Reading Course is presented to the women of the United States, outside of the State of New York. Such subjects as **Home Sanitation, The Best Way to Do Housework, Gardening, Food for the Farmer's Family, How to Furnish the Table, Physical Education Applied to Housework,** and other practical subjects will be considered, not from the standpoint of the outside theorist, but from the point of view, and out of the depths of the oftimes bitter experience of thousands of hard working women, who are facing conditions, not theories.

In connection with The Well Ordered Household, a competent writer, Miss Rosa E. Payne will contribute a series of short, suggestive papers on different phases of the dress problem, showing how even clothes may be made helpful in living the life beautiful. Such titles as **Simplicity in Dress, The Exquisiteness of Neatness, A Study of Figure, Taste in Color, The Relation of Clothing to Living,** will indicate the scope and general character of these articles. The first of these articles appear this month. Arrangements are being made also to supply, regularly, a suggestive menu for each day in the month, outlining simple, but healthful meals artistically prepared.

"THE WORLD BEAUTIFUL,"
"A SURVEY OF CURRENT BETTERMENT EFFORT"

Will be continued and enlarged. In this department each month the editor will record the more important events in the line of civic betterment and esthetic development, both in this country and abroad. Representative happenings of the day which make for a more beautiful American life, and those events abroad which have a bearing on American affairs will be recorded with interpretative comment. The editor will aim to make this department of HOME AND FLOWERS a monthly newspaper of a new and inspiring kind. Like the old sun-dial, we will only mark the hours that shine. There will be plenty to mark the storms.

"PEOPLE WHO HAVE MADE
THE WORLD MORE BEAUTIFUL"

A series of articles on people who, by voice and pen, have contributed to the beautifying of surroundings, began in December with the story of **Luther Burbank. John Ruskin, William Morris, Crane and Burne-Jones** and other English artists and art workers, and other "preachers" of a better time, will be considered, besides some of the men of today and our own country who have contributed to the intellectual elevation and artistic development of the people—such men as J. H. Stout, prominent in pushing the traveling library idea, our own Mr. Rexford and James Vick.

"FLOWERS LOVED BY GREAT MEN"

In December the first of this series was published. It was entitled, **Dickens and the Geranium.** Other papers will be on **Beaconsfield and the Primrose, Emperor William and the Cornflower, Napoleon III and the Violet, McKinley and the Carnation.**

"LIVES OF FRAGRANT MEMORY"

Two series of four or five papers each will make up this feature, one, by Miss Myrtle Bennett, on **"Artists' Personalities and What They Teach Us,"** and the other on writers and public men whose teachings make for the life beautiful. This latter series will be by Mrs. Danske Dandridge, and will include pen pictures of such sunny lives as those of **Sidney Smith, Benjamin Franklin Ralph Waldo Emerson, Thoreau** and others.

COMING NUMBERS

EARLY PUBLICATION

"LANDSCAPE GARDENING"

By A. W. Cowell. Mr. Cowell, whose practical training at Cornell University has eminently fitted him for the work of landscape gardening, will outline the fundamentals of the art, and suggest how it may be practised upon small gardens with small means.

"INTERVIEWS WITH FAMOUS PEOPLE ON THE ESTHETIC NEEDS OF THE TIMES"

The two interviews already published on city betterment (that with the Lord Mayor of London and with Mayor Low of New York) will be supplemented by other interviews secured by Harry Steele Morrison.

Each month HOME AND FLOWERS will contain a leading feature giving an account of some especially notable achievement in civic betterment—reports of conventions, plans for city improvement, and descriptions of public betterment features all over the country.

"FAMOUS WOMEN OF BEAUTIFUL LIVES"

Pen pictures of a number of famous women of history, such as **Margaret Fuller, Lucretia Mott, Florence Nightingale, Grace Darling, Clara Barton** and others, who have been examples to the world of beautiful, unselfish lives, will be presented.

"HOME FROM A DECORATIVE STANDPOINT"

By A. Blair Ridington. A series of four articles in which Mr. Ridington points out the influence exerted upon individuals, particularly children, by the decorations of the rooms in which they live. The first paper appears this month.

"VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT IN EUROPE"

A series of three or four papers by Dr. J. A. Steiner. Dr. Steiner is now abroad collecting material for this series.

"FLOWERS IN HISTORY"

A series of articles—really stories—of dramatic incidents in history wherein trees and flowers have been the central facts. From the time of the Wars of the Roses in England to the day of the Charter Oak in Connecticut, flowers and trees have figured in many great events in human life and development. This series will be dramatically told and handsomely illustrated. The first article appears this month entitled, **"The Tribute of Roses,"** the story of the thirteenth century in France. The story of the **Primrose League** and of **How The Hague Got Its Name** will be among the other articles in this series.

"HOW THE ORIENT CAN TEACH US BEAUTY"

The beautiful home life and love of nature of the Oriental people will be shown in a series of articles. The first one, on the **"Home Life of the Japanese Women,"** from the pen of Onoto Watanna, the famous young Japanese authoress, appeared in November. Others will be contributed by W. E. Johnson, well known to the readers of HOME AND FLOWERS, whose first-hand impressions of Japanese and Chinese homes will be illustrated by new and beautiful photographs.

"HOUSE BUILDING FROM A NEW STANDPOINT"

A well qualified architect will furnish articles giving plans for model cottages built with special reference in their construction to the largest possible growth of flowers, and to the best advantage. The series aims to show that the conditions of heat, space, arrangement and sunlight which are necessary or desirable to good results with flowers, are also desirable and necessary for comfort and the fullest development of home life.

HOME AND FLOWERS is making a specialty of good short stories, good in their plot interest and healthy in tone. The aim will be to publish those in which flowers play an important part. A number of these will appear during the year. Among the special single articles for which arrangements are being made are, **Village Improvement in the South,** by Mrs. Eugene B. Heard: **The Bluff City Story,** by Mayor James Glover; **The Evangel of Pictures,** by Caroline Leech; **The Making of Arts and Crafts,** by B. B. Thresher; **Settlement Work in the Kentucky Mountains,** by Catherine Pettit; **The Beautiful Life of the Old South and What It May Teach Us,** by Cephas Shelburne.

A Delightful

VERSES AND RHYMES BY ADAH L. SUTTON



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If we could put a copy of **"Mr. Bunny—His Book,"** in the hands of each of our readers for examination we know the demand would be greater than we could supply. It is impossible to tell in a written description how attractive the book is to the children. Secure a copy and you will be more than pleased.



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Mr. Bunny=His Book,

was prepared with a special view to delight the eyes and gladden the hearts of the little folks, with its comical, mirth-provoking pictures and its quaint and sparkling verses. No long, prosy poems, but a succession of bright and fascinating jingles, every one of which is a complete story in itself. The little ones will readily commit them to memory after one or two readings, and will thenceforth amuse themselves by repeating the verses while turning the brilliantly colored pages. No other book will serve as a more charming "bed-time story teller."

The author has drawn largely upon her intimate personal knowledge of children, and most of the happy little folks, even the redoubtable "Mr. Bunny" himself, are taken from life. Likewise the delightful birds and beasts—"The biggest dog I ever saw," etc.—are pictures of many friends and playmates of the boys and girls of today.

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"The volume is big as a geography, and will make any child dance with delight. Its spirit of fun is all right, and the pictures are drawn by a clever hand. About all the animals of the wood and field are found enjoying themselves in all manner of amusing antics. The cover is enough to sell the book, being bright and striking." —*Boston Times.*

"The book is prettily gotten up and is of such a nature as to make a hit with the children, whether they are able to read the text or only dwell smilingly over the pictures." —*North American, Philadelphia.*

"Mr Bunny is supposed to give his sage reflections on things in general in language which will tickle the sensibilities of the tots. In order to do this, he appeals to the eye with an illustration in three colors on every page. These pictures are spirited, humorous and grotesque. The little ones are sure to keep the leaves turning until every picture is photographed upon their minds or the book is worn out, so perfect is the appeal of the artist to their sense of what is funny and interesting." —*Times, Pittsburg.*

"This juvenile publication is a striking example of the marked improvement in books for little folks. The illustrations are a triumph in their line, varying from grotesque and comic to pretty and life-like representations" —*Spy, Worcester, Mass.*

"The text is rollicking and clever, quite as attractive to "grown-ups" as to children. The pages all in yellows, browns, golds, and greens are almost gorgeous. Mr. Bunny figures on every page and in every picture in one way or another. The book will make a handsome present." —*Transcript, Holyoke, Mass.*

"'Mr. Bunny—His Book' deserves more than passing notice. Adah L. Sutton's and W. H. Fry's verses and illustrations are decidedly original. Too much cannot be said in its favor."—*Bee, Omaha.*

"A big book with lots of jingles, lots of pictures and gay colors. Every feature calculated to delight the little folks." —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"The book is well made in every way; the verse is of that merry, musical kind which appeals to children's sense of rhythm, while the pictures are really superior to their kind."—*Detroit Free Press.*

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HOME AND FLOWERS

VOL. XIII JANUARY, 1903 No. 3

Preparing School Gardens

AN EXPERIENCE AND A LESSON

BY LOUISE KLEIN MILLER

[The introduction of school gardens into the educational system of our country is an event of larger significance than is generally recognized. It is a growing fact. In some cities this work is being encouraged by municipal and civic clubs, college settlements, factories, and a very few schools. Interest in the movement is growing rapidly. The agricultural and horticultural progress of Europe is largely due to the efficiency of the school gardens. In Belgium, the study of horticulture is compulsory. Each school must have a garden. In Austro-Hungary there are more than 18,000 school gardens. In Russia the school gardens include 296 acres, vineyards, 1,200 fruit trees, and a thousand bee hives. School gardens are not regulated by law and encouraged in Germany, but in France, according to a decree of December 11, 1887, no plan of a school building in the country to which the state contributes shall be accepted unless a plan for a garden be attached. Miss Miller is the dean of the Lowthorpe School of Horticulture to which she refers in this article.]

THE nature study work which swept over the country some few years ago was something like the little girl who had a little curl right in the middle of her forehead. When it was good, it was very, very good, and when it was bad, it was horrid. It was forced upon some teachers. Others undertook it because they had an ambition to keep up with the educational procession—others because they felt a sentimental appreciation of nature from a literature standpoint. Still others took it up because of an abiding faith that nature is a child's birthright, and that an intelligent contact with nature is a strong factor in all rational education. Much of the work was "up in the air," sentimental, aimless, unrelated. It called down upon its head the skepticism of parents and the condemnation of thoughtful educators. It was illogical because a bird was studied one day, an insect another, then a flower, then a tree, then again perhaps a pebble.

A new movement is upon us—School Gardens—or an old movement gaining the recognition its importance merits. I visited a garden in England recently and met the director, an intelligent, enthusiastic woman. I asked her where she received her training. She replied, "All I know is that plants have to be weeded and watered." The children were interested, the gardens were well weeded and well watered, but the teacher was losing her opportunity. If the children had been led to understand the wonderful adaptations of structure to the functions of plants, the relation of the form, texture and arrangement of the leaves so that the greatest amount of leaf surface might be exposed to the sunlight for the purpose of assimilating their food, absorbing or shedding rainfall, preventing the too rapid evaporation of moisture, or radiation of heat, the wonderful structure of the flower to prevent self-pollination and secure cross-pollination, the relation

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FULL OF ENTHUSIASM OVER THEIR WORK

of insects to flowers—an entirely new world would have been opened to them, and the gardens would have had a deeper significance.

Lowthorpe, a school of horticultural and landscape gardening for women, has been established at Groton, Massachusetts. The course includes horticulture, arboriculture, botany, care of the greenhouse, work in the flower, fruit and vegetable gardens, entomology and ornithology, agricultural chemistry, plain and solid geometry, surveying, free-hand and mechanical drawing, landscape gardening, and garden designing. A special feature of the work at Lowthorpe is the training of women to be supervisors of school gardens. The theoretical and practical work is done at the schools, and the students get experience with the children in the garden.

The Lowthorpe garden is on the recreation park, a short distance from the village. I planned and directed the garden myself with the aid of some students, laying out each garden ten by ninety feet. The boys planted flowers, cucumbers, radishes, lettuce, carrots, turnips, tomatoes, peas, beans, potatoes and corn. Before beginning the work I made a careful plan, which we studied. After the ground had been plowed and harrowed we laid out the garden and beds with a tape line and staked them off. This was the most difficult part of the work, as it was necessary to have it exact, but it was excellent practice for the boys.

Conditions were fortunate for us. The ground was given us by the park commissioners. A farmer sent two horses and a man to prepare the ground. A man from Boston, who heard of the work and became interested, sent a donation of money which I used for buying tools. Each boy was supplied with a hoe, rake, trowel and spading fork, and there were wheelbarrows and watering pots for general use. The seeds and tomato plants were also given. A load of manure was donated, and we bought some commercial fertilizer. The owner of a small barn across the road allowed us to use it for storing our tools.

The boys came from the school in the village. All the gardens were occupied at

first, but several, finding the work too difficult, dropped out. Others took their places, and the gardens have been occupied all summer, and each boy has engaged the same garden for next year. I taught them something each day, and often found it difficult to make them stop work. One day we were driven in by a storm. After the tools had been put in their proper places, they begged me to stay and talk to them. They arranged themselves on a pile of lumber. I sat in the wheelbarrow; the rain poured without, the lightning flashed, the thunder pealed, but there sat that little company of boys, breathless. They were being initiated into some of the marvels of creation.

The boys are alive to many things. They have been much interested in the soil and the way plants take their food. The potatoes for planting gave an opportunity for a lesson on the storing of plant food.

The boys became interested in the insects we found in the garden, and each one is making a collection of them, and separating them into beneficial and injurious species. They are learning how to combat those having biting mouth parts and those having sucking mouth parts. One day while we were resting under the shade of an apple tree we discovered a tent caterpillar's nest. We examined the web and larvæ, the defoliated branch, and discussed the effect upon the life conditions of the tree, the function of the leaves, etc. I gave them the life history of the insect, and they decided it would be easiest to destroy it in the egg state. However, they destroyed every cocoon they found. One of the assistants is a great bird lover, and the boys have learned to recognize by flight, marking, song and call notes, all the birds in the vicinity, and their value in keeping insects in check.

Thus we are taking up in the garden the same work which seems so illogical in the school room. All nature is a unit. The study of soil, plants, insects and birds is so closely related that to separate them would be utterly irrational and impossible.

A gentleman who recognized the value of such training has offered two prizes to the boys. Boys will be boys, and they are not always thoughtful, and I have had occasion to speak to them about politeness. I asked them to raise their hats when they spoke to the teachers and before they left the garden to come and say good-night. I urged them to be kind and considerate of one another. When they were agreeing upon the points to be considered in awarding the prizes—attendance, punctuality, care of tools, well-kept garden, good products—one boy suggested courtesy.



PART OF HIS HARVEST

They had learned the lesson. They are dear, interesting boys. They have organized themselves into a club. During the winter I am giving them some experimental work on soils, plant physiology, simple work in physics and chemistry, and a stereopticon lecture on the life histories of the insects they found in the garden, and the birds that keep them in check. The possibilities are endless. The object is to make not gardeners, but men.

The Flora of Winter

A TRIBUTE TO THE EVERGREENS

BY FRED MYRON COLBY

POETS rave about the delights of spring, the glories of autumn, and the luxuriant magnificence of summer. But who has ever talked about the flora of winter? Yet there is nothing so beautiful as a winter landscape. There is a purity and a grandeur about it that the summer landscapes lack. That sensuousness of sound and color is gone, but the air is full of ozone, and the delicate aroma of the pines and the cypress trees. Even the slumberous whisperings of the needle-laden boughs, or the soft pelting of the snow crystals upon the emerald-tufted cones, have a charm that summer sounds do not possess.

The flora of winter is well defined. Winter is rich in color, and the enchanted foliage is like a chapter from the Arabian Nights. Not only ruby and emerald jewels and shining crystals, but living cones and leaves of green—the dress of a real sovereign—are borne by these trees, the evergreens, which stand out against the whiteness just as if they had stepped out of Aladdin's garden. Have you counted all these beautiful evergreen trees that pitch their emerald richness against the snowy whiteness or the dreary brown of winter? They constitute a very interesting family. The pine, the spruce, the hemlock, the fir, the arbor-vitæ, the cedar, the juniper, the cypress and the yew—which of these trees could we spare from the landscape? If we call the white pine the king of our woods, the hemlock should stand for the queen, and a group of balsam fir would answer for the princes. The cedars and spruces stand as sentinels along the line of hills, guarding the valleys, the cedars solitary watchmen, the spruces clambering up in bands, while the yew and the arbor-vitæ cluster with neighborly kindness in our gardens and cemeteries and in the squares and parks of our cities.

These trees belong to one of the oldest classes of our flora. They formed the landscapes of the old coal period. All these black masses of anthracite were once stately pines and cedars. They sheltered the huge, unwieldy lizards, and reflected themselves in the glassy waters where the saurians swam and basked in their dreamy existence. Legends, sweet and manifold, cluster around these trees in the literature of every race. The juniper-tree is dear to the children from the old German story of the "Stepmother and the Juniper-Tree." The yew, so celebrated from its churchyard associations and from its being employed in the manufacture of bows—the weapon principally used by the Welsh and English before the introduction of firearms—was a sacred tree with the Druids, and is connected with many of their religious ceremonies.

The balsam fir forms a great feature in the German forests, and it reigns especially in the Black Forest, where all the elves and dwarfs of the German stories are to be found. Then there is the cypress, consecrated by the ancient Greeks to Venus and Apollo, and dedicated to the dead.

The stateliest and noblest of the coniferæ is the white pine. Like a Greek statue in a luxurious drawing room, sharp-cut, cold, virginal, shaming by the grandeur of mere form the voluptuousness of mere color, so stands the pine, a thing to be worshiped rather than to be loved.

In the winter the pine seems like a trusty friend, stretching out his sheltering arms, a type of strong constancy. You think of Bayard Taylor's "The Palm and the Pine," and dream of the swart, bare-



THEIR EMERALD RICHNESS AGAINST THE SNOWY WHITENESS OF WINTER

armed hewers who built the fleet of Æneas, of the emerald-crowned kings from Ida's sides, and of the rude songs of the Viking rowers as they swept over the seas in their ocean steeds, framed from the dark, tossing pines of Norway.

Pleasant are the pine woods even in the winter time. One has a warm, comfortable feeling standing among them on the coldest of midwinter days, for their thick branches have kept the snow from the brown, tasseled ground, and the cold winds cannot enter them. The wind sighs pleasantly through the leaves, and the piney odors are as satisfying as a waft of frankincense and myrrh from Araby the Blest.

Almost as beautiful is the hemlock. Its soft, delicate foliage suggests dreams of summer amid deep snows. These trees are all cone-bearing, or as the Germans call them, "needle trees." It was one of this family, you will remember, that in the folk-lore story wanted to change its needles into "truly" leaves, like those of the maple and the oak. Glad enough, however, was the dissatisfied tree, if we recollect aright, to receive its needles back again, and very much should we miss them if all the pines and firs and spruces should choose to give up their needles and cones and put on the costume of the other trees. The larch is the only member of the evergreen family that mimics the other families of trees and sheds its leaves in winter.

Useful trees are all this family; they are not merely ornamental, but commend themselves to the most utilitarian mind. The wood of the red cedar is used in the manufacture of lead pencils. The tall pines on our mountain sides again tower aloft in foreign harbors and on distant seas. From the white spruce the Indian cuts his swift-darting canoe. Our great tanneries are supplied by the bark of larch and hemlock. Healing balsams are furnished by the firs. Pitch, resin, balsams —these are the spices that flavor our winter flora.

For Daily Inspiration

A PAGE OF FUGITIVE VERSE

Expectancy

BY WILBUR DUBOIS.

The distant hills were misty-gray,
A spectral outline in the east;
Sere were the woods, and, sealed in frost,
The brooks their melody had ceased.

The heavens were veiled in gentle gloom—
And yet the spirit felt a glow,
A rapture wild that leaped to meet
The coming glory of the snow!

Winter Morning on the Farm

BY ROY FARRELL GREENE.

The north wind bites uncovered nose and ears,
And seems to freeze the blood within your veins.
The snow is drifted deep upon the plains,
And pasture coves where thick-grown woodland clears.
The icicles, impending rows of spears
By low eaves clutched, gleam threat'ning o'er your head,
And in the orchard, quite with frost o'erspread,
The school boy's trap, a figure-four, appears.

You quick forget life's trials, cares and pains,
You walk with almost reverential tread
Through thickets where the berry bushes red
Are interlaced, like yarn in tangled skeins,
And note, around the farm home, row on row
Of rabbit tracks—soft dimples in the snow.

Love's Way

BY CORA A. MATSON DOLSON.

I built me a mansion stately and grand,
Richest of dwellings in all the land.
Wide were its portals and fair to see.
Love, I would take her to dwell with me.

Love she gathered her cloak of brown,
Said me a "Nay" with her eyes bent down,
Went her way to a lowly door
One had fashioned whom we call poor.

There she goes out and in with him,
Brightens his hearth, while my own is dim.
Wee heads crowd 'neath the doorway vine,
Never the laugh of a child from mine.

I Wouldn't Be Cross

I wouldn't be cross, dear, it's never worth while;
Disarm the vexation by wearing a smile;
Let hap a disaster, a trouble, a loss,
Just meet the thing boldly, and never be cross.

I wouldn't be cross, dear, with people at home;
They love you so fondly; whatever may come,
You may count on the kinsfolk around you to stand,
Oh, loyally true in a brotherly band!
So, since the fine gold far exceedeth the dross,
I wouldn't be cross, dear, I wouldn't be cross.

I wouldn't be cross with a stranger, ah, no!
To the pilgrims we meet on the life path, we owe
This kindness, to give them good cheer as they pass,
To clear out the flint stones and plant the soft grass;
No, dear, with a stranger in trial or loss,
I perchance might be silent, I wouldn't be cross.

No bitterness sweetens, no sharpness may heal
The wound which the soul is too proud to reveal.
No envy hath peace; by a fret and a jar
The beautiful work of our hands we may mar.
Let happen what may, dear, of trouble and loss,
I wouldn't be cross, dear, I wouldn't be cross.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

Trust

"I am glad to think I am not bound to make the wrong go right.
But only to discover and to do
With cheerful heart the work that God appoints.
I will trust in Him
That he can hold His own; and I will take
His will, above the work He sendeth me
To be my chiefest good."

—Jean Ingelow.

Looking at Pictures

HOW WE MAY READ THEM AS WE WOULD A BOOK

BY M. S. EMERY

IT is the most simple, familiar things in life which are—when we really think about them—the greatest marvels. Just what is it that comes to pass when you read Longfellow's "Hiawatha?" You look at a page of white paper covered with little marks of black ink—that is all. And yet, somehow, through looking at those black marks, put there by a printing press miles away, you come to shape in your own mind the thoughts that Longfellow had forty years ago about the life experiences of the primitive American peoples. You reproduce Longfellow's vivid imaginings by means of your own imagination.

A similar marvel comes to pass when you look at a photograph or other print of any good picture. Take, for example, Thumann's "Return of the Germans." All we have here is an assemblage of black streaks and spots on the white paper. But if we know how to read a picture as we know how to read a poem, looking at the picture means entering sympathetically into the artist's own thought, and so entering into the experiences of the other lives that he portrays so vividly.

Suppose we look more closely at this picture of Thumann's. The artist, though a clever German of the present generation, is not one of the really great masters. We will study his Germans to see how much there may be well worth studying and enjoying in even an "average" piece of artistic work.

Confusing at first sight, is it not, with so many figures doing so many different things all at once? Precisely so. And very appropriately so; for the situation represented is one of noise and confusion, of tramping feet and calling and shouting. These warriors are evidently coming home after a battle. They must have been victorious; we can read that in the proud satisfaction of the chief, that powerful man on horseback, and in the big, broad smile of the stalwart man with the square shield. The old man with outstretched arms and long white hair seems to be offering the horseman some greeting; it is a sort of "Hail to the chief" that he is so fervently pronouncing.

But what a strange conglomeration of costumes we see! That splendid savage down in the left-hand corner has a furry hide tied over his head and shoulders. His shield is a heavy plank of wood. The brawny fellow over beyond him is carrying a suit of metal armor as a valued trophy —a prize of war. It must be heavy. We can see that by the effort with which he carries it. Who are the two just behind the young fellow with the wooden shield? They seem to have no part in the rejoicings. The older one is sick or wounded. The younger one who turns to look back at the singing and shouting bard is evidently a stranger. Are his arms tied behind him? Yes, he and the older man in the cloak must be the prisoners of these rougher, burlier fighters. And are those still other prisoners back there behind the mounted horseman?

This must be a reminiscence of very old times among the Germans, for we see the baby's handsome young mother is partially dressed in skins; so is that fair-haired little girl in the middle foreground. Their legs and arms are all bare.

The full title of the picture is "The Return of the Victorious Germans from



THE RETURN OF THE GERMANS

From the painting by Paul Thumann.

Teutoburgh Forest"—and if we do a little searching in an encyclopedia or a good general history we find that the Teutoburgh Forest in southern Germany was the scene of a battle a few years before the Christian era, between the trained armies of the great Roman Empire and the half-civilized tribes of the north. The victory of the Germans at that time checked the northward spread of the power of Rome, and so proved to be one of the great turning points of European history.

See how cleverly the painter weaves the glances of the different people back and forth across the picture space! The stately man on horseback is unmistakably listening to the old man's chant of welcome and congratulation. We are sure at the first glance that the man with the decorated shield is smiling at the chubby son perched on his wife's shoulder. The fair-haired little girl stares with childish wonder and curiosity at the strange faces of the Roman prisoners. The jolly young savage with the animal's skin over his head—on whom is he leveling the ardent look of those bright eyes of his? It is on one of the two young women in the foreground, but which one, do you think? Both evidently admire him.

There is a great deal to read in this one picture. We might turn to it again and again, each time discovering something more that is interesting. For example, a little more observation might lead us to think of some of the details, some of the ways and methods used in expressing the interesting idea. What a good plan it was to show off the imposing figure of the chief by setting him on horseback at the crest of the little hill and having him turn so that the light would fall on his fine head and commanding figure. The poetic form of the old bard or priest is evidently much more effective seen in this way, outlined against the sky, than it could be if it were seen against a background of other people's figures in a crowd. See what a fine contrast is made by grouping close together his massive old head and shoulders, the vigorous young mother, and the dimpled baby.

This is one way in which to look at pictures. A picture full of incident and dramatic action, like this one, is naturally to be studied largely for its "story." But

not all pictures are pictures of incident and action.

We sometimes make the mistake of assuming that the one purpose of a picture is to imitate the appearance of people and things—to show just "how they look." This is indeed frankly the chief purpose of many pictures to which we are especially attached—ordinary photographic portraits of our friends, ordinary photographic representations of houses where we have lived or of other places with which we have intimate, personal associations. In such cases the picture is usually simply a substitute for the actual person or for the actual place. We think of it as such, and do not question whether the picture, as a picture, is a thing of beauty or not. Art does not, strictly speaking, enter into the question at all.

But in the fine art produced by a man of real genius the picture's imitation of the appearance of certain particular things is only a part of its purpose. The best pictures are a great deal more, in addition to being reminders of how real things look. Just what is this "more"?

Let us consider. What is it that pleases us so much in the old song, "Annie Laurie"? It is, of course, not at all the bare fact that the author of the familiar words was fond of a nice girl over at the other side of the Atlantic a great many years ago. We never think of that particular Scotchman nor of the particular Scotch woman to whom he was devoted. What we do care for is the feeling of loyalty, the sweetness of the sound of the simple verses, and, above all, for the haunting loveliness of the melody that is wedded to the verses. It is just the everlasting beauty of that old song which gives it such a warm place in our hearts.

Now what is true of the arts of poetry and music is true of the arts of drawing and painting as well. The pictures that take high rank as fine art are almost invariably beautiful in themselves, over and above our interest in what they represent. Just as poetry and music give keen delight to the ear that knows how to hear, so lines and shapes and tones and color can give keen delight to the eye that knows how to see. The true artist sees beauty which the rest of us pass by blindly. It is his gift and privilege to show us his complete way of seeing things.

Let us look at one more picture. Lerolle is a French artist of today who always sees beauty and knows how to put it into everything he does. He seldom or never cares to tell us any dramatic story. What he does is to make us see with him the loveliness that is in the lines and shapes and colors of things, and in the infinite variations of light and darkness.

"In the Country" (sometimes called "The Shepherdess") shows the sort of thing for which he cares most. Its theme is the simplest thing in the world: a bit of pasture at the edge of a wood; a broad field open to the light and air; then low hills stretching away in the hazy distance. Why did the artist think it worth while to put these everyday things into a picture? And why has the French government thought it worth while to buy the picture for the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris?

For one thing, those dark tree trunks pushing up out of the soil in response to the call of air and sun, and growing up, up, up, toward the over-arching sky, seemed very beautiful to look at against the hazy light beyond. See; they are not simply so many broad, black lines; they vary in the depth of their color; they are darker and lighter and darker again just as a sound is louder and fainter and louder again. They are grouped in an interesting way. If the trunks had been represented all in one bunch so that they could not be distinguished from one another, they would be much less pleasant to look at than they are now, where we get little intervening lighter spaces of field and sky to set them off by contrast. And the irregularity of their grouping is pleasant, too. If they had been drawn at equal distances from one another they would



IN THE COUNTRY

From the painting by Henri Lerolle.

have been as uninteresting (from this particular point of view) as a row of fence posts. Then how peaceful and restful that low, soft horizon seems. Its gentle haziness is the more beautiful because it comes in contrast with the strong, dark, nearly upright lines of the tree trunks. Imagine those trees all taken away. Though the broad, open field might still have charms of its own, would not the big, vague, empty level seem a little dull and insipid, like the taste of something that lacks flavor? Is it not the contrast of those vigorous upright lines against the soft gray level of field and hills, that gives the picture its "flavor," so to speak, and makes our eyes find such satisfaction in looking at it? And see how much those graceful, down-slanting boughs, with the lace-like foliage, add to the beauty, keeping the contrast of level lines and upright lines from seeming stiff or severe.

We always want to hear some recognizable accent in speech and in singing. It is so with pictures. In this picture of Lerolle's we find the strongest accent or emphasis in the darkest spot, that is, in the dignified figure of the shepherdess. Lerolle put her just where she is because he wanted our eyes to be attracted most of all to that part of the picture space. If we look at her we practically take in the whole picture at once. And see how beautifully the different degrees of lightness and darkness in the picture vary from the dark in her figure to the light in the sky. It is like the way musical notes differ in pitch as you run up or down a scale.

There are a great many details in this picture that are worth studying carefully by ourselves. We shall discover more and more interesting things in it the more we look at it. For one thing, do you notice that delicate, inconspicuous edge of light around the dark figure of the woman? Ten chances to one we had never noticed this beautiful effect in real life, and yet it is often to be seen when a dark shape comes against a lighter background. The artist puts it into our heads to discover such things for ourselves, and so makes us ever after the richer in our power to see.

No fixed rules can be given about how to look at pictures. The best pictures are as different as so many different people. What we most admire in one may be not at all a characteristic quality of another. This is all the better for us, for it helps us to realize the infinite variety of forms through which beauty can speak to us.

The House of Happy Hours

AND THE POWER OF ITS EXAMPLE

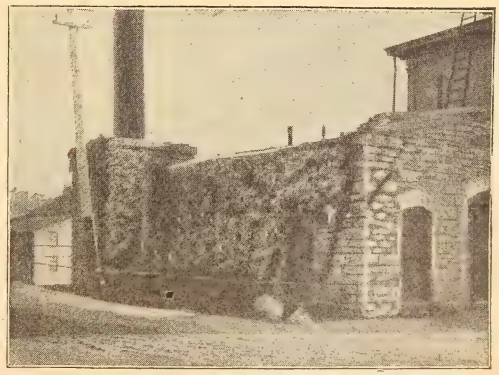
BY SUSIE BOUCHELLE WIGHT

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

AS the winter season drew on apace, Billy's "ol' Man Tucker" began, as usual at that season, to find life very strenuous. His wealth consisted largely in houses, and the occupants thereof harassed him daily for repairs. Fireplaces had a distressing way of tumbling in, palings dropped off the fences, windows were to be replaced, and floors tightened. Most of the tenants were of like mind to Billy's people, who never drove a nail they could do without, and looked upon their landlord as "mean as dirt."

Mr. Tucker had not failed to observe the inviting appearance of the house under the oaks, since the Warings had occupied it. It had been rather an unsatisfactory piece of property, since its distance from other houses had kept it from renting readily. So he had let the new tenants have it at a most reasonable rate. He waited cynically to be asked to deduct from the rent the cost of certain small improvements, but when no such demand was made, and no complaint reached him, when the air was rife with them, he began to be interested in such extraordinary people, and, after a time, called upon Mr. Waring in his office. Troublesome as were his houses to him, they were such a good source of income that he contemplated building several other blocks extending out along the street which beyond the Waring house was nothing more than a country road, in view of the fact that new enterprises were being set on foot in Wimbledon, and rents were apt to advance. It occurred to Mr. Tucker that as the new architect did not seem overburdened with business, he might be able to drive a sharp trade with him, so he talked over his plans with him quite fully —plans he intended setting in motion as soon as the preliminaries were fully arranged. Mr. Waring's plain yet pleasant manner attracted Mr. Tucker, and their conversations on their occasional meetings gradually drifted to other matters akin to the subject in hand. Mr. Waring's plans for the cottages were models of neatness and convenience. In view of the fact that there were to be a number of houses so close together he had avoided anything like uniformity in their construction, only being careful to plan so that they would look well in juxtaposition, so that the extension would not advertise itself as a group of rented homes. He devised a splendid system of drainage for the entire plat, which lay rather low, and, at his wife's suggestion, he planned also for small gardens in front of each house. In one of his talks with Mr. Tucker he called his attention to the magnificent work being done by improvement associations all over the country, and advocated that some of the principles might well be applied to the Extension.

The old gentleman looked at the draw-



A WASTE CORNER

A bit of the old mill at Northfield (Mass.), once a rubbish heap, now being redeemed through private benevolence.

ings, and listened rather superciliously.

"Your plans run up several thousands above the amount I expected to use," he said. "I can rent the houses as readily if they are more cheaply constructed after a uniform design, and, as for the flower gardens, I beg to call your attention to the conspicuous lack of any tendency to beautify in all my other places, excepting, of course, the one you occupy."

"The flower gardens are an idea of Mrs. Waring's, but I quite agree with her in her belief that they might prove an incentive toward the development of a home spirit among people who have not now nor ever expect to have homes of their own. It would also tend to encourage a sort of neighborly unanimity. The effects of these two things could not fail to be far reaching in an ethical sense, and still I believe that both would militate toward your advantage financially. You have told me how you are constantly besieged for repairs on your property. If the houses are well built they will stand abuse better, and anything which would make their occupants feel a proprietary interest would cause them to take care of their abodes, and do away largely with necessity for repairs. It seems to me good business policy to arouse as much pride as possible among your tenants."

"Maybe so, maybe so!" Mr. Tucker replied, but he did not say that he would take the plans, nor did he insist that less expensive ones be drawn up.

One afternoon he drove slowly along past the House of Happy Hours. The clinging vines had lost their beauty, and had been taken away, and he missed the window boxes from the windows, but just inside through the clear panes he saw at every window strong green young plants looking cheerily out from between parted curtains of soft white muslin. The little place looked very cosy and home-like, nestling up under the protection of the evergreen oaks, and he thought of Mr. Waring's plans again, only to shake his head and say to himself:

"People in general are not going to bother about taking care of anybody else's property. It would not do to take the Warings as criterions. They represent the exception which proves the rule, and their ideas are ephemeral—and yet Waring's designs are distinctly good, there's no denying that."

When for the hundredth time he looked over the site of the projected improvements, in spite of himself he pictured in his imagination the streets of pretty houses which Waring had drawn, and contrasted them with the long rows of uninviting cottages all built exactly alike after a style which from his constant use of it had become known as the "Tucker house"—all cheaply constructed and ornamented with a little showy "gingerbread" work on the narrow little front piazzas.

"I'm not a fool about style," he said to himself, as he clambered back into his buggy, and gathered up the reins over his fleet-footed thoroughbred, "but I would like to have my name hitched on to something better than these."

He was driving rapidly past long rows of "Tucker houses," and it seemed to him, as never before, that their very aspect suggested instantly that residence in them was more in the nature of sojourning than real living. Their unlikeness to the improved appearance of the House of Happy Hours appealed to him most strongly, and, strive as he might, he could not thrust it aside. That night, as he sat in his lonely home, he finally made up his mind.

"Waring's plans would make the Extension just about the prettiest part of Wimbledon. Tucker Extension—I like the sound of it. I've thought about building and donating a library and reading room to the town, some day, but that would be all outlay, with no chance of a money return, and I guess, too, there is time enough yet for me to set about building my own monument. On the whole, I think I will risk Waring's plans. I am able to indulge in a fad, if such it turns out."

Mr. Tucker devoted himself through his

leisure hours that winter to studying everything he could find on model villages, and every phase of civic improvement, and his determination once taken was final. Mr. Waring, therefore, now following the old gentleman's ideas instead of leading, put them into beautiful drawings, and made careful estimates of the cost of every detail.

On one or two occasions Mr. Tucker had met and chatted pleasantly with the wife of his architect, and admired the sweet-mannered, bright-faced children, and it soon became rather a customary thing for him to drop in on them once or twice a week, as they sat around their evening lamp. His own life had never been blessed by the softening influence of wife or child, and such insight into family life as had accidentally come to him, as he was busy making his way through the world, had left him no very pleasant impression, so the gentleness and closeness of the Warings to each other came to him as a fascinating revelation. The rich, lonely old man had so long bent his energies so closely and so strenuously to his intense game of money-making that he had almost forgotten that the greatest thing in the world was for him as though it did not exist. Love in all its loveliness drew him there, and though he went away doubly lonely, he did not try to keep away, for he was always pleasantly welcomed, and the gentle dignity of the Warings won from him a deep respect which it was a pleasure for him to experience.

As soon as the plans were fully completed the new houses went up rapidly. Mr. Tucker's favor had proven a great advertisement for Mr. Waring, and his wife's clear eyes grew gladder and happier daily as she saw his confidence coming back to him, and his quiescent endurance of the first weary months in Wimbledon giving place to elasticity and enthusiasm in his work. She and the children watched every phase of the growth of the Extension, with almost a proprietary interest, and many were the consultations they held with Mr. Tucker as to the relative merits of different woodland trees to be set along the new streets.

The new little dooryards were smoothly sodded with Bermuda grass as soon as the work on the houses permitted the use of the space, and Mr. Tucker drove and walked constantly about the suburb which was to bear his name, his pride in it constantly increasing as he watched it grow more and more attractive.

One day he said to Mrs. Waring, "You must take your choice of the cottages. I



ONE OF THE NEW COTTAGES

am getting letters about them every day, and from present indications they will all be taken by the time they are finished."

Mrs. Waring hesitated before replying, for she had been tempted to exchange their place of abode for one of the beautiful little places, which, although they would make the rent higher, were so convenient and attractive. She at last made up her mind to stay where they were, hoping in this way to get the sooner into a home of their own, for in spite of her acceptance of conditions, blood and tradition were too strong for her to relinquish her dream of a home until she saw that there was no possibility of its coming to pass.

"I do not think we will want to make a change, Mr. Tucker," she said at last.

"What!" he exclaimed. "After the interest you have taken? The interest, I feel

sure, was not all for your husband's work. Your little house is small and inconvenient, and I have heard you admire the new ones as ideal. What is your reason? I thought your hobby was the attractiveness of the home."

"And so it is," she replied, gently, "but this is a dear little place, and I can the better economize here for the home of our own I hope some day to have."

Mr. Tucker, more disappointed than he would have cared to have her know, turned slowly away. Later he spoke to Mr. Waring, and heard for the first time of that old House of Happy Hours, with its thronging associations of sweetness, and of the beautiful garden which lay around it, and respecting the feelings which actuated them to remain where they were, he said no more to them about going to one of the new houses.

In a few months every house in the Tucker Extension was finished and occupied, and so attractive was that part of his property that the old gentleman began to tighten the reins over Fleetfoot's back when he passed his blocks of Tucker cottages, for he was growing a little ashamed of them. The pretty new houses had readily attracted a good class of tenants, and in not one single case had Mr. Tucker any cause for dissatisfaction with the way in which they were kept. The little dooryards were green and as smooth as velvet; on some were stretched gay tents for the children, and there were chair swings and joggling boards, and the entire section wore an air of happy prosperity. The tiny House of Happy Hours, sunshiny and bright as ever, stood as a dividing line between the old order of things and the new. From the windows of her sitting room Mrs. Waring could see not far away the habitations of those people who reviled their landlord sedulously, and circulated all sorts of tales of his parsimony, while from the bedroom windows she could look across to those new houses whose occupants were glad to praise the same man. The difference was so striking that she could not put it out of her mind, and sometimes she could not help wishing that she could try the experiment of making her right-hand neighbors and those on the left change homes for a while, just to satisfy herself how greatly they had been influenced by their surroundings. As she thought of the children she felt assured that Billy Conway and his small neighbors would have been very different if they had had such pleasant little playgrounds when they were still too small to be turned loose in the streets.

She knew how these younger children found their pleasure. It was in the narrow, dingy backyards among boxes and barrels that they made their make-believe houses. Being in the background so much and out of sight of the passers-by, they were left unwashed and uncombed to such an extent that they looked as if they belonged to a different race from the young Warings, and those other little men and women, prettily clad, swinging, singing and frolicking in the Extension, and making quite the most attractive feature of it.

One evening Mrs. Waring spoke of all this to Mr. Tucker. He had just mentioned to them a project for the further improvement of his new property. She hesitated a moment before speaking, and then, looking at him frankly, she said:

"Mr. Tucker, it seems to me that you are carrying the principle 'to him that hath shall be given' to rather an extreme extent. Your new houses are well tenanted, and as bright and cheerful as they can be, but think of the cottages!"

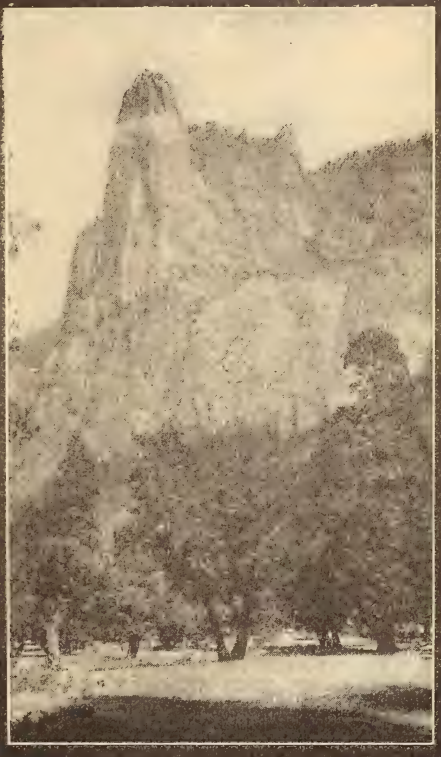
He laughed. "Think of them? I am not allowed to do anything else. To hear the complaints, one would think every house of them was crumbling into decay."

"Why not institute improvement experiments there?" Mrs. Waring asked, and then she told him earnestly and candidly of the conditions she had observed, and how beautiful a thing it would be to set in motion influences which would be formative and elevating to the children there.

(To be continued.)



A "BIG" TREE



SENTINEL ROCK



A VISIT TO THE SEQUOIAS



VIEW FROM GLACIER POINT



MIRROR LAKE



EL CAPITAN

Winning Her Way

THE STORY OF A CHANGE OF HEART

BY EBEN E. REXFORD

Chapter I.

UNCLE SI SLOCUM, who carried the mail between Hobart's Corners and Holmesville, did all sorts of errands for everybody along his route, and acted as a sort of rural postal delivery man, brought his old horse to a standstill one afternoon in July before a rather dilapidated old farm house which gave one the impression of belonging to a person who wasn't very neighborly. This was probably due to the fact that the path to the front gate was grown up to weeds and grass.

"Hi, there!" called out Uncle Si to a woman who was hoeing in a vegetable garden at the back of the house. "Here's a letter for ye, Mis' Peabody."

The person addressed finished cutting down the few last weeds remaining in the row before she responded to the call. Then she hung her hoe upon the limb of an old cherry-tree, and came toward the road.

"She's bound to take her own time for it," growled Uncle Si to himself. "She's like all the rest o' the Peabodys—they do things when they good 'n' ready, 'n' not a minnit sooner; 'n' the more you tried to hurry 'em the slower they'd be. I don't b'lieve I ever see a contrarier set o' folks, take 'em all together, than them same Peabodys."

"I don't see who's took the trouble to write to me," said Miss Betty, as she reached over the fence for the letter. "I hain't had a letter from anybody in much's a year, I guess."

"Says Peterboro' on the envelope," said Uncle Si, producing the missive from a miscellaneous collection of papers and letters in a box in the front of his wagon. "I noticed that when the postmaster give it to me. That's the place where yer brother lived, ain't it?"

"Then it's from Jim's wife," said Miss Betty. "What under the sun an' earth can she be writin' to me for, I'd like to know. You know she'n I never got along well together. Hain't heard a word from her sence Jim died."

"Comin' on a visit, mebbe," suggested Uncle Si. "Wrote to let you know, so't you could kind o' git reddy for her, p'r-haps."

"For the lan's sake, I hope not!" exclaimed Miss Betty. "I don't b'lieve she'd put herself out much to come to see me. She knows she wouldn't be welcome—she nor none o' the Grahamses. Hard up, more likely, 'n' wants suthin'. That's al'ays the way with her folks. I was dead set ag'inst Jim's marryin' into the fam'ly, but, good land! 'twan't no use to say anything! Jim'd never lis'en to reason. I'm set in my idees myself, I'm free to say, but I al'ays thought I'd some common sense. Jim couldn't ha' had much or he wouldn't ha' married 'Cindy Graham. He could ha' done better."

"P'rhaps he liked her," suggested Uncle Si. "That goes a good ways with some folks, ye know."

"I s'pose it must," said Miss Betty. "If it didn't, it'd be ruther hard accountin' fer some things."

Miss Betty opened the letter with great deliberation, while Uncle Si, who knew everybody in Hobart's Corners and the region round about, and took an interest in them all, waited to hear the news it contained.

"Fer the lan's sake!" exclaimed Miss Betty, with an angry ring in her naturally sharp voice. "'Taint from Lucindy.

She's dead—died more'n a month ago. It's from one of her neighbors, 'n' she says Lucindy left a little girl, ten year old, an' she's to be sent on to me. Says Lucindy said she hadn't any folks that could take her, so she'd turn her over to her father's folks. Sich impidence! It's jest like the Grahamses! I declare, I've a good mind to pack her right off to Lucindy's folks, 'n' tell 'em to look out for their own relation."

"But she's your relation, too," said Uncle Si. "I sh'd think you'd like a nice little girl to keep you comp'ny. 'Twould keep you from gittin' lonesome, an' b'sides, she'd be a good deal o' help to you, seems to me."

"I don't have no time to get lonesome in," said Miss Betty. "An' as fer bein' a help, that's all you know about it. That's jest like a man! I'd like to see the young one that wa'n't more bother than anything else. I declare! it makes me feel real mad to think o' Lucindy's sendin' her to me 'thout 's much 's askin' what I thought about it."

"Wall, she's comin', it seems," said Uncle Si, "'n' I don't see but you'll have to make the best of it. I wouldn't wonder, now, that when you git us't to havin' her round, you'll be real glad she come. I wouldn't fret about it aforehand, anyway."

"Oh, you wouldn't fret about anything," said Miss Betty, sarcastically. "Ketch a Slocum doin' that! But I ain't a Slocum, 's it happens."

"But you're a Peabody," responded Uncle Si, not resenting in the least Miss Betty's fling at the easy-going ways of the Slocums, "'n' the little girl's a Peabody, 'n' you can't shet your door ag'inst your own flesh 'n' blood."

Miss Betty made no reply to this remark. There was too much truth in what he said for her to feel like attempting to argue the matter. So she turned her back on him and walked stiffly up the side path to the house.

"She's madder'n a wet hen," chuckled Uncle Si, as he gathered up the reins, preparatory to proceeding on his journey. "I don't care if she is. The idee of a woman as forehanded as Betsey Peabody begrudgin' a home to the child of the only brother she ever had! G'long, Christopher!"

While Christopher trudged slowly up the hill road, Miss Betty sat in the kitchen reading her letter more carefully.

It was from a neighbor who had cared for her sister-in-law during her last illness. She had been in poor health for some time, but had been able to earn a living for herself and child up to the week of her death. No one had thought her dangerously sick, therefore none of her relatives had been notified. But on the day before her death the doctor had seen that the end was near, and had advised her to do whatever needed doing at once. Acting on this advice she had instructed the writer of the letter to communicate with her husband's sister regarding the future of her child. "There's no one else to send her to," she said. "My folks couldn't take good care of her—they're too poor, and have too many little mouths to fill. My brother's sister will give her a home, I know, for her father's sake." And then followed an appeal from the dying woman to Miss Betty for the child she was going away from so soon—an appeal that would have touched most hearts deeply. But anger seemed to have closed every entrance to the heart of the woman appealed to.

The letter had been written about two weeks after the mother's death, and the writer ended it by saying that a neighbor was going east in a few days, and as he would go within a short distance of Hobart's Corners, the child would be sent with him.

"Then I can look for her any day, I s'pose," said Miss Betty. "Well, I c'n tell her one thing—ef I've got to be bothered with her, she'll have to stan' 'round! That's all there is about that! I s'pose I'll have to take her, bein's she's Jim's girl. If I didn't there'd be the awfullest howl about it, though I don't

know's it's any o' the neighbors' business, 's fer's that goes. I don't want her, that's sure."

Miss Betsey Peabody lived alone on the old place where she was born forty-five years before my story begins. She had lived so long alone, and got used to her lonely way of living, that she was almost upset by the thought of a change of any kind coming into her life. She hired a man by the year to work the place, but he had a family, and occupied an old house a little way down the road from Miss Betty's, therefore "havin' him 'round," as she expressed it, "wasn't like bein' bothered with a man that couldn't be got rid of." She "bossed things," the neighbors said. Perhaps it was well that she did, for she was a good manager, and the farm under her management paid better than it might if she had left the "bossing" to the hired man. Her lonely life had made her unsocial, and she had grown to be cross and irritable. All the children in the neighborhood stood in awe of her. Few of her old neighbors felt free to visit her. She seldom went anywhere. "She's jest shet up in a shell, like a snappin'-turkle," Uncle Si said. "Sometimes she'll run her head out long enough to snap, but that's 'bout all. I swan, I don't see how she gets much good out o' livin'. I don't call it livin'—jest stayin'."

As Uncle Si drove along he could not help feeling a genuine pity for the poor little girl thrown so suddenly on the charity of such a hard, unsympathetic woman as Miss Betty.

"I shouldn't wonder if she'll wish she'd died with her ma, 'fore she's been here a great while," he said to Christopher, as they went over the hill. "If Miss Betty ever changes any, it'll have to be done by a merricle. G'long, there, Christopher!"

Chapter II.

Miss Betty's temper was not improved by sleeping over the news contained in the letter Uncle Si had brought. When John, the hired man, came for instructions as to the work of the day he found her in anything but a pleasant mood. This, however, was of such ordinary occurrence that he was not at all surprised by it.

"I don't s'pose I'll need a hired man much longer," she said, as he started for his work. "I guess I'm goin' to give up farmin', an' start a 'sylum for orphans. The first one'll be here 'most any day."

John looked at her without asking any questions. If she had anything to tell she would tell it without being asked. If she did not choose to tell it there was no use in coaxing her. He had learned that.

"I mean it," she said. "I'm goin' to start into business right away. The 'sylum'll be in full blast afore a week's past, I s'pose. What kind of a matron do you think I'll make?" And Miss Betty laughed such a hard, bitter laugh that there was not a hint of merriment in it. "I declare, it makes me so mad when I think o' havin' to begin to bring up a young one at my time o' life." Then, to relieve her angry feeling, she told John about her letter.

"I'm sorry," said John, as he started for his work. "Sorry for the girl," he added, as he passed out of hearing distance. "If she don't think she's in hard luck, I ain't no prophet. I'd ruther be brought up by cannibals than by her," with a glance over his shoulder in the direction of Miss Betty, who had seized a hoe and was chopping off pursley with it as ferociously as if each poor little weed was an orphan that ought to be disposed of as quickly as possible.

After that she went into the house and busied herself for an hour or two in putting away all the best dishes on the top shelves of the pantry.

"Crockery ain't safe where a young one can lay hands on it," she said. "A bull in a china-shop ain't to be compared to 'em. Dear me! I've a good mind to hire her kep' som'ers. I can't bear the idee o' havin' her 'round. But I s'pose I never'd hear the last of it if I din't take her right in, as if I was jest a-dyin' to have her. Not that it's the neighbors' b'isness, or

that I care two cents for what they say," added Miss Betty, with a scowl of defiance at public opinion. "But—I don't s'pose I c'n help myself. She's comin', an' I'll have to put up with it. But I'll bet she wouldn't ha' come if I'd ha' known suthin' about matters 'n' things aforehand. That's where 'Cindy got the start o' me. It's a real Graham trick—jest one o' their underhand ways o' doin' things. I always knew 'Cindy was like the rest of 'em, but I didn't s'pose she'd ever git the start o' me in this way. That's what riles me up more'n anything else—bein' got the start of so 'thout so much as sayin' by your leave."

On the following Monday Miss Betty was in the garden at work when she heard a wagon coming down the hill. She looked around to see who might be going by. It was evidently a livery turnout that she saw, with a man and a girl in it, and a small trunk behind the seat.

"That's her!" exclaimed Miss Betty, straightening herself stiffly, and putting on one of her severest looks. "Dear me! I jest feel's ef I couldn't have her!"

The wagon stopped by the gate, and the driver called out:

"Hello, Mis' Peabody! I s'pose you're expectin' a visitor, ain't ye? Wall, here she is."

"I ain't blind," responded Miss Betty, sharply. "I see she's here, 'thout any need o' your tellin' me of it."

"She's a real bright little thing," said the liveryman, ignoring Miss Betty's sharp words. "She's been a-tellin' me as we drove along, that her ma sent her to live with ye. Nice little thing, she is, Mis' Peabody—smart an' chipper as any girl of her size I've seen in a long time. She'll be a sight o' comp'ny fer ye. I'd like such a little girl myself."

"Then you'd better take her right along," said Miss Betty, curtly. "I'm sure I ain't hankerin' after her."

The little girl had been helped down from the wagon by this time, and had ventured inside the gate. There she paused, looking at Miss Betty in a helpless, appealing way. Evidently she had expected a warmer welcome, and the chilling atmosphere her aunt had surrounded herself with seemed to freeze her with fear. She looked half inclined to run away.

"Well, why don't you come in?" said Miss Betty, in her harshest tone. "Or do ye calcilate to camp down in the yard for the rest o' yer nat'ral life, an' hev yer vittels bro't to ye?"

The child seemed to make a great effort to restrain herself, but failed in it. The poor, lonely, sorrowful heart yearned for a word of welcome, for a kind look, and a kiss. But her aunt had none of these for her, and suddenly her feelings overcame her, and she burst into tears.

"Fer the lan's sake!" cried Miss Betty, angrily. "Ef there's anything I hate, it's a young one that's always a-cryin'! Stop it! I won't have it! Ef you're goin' to live with me you'll have to git over that, I c'n tell ye, an' the sooner ye do it the better it'll be fer ye."

"Oh, mother, mother," the little girl sobbed, as if her heart were breaking. "I want my mother, I want my mother!"

"What's the use o' goin' on like that, now?" demanded Miss Betty, wrathfully. "Your mother's dead, an' you can't have her, so what's the sense o' making' such a fuss about it? Come into the house, an' take off yer things, 'n' have somethin' to eat."

"I wouldn't be hard on her if I was you, Mis' Peabody," said the man who had brought the little girl to Miss Betty's, with a good deal of pity for the child expressed in his face. "She's all tired out with her long journey, an' of course she hain't got over missin' her mother yit."

"Much obleeged for yer advice," responded Miss Betty, in one of her most vinegary tones. "But I don't happen to be in need of it jest now, so it's kind o' wasted on me. Here's the pay fer bringin' the girl from town. Good afternoon," and the man felt himself dismissed.

(To be continued.)

The Life Beautiful in the Country

SOME EMINENTLY "PRACTICAL" EXPERIENCES

BY LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN

IT clarifies one's idea of the life beautiful a great deal to read the letters sent in by the readers of HOME AND FLOWERS in competition for the prize recently offered to women living in the country. First of all, no one will dispute the fact that the life beautiful for woman means, as one of the first essentials, relief from the drudgery of housekeeping (not housekeeping itself, but the drudgery of it) which keeps her in virtual slavery to the physical needs of the household. One of the letter writers refers to "the unnecessary slaving habits transmitted to woman as legacies from her forbears," and these "unnecessary slaving habits," it is agreed, are responsible for most of the ills and insufficiencies of woman's home life. How can woman be freed from all but such physical labor as is absolutely necessary for good healthful living, to make this labor as light as possible, and thus have energy and opportunity to develop her intellectual and esthetic sensibilities?

In the department, "The Well-Ordered Household" for this month, Miss Van Rensselaer gives some very practical advice as to saving steps. The letters from the women in the country are sidelights on this expert advice. These letters do not advance finely-spun theories. They are the chronicle of stern, hard, "practical" experiences which have taught never-to-be-forgotten lessons. Here is the net advice of the letters. Take advantage of all system and every possible device to save labor, cultivate repose—and flowers—eat plain, wholesome food, keep out of debt, dwell as near as possible to nature's heart, learn what is worth while. In short, *edit* your life.

* * *

To receive and assimilate the subtle influences of the life beautiful, woman must keep her perspective correct, says Mrs. Henry Wight (Georgia).

"If she has money or social influence or if she has not, she must learn to regard them in their true relation, as very desirable adjuncts of life, but not as an ultimate end and aim of all effort, nor as determining factors of her conduct toward others, except inasmuch as they may be used for good. The woman in the country in her nearness to nature has a beautiful opportunity, if she will cultivate her perceptive and receptive faculties. . . . The billowing fields of grain, the green of the circling forest, the drift of bloom, and the delight of perfect fruit hanging low on the boughs, all have wonderful messages for her alone, if she will take the time to see and learn them. She needs correct perspective, also, in the ordering of her home and her daily toil, in order that she may distinguish between those duties which are real and vital, and those fancied obligations brought about by a fad or fancy of passing endurance. The frills and tucks on the little frocks will wear out directly and be forgotten, and the tired mother be none the richer, but the strolls and sweet communion with each other will draw the little ones very near to her very heart, and the loving initiation into the benignity of nature, the patient and delicate explaining of the mysteries of life, and the inculcated reverence for the divine source of all life and beauty, are things which will endure, and bring forth fruit an hundredfold."

* * *

Mrs. Margaret S. Organ, M. D. (New

York), points out that "human beings having a dual nature—physical and mental—it is impossible for mind to be receptive of the beautiful when vital energy and nerve force have been so drawn to muscle that but little is left for the brain. Such, through household drudgery, is generally the condition of the woman in the country." This drudgery, however, is unnecessary, and Mrs. Organ makes a few general suggestions for doing away with much of this drudgery. Women should make the saving of labor their dominant purpose, she says.

"Laundering, by the old spine-breaking, muscle and nerve-depleting process, superseded by scientific methods, will be accomplished as thoroughly with half the expenditure of time and labor, and less wear of fabric.

"The thrice daily drudgery of cooking, hygienically simplified, will result in manifold improvement to the cuisine, and, as a necessary corollary, increase normalcy of appetite, greater health and vigor to the entire household.

"The labor expended alone upon these superfluous and more or less—generally more—unwholesome compounds, pie, cake, puddings, pickles, etc., if devoted to the cultivation of fruits, would supply abundance of these delicious foods. And, in this exercise, what manifold blessing to woman! Taken in sunshine, and tonic air, the bodily functions will be invigorated, the nerve centers energized—the entire being brought into physiological harmony. Mind, through sympathetic relation, will be commensurately benefited—brought into condition receptive of all the inspiring, beautifying, elevating influences of nature.

"Woman, emancipated from unnecessary labor, will command the essential conditions for growth into the life beautiful—time, normal balance between brain and muscle, and repose of mind, this latter from the consciousness of having righteously earned her freedom. Given these conditions, the woman in the country has superior advantages for growth into the higher life."

* * *

Edit your life. Do only the things that are worth while. Mrs. R. S. Webster (Ohio) urges women to discriminate between duty and obligation, and thus save much valuable time.

"Stealing a moment here and there from duties which crowd us is how we obtain strength to continue our labors. Looking at the things we love, watching them develop and anticipating the fulfillment of their possibilities, lets the sunshine into the clouded brain and heart, brings a happy light into the eye, and a buoyancy to the step."

* * *

It is generally agreed that, as a rule, the life of the farmer's wife is hard and sordid, so hard and sordid, writes Sallie B. Hatch (Missouri) that, "though surrounded by the beauty and harmony of nature, she is blind and deaf to these surroundings. The farmer so often has so little eye for the beautiful that the stable yard and ugly out-buildings form a veritable blot on the landscape, instead of—by an unconscious neatness and suggestion of thrift—blending into the fat meadows and deep woodland beyond." In the betterment of means of communication in the country, however (by trolley, telephone, rural free delivery of mail), Mrs. Hatch sees great possibilities for elevation and refinement. Respect for farm life is at the foundation of the life beautiful on the farm, is the opinion of Mrs. Albert Leeds (Ohio). She says: "Sister, you want to bring up your children to respect farm life, and never, no, never, let one word fall from your lips that shall give them cause to think there is anything degrading or uncultivated in being a farmer. Three-fourths of the occupants of farms, both men and women, need to fall in love with their farms, and then set to work to clean them up."

The country woman should awake to the beauty and possibilities of her surroundings, writes Miss Margaret Caldwell (Tennessee).

"Nowhere can the woman with artistic tastes find such blending colors, such bold contrasts as in the sunset. . . . She who loves best the song of the wren on her woodhouse door will appreciate most Mendelssohn's and Schumann's lieds."

To music, pictures, good literature and flowers, as aids to living the life beautiful, Miss M. F. Auchly (Missouri) would add a microscope. "This instrument should be more common in homes. Having read a book about nature, you may go and look for its proof, and directly you will be 'discovering', and often a microscope is the only help in either case."

* * *

Mrs. G. R. Daggett (Washington) is skeptical of any good results till political and social conditions in that country are radically changed. She says:

"If you succeed in awakening in farmers the desires you wish, there will have to be a big change in politics before they can become realities. For capital invested, labor required, and risks involved, farming now pays much less than any other business [latest official statistics do not support this statement—Ed.] and taxes are much higher. The wife of a man who works for a farmer lives in a little house rent free and has a garden, has a much better chance for spiritual growth than I have. I can't even choose my thoughts much of the time, but must think about my work, and must contrive to make one dollar do for three or I couldn't have flower seeds or magazines."

* * *

Mrs. R. A. Houck (Indiana) believes in an extension of the woman's club movement. We attend one another's funerals, she says, "but have no time for other social functions. Organize a woman's club in every community for the betterment of the farm woman and her daughters. Select some subject from a current magazine for discussion, and thus obviate the tendency to gossip. This will give rise to expansion of home duties."

* * *

Make time to read frequently, says Mrs. E. R. B. Barber (Michigan). "Where economy is necessary in purchasing magazines, families may club together and purchase a number to be read in turn, meeting once a month to discuss articles of general interest. Afternoon sewing circles could be made beneficial by a course of reading." Mrs. E. Lois Lampson (Wisconsin) emphasizes a truth set forth in the editorial in Home and Flowers for February last: "Why Not the Life Beautiful Now?" In this age when everyone appears to be engaged in an intense race for earthly possessions, she says, it seems "very necessary that we begin to 'live by the way,' lest we as a nation lose sight of the idea that this is, and should remain, a land of free, sunny homes." Life's happiness depends on little things, writes Martha C. Manning (Maryland). "An invalid who had not left her tiny room for many years actually wept for joy at the gift of a basket of wood violets and lilies-of-the-valley. It must be easy to be good, she said, to live among such beautiful things."

* * *

What more fitting close to this New Year's meditation than the words of Mrs. E. M. Barrett (Texas):

"The spirit of beauty, like the kingdom of heaven, is within you, and you have only to become as little children and let the magic of Mother Nature charm the eye into seeing that sees not, and the ear into hearing that hears not, the beautiful sights and sounds of this fairy-like world of ours as the seasons come and go."

Among the Flowers With Rexford

PRACTICAL HELPS IN FLORICULTURE FOR AMATEURS

[This department is under the entire charge of Mr. Rexford, and everything not signed by another name is from his pen. Readers are cordially invited to correspond freely with Mr. Rexford, addressing him in care of this office.]

AS the New Year is beginning, quite naturally we look back over the year just ended to see what has been accomplished, and to draw from its lessons some ideas for the coming year.

In this department of HOME AND FLOWERS I have *done something* towards accomplishing the purpose for which the magazine was established, but nothing like what I would be glad to do, and what I aim to do in the future. It has been a year largely of experiment. One has to become sure of his audience before he can feel quite sure as to what to say to it. I am glad to feel that, more and more, I am getting in touch with my readers. I feel this because of the letters which come to me from them. The only regret connected with the receipt of these friendly messages from unknown friends is, that I cannot answer each one of them personally. But this is out of the question, therefore I take this way of giving a general answer to my many correspondents, and thank them for the interest they are taking in the magazine. Bear in mind, my friends, that it is our aim to make it *your* magazine, and do not forget that you can help us to make it more and more what it ought to be by sending us bits of personal experience among the flowers. Tell us, in a few words, what you have done, or found out about plants, out or indoors, that is *new* to *you*. Very likely it will be new to others, and therefore helpful. One man cannot know everything, nor can he think of many things which might interest others, but an interchange of ideas will make it possible to put before the readers of HOME AND FLOWERS a thousand and one suggestions which will be of benefit to them. Therefore, take the editor into your confidence, and tell him *what you think about things*. Tell him, in your letters, just what you would say to him if you and he were to meet in your garden. If there is anything you don't like about his department of the magazine, say so frankly. If there is anything you want to know about, suggest to him subjects you would like information on.

Don't try to select from the list something that will startle the world because of its importance, but tell us about the little, simple things that have been of benefit to you. These are what we want to hear about, because the rest of us can make use of them, while the big things might be out of our reach. I want my part of the magazine to be practical, and helpful, as well as interesting, and an idea to be practically helpful must be one that others can apply in their own field of action. I don't want theories. We have too many of them now. But I do want letters that will help others to grow flowers well—that will tell how success was attained and difficulties overcome.

* * *

I have been greatly pleased to know that the work of home improvement has grown in interest during the past year. Letters have come to me from all over the land telling what has been undertaken, in a humble way, where nothing had been done before. This is as it should be. These humble home beginnings are the foundation on which the success of the larger work of public improvement must be erected.

WHAT TO DO IN JANUARY

THERE will not be much to do this month in any special line. It is too early to start new plants, and most of our care must be given to those upon which we depend for flowers during the season just opening.

* * *

Be careful not to over-water them. Great harm can be done in a short time by the indiscriminate applications of water to plants not growing actively. Do not allow yourself to lose sight of the good old rule, "Water only when the surface of the soil looks dry. Then water thoroughly." It would be a good plan to have this rule printed in big type and hung up among every careless amateur's collection of plants.

* * *

Bear in mind what has been previously said about fertilizers. Only growing plants need them. In beginning their use let them be weak, to correspond to the early growth of the plants to which they are applied. As growth increases you can safely increase the strength or quantity of the application.



A THRIVING BUSH OF CLEMATIS JACKMANI

* * *

Do not forget what has been said about fresh air. Use it freely.

* * *

Shower your plants frequently. Evaporate water on stove and register. Do anything you can to impart moisture to the hot, dry air of the room in which you keep your plants.

* * *

Give your plants the benefit of all the sunshine possible. Shift them about that each may have its turn near the glass.

* * *

Bulbs will be coming into bloom now. Keep them cool, if you want their flowers to last.

* * *

Be on the lookout for insects. Never give them a chance to get the start of you. Instead, get the start of them, and keep it.



SARRACENIA PURPUREA AS A TABLE ORNAMENT

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER

HERE is a suggestion which is sent us by Ethel Rooney (Samish, Washington), which illustrates the idea expressed on the editorial page about the value of simple things. This tells of something practical, and anyone can make use of it:

EGG-SHELL FLOWER POTS.

"Egg shells may be used to advantage in starting delicate plants for transplanting. The half shells are filled with earth and set in a box also containing dampened earth. A hole is made in the point of the shell to allow drainage. A single seed is then planted in each shell, which is easily broken when transplanting is done without the slightest disturbance to the roots."

* * *

H. Wohlwend (Knoxville, Tennessee) sends the following formula for the preparation of what he considers a reliable and quick-acting fertilizer: Stock solution nitrate of soda, six ounces; water, three quarts. Dissolve the soda. Use two ounces of the solution to three gallons of water, and apply to plants once in ten days. Put about the roots. Don't allow it to touch the foliage. Our readers should experiment with this fertilizer. It is inexpensive, easily prepared, and may be found effective for garden use.

* * *

Here is another communication relative to soda from Mr. Walton (Montrose, Massachusetts):

WATERING WITH SODA WATER.

"My geraniums the past year presented a very ragged appearance. I did not wet the leaves, but watered twice, with ten days between, with soda water, as if the soil had soured, and they sent out new, large, healthy, green leaves. The trouble was evidently in the soil."

I hope those who try the above will report the result of their trials. It is possible that the action of soda on the soil may so affect the plant that the diseased conditions so frequently complained of may be overcome.



STURDY FLORAL PORCH GUARDS



A MODEL BED OF CROCUSES

R. V. Pickett (Edgewater, Colorado) sends the following practical advice about the planting of water lilies. It will be found useful by those who are contemplating an aquatic garden:

NEW LIGHT ON WATER LILY CULTURE.

"Success with water lilies will be much more certain if the plants can be started into growth before planting out in their permanent quarters. This may be done by planting the tuber as soon as received in a basket, preferably a braided one of thin material. The square baskets holding two or three quarts that California grapes are packed in will answer admirably, and may be had at almost any grocery store for the asking. Use the best soil obtainable. Rich garden soil is just the thing, or any soil of the fields may be mixed with one-third its bulk of well-rotted stable manure. The basket may now be set in a tub placed in some sunny position out of the wind, indoors if possible. The writer makes use of a poultry house with a large south window, placing the tub where it will get the most sunlight possible. The tub should now be partly filled with water, using just enough to cover the plants. As new leaves appear water should be added, just enough to keep the whole plant submerged. When four new leaves have come to the surface and fully developed, the plant may be safely transferred to its permanent resting place, if the weather be fine and warm, by simply placing the basket where the plant is to remain. The open work in the basket will permit the free development of lateral or fibrous roots, and the woodwork will soon decay and will not retard growth in the least. By this method the plant is not only much better able to withstand the shock of transplanting, but conditions are very much more favorable out-of-doors by reason of the advancement of the growing season."

* * *

Mollie S. Hudson (Marshall, Missouri) writes very interestingly about her "old-fashioned flowers"—a subject which appeals keenly to the editor, who is just old-fashioned enough to love the good old stand-bys a little better than he does the new comers who have crowded them into the background.

A REAL OLD-FASHIONED GARDEN.

"As so many bright letters come to me from month to month, I feel I shall like the pleasure of thanking all the contributors—especially Jacob F. Bucher, who wrote on ornamental shrubs in the September issue. I have a small area between the front yard and a well in the lawn I want to plant in shrubs, and shall utilize his suggestions. Fred Myron Colby's statement—'Once in a while in the country you

will stumble upon a garden where some of these old-fashioned flowers still thrive in their glory'—saved me from a general collapse in flowers. In visiting friends and relatives in cities and seeing the beautifully carved flower beds, I grew tired of my natural beds, and begged my husband to move to some city. He said, 'We have the neatest place in the neighborhood.' This did not satisfy me, but in reading the above this rainy afternoon, I feel like taking fresh courage and introducing all the readers of this priceless magazine to my 'old-fashioned flowers.' I have a very large yard, fronts and slopes south. As I leave my room door at the right-hand is a yellow Rambler clinging between two windows, and on either side of it ten feet each way is a bed of mixed snapdragon. This bed is against the house, then a side walk leading into the front walk. Across the walk is a fine althea, single pink, and beneath it a pansy bed, and next a purple lily. An opal lily bed and a great quantity of all colored portulaca, and a frame with passion-flower vine, a platycodon and red-hot poker plant fill in one-fourth of the right side of the front walk. Then an old cedar takes the space; after it is a rockery, covered with three kinds of Wandering Jew; then a crocus bed (now full of mignonette); next a hyacinth bed (now with poppies); then a bed in red flax.



SNOWY DOGWOOD

(Photo by C. Bowler, Giffords, N. Y.)



A CALIFORNIA ROSE

Then a walk coming from a side porch circles here to join the front walk; after crossing this walk there is a plot sixty feet east and west by forty north and south. First is a row of staked all-color double dahlias, fine; then at their feet a row of phlox Drummondi. A neat walk just south of these last named that extends on into the walk between two long rows of grapes, and the grapes conceal the garden from the lawn, as the garden is north of the grapes. South of this walk is the prettiest bed of mixed verbenas I ever saw; then a row of sweet peas. My husband planted black locust posts five feet apart three years ago, so I would not be wearied sticking them each year. At their feet each year I plant touch-me-nots to shade their roots and prolong bloom. They are full now. South of this is a large bed of mixed single petunias, then the beautiful wire fence covered with hyacinth beans."

* * *

An amateur, Walter S. Weller (Chicago), writes this pleasant letter to tell us about some of his successes and failures in the garden:

GARDEN EXPERIENCES.

"This past summer I raised a number of vines—double and single morning-glory, Japanese dolichos, and a small va-

riety of moonflower, white, with a delicate blue star outlined in the blossom. All these vines throve, and made a very charming contrast. In addition to these I had several very handsome plants of the cockscomb family, some with purple spikes and foliage, others growing in long, graceful racemes, some in pretty, attractive heads, and still others in elongated plumes. These came in a packet of mixed seeds. My red and pink nasturtiums were especially fine, as were also my sweet peas. In the vegetable line I attempted peas, tomatoes, cabbages and lettuce. Only the tomatoes and lettuce amounted to anything. A small green worm made sad havoc with my two cabbage plants while I was away from home for three weeks, and the peas did not come to anything at all. We enjoyed the lettuce, however; and the tomatoes are developing finely at this writing (October 16). I put horse manure around the tomatoes, and we will use them as green pickles if they do not ripen before severe frost."

* * *

Here is a delightfully tantalizing letter from the land of roses and sunshine. I feel sure that all our readers will unite with me in thanking Jeannette Campbell (San Jose, California) for it, and tender her a most hearty invitation to come again, and often:

ROSES IN THE LAND OF SUNSHINE.

"In this land of flowers and almost perpetual sunshine there seems at first acquaintance but little to mark the changes of the seasons, as they are known to dwellers in the eastern and middle states. Two seasons only stand out markedly, characterized by Bret Harte as 'Half a year of clouds and flowers, half a year of dust and sky.' This, however, is a generalization, for the clouds are fleeting, and the blue, blue sky looks down on vast green forests and laden orchards all through the rainless, dusty months. But aside from wet and dry, spring, summer, fall and winter have their characteristic features, and the California garden revels in the delights of seasonable gowns, quite as vainly and with more prodigality than her Eastern sister. Her predilection, however, is for a green garb during the entire year—an apparent monotony of taste, atoned for by endless variety in shade and texture, and an Oriental wealth of jewel-broidered garniture.

"Through the long summer months she has been resplendent in the myriad hues of pomegranate and passion-flower, geranium and fuchsia, clematis and jessamine, lobelia, amaryllis, plumbago and oleander—to say nothing of multitudinous other summer beauties—till now it is late September and she notes the pause of the sea breeze, and knows it is time the autumnal gowning should be looked to.

"Here and there, too, a yellow leaf lies like a bit of deeper sunshine on the walks, each one a silent little herald announcing the yearly carnival of color. The pageant will move—augmenting as it goes—down the long wooded slopes of the Sierras, and across the broad wheat-growing valleys of the interior, till, with final pomp and flourish, it attaches to itself the orchards and gardens of the coast, and our 'Lady of the Green' will appear some morning in full carnival array—rosy from her first autumnal shower bath—her shimmering emerald gown ablaze with the ruby of ivy and 'burning-bush,' the amethyst of aster and violet, the soft pearl of the anemone and the gorgeous topaz of goldenrod, together with numerous lingering jewels from the summer's store and the thousand and one opaline hues of cosmos and chrysanthemum, all blended and woven together in a lace-like filigree of gold leaf. This regal garniture she will wear till the south winds pour their rains upon her pampas plumes, and the yellow leaves lie in brown heaps on the sodden walks—but still she will keep her green gown, and console herself with holly and laurestinus and the never-fading beauty of carnation and Marguerite, lily and rose."



ON THE EDITOR'S TABLE



GOLDEN HOP-TREE, (PTELEA TRIFOLIATA, VAR AUREA). EGANDALE, ILLINOIS

THE GOLDEN HOP-TREE

By W. C. Egan

THE name ptelea—pronounced telea—was applied by the Greeks to the elm, and transferred to this genus on account of the similarity of the fruits. The resemblance also of these fruits to the mature pistillate catkins of the hop vine, used in brewing, has given it the comon name of "hop-tree." There are only four or five species, all being confined to North America and Mexico, only one of which—P. trifoliata—is in cultivation. This species has a very wide range of habitat, being found from New York south to Florida, and west to Minnesota. Plants raised from seed of Southern trees are not apt to be hardy in the North. There are several varieties, the best of which is the golden form, here illustrated; in fact, it is one of the best golden shrubs we have, not burning in the sun. The golden color is confined mainly to the new growth, the older parts gradually shading back to a greenish yellow. The color of a good lemon when freshly sent to market comes nearer to the color of the leaves than anything I can suggest. The veins in the leaf are deeply impressed, and in the sutures the color is more of a greenish hue, heightening into a pure yellow as the surface is reached. This produces a satiny effect quite pleasing.

Where shaded by the overhanging leaves those underneath are quite green, those nearer the surface less, so that the shading from green to yellow, shown slightly in the upper individual leaves, is strongly presented by the whole plant. It forms a small shrub-like tree, and is benefited by being well cut in when young to induce it to branch down low. It requires no special cultivation, and is worthy of a choice location. These departures from the type are termed "sports," and seldom reproduce themselves true from seed.

TO BE TOLD IN A FLOWER

By Eben E. Rexford

"IF you were dead, my darling,
And by your grave's white stone
The grasses grew to hide the eyes
That smile into my own—
If where your dear feet often trod
They might not tread again,
And you were in the world of God
And I the world of men—
Oh, then, if by your grave, dear,
I spoke some loving word,
How would you give an answer, dear,
To tell me that you heard?"

"Dear, if you knelt beside me
And whispered through the mold
Above me, any tender words
I loved to hear of old—
If, in the grasses growing
Above that grave of mine,
Some little flower should blossom,
O, take it as a sign
That, while you knelt beside me,
And spoke your loving word,
Love sent it as a message
To tell you that I heard."

JANUARY IN SOUTHERN GARDENS

By Mrs. G. T. Drennan

Old Christmas.—This term is applied to the first twelve days after the New Year. It comes from the long-ago discarded old calendar. If old Christmas is propitious advance steps may be taken in the garden. Clearing up, enriching and preparing flower beds and borders may now engage the gardeners. Sweet peas may be given support, and if the vines are even a few inches high begin to train them. Trained sweet pea vines are ever so much prettier than those allowed to tangle and mat together—not only more graceful, but more florescent, as training gives them the benefit of the sun and air throughout.

Camellia Japonicas are either in bloom or full of promising buds. Give them sunlight, air, and water the roots copiously, sponging the upper and under sides of the leaves and spraying the buds. When loaded with bursting buds it is a critical time with camellia japonicas.

The Cutting Bench.—Have the sand several inches deep, keep it moist, and put out as many softwood cuttings as the capacity of the bench admits. The gentle heat of the hothouse, with the humidity of the air, makes the work of rooting cuttings a certainty. Hardwood cuttings should have a bottom stratum of fibrous soil. But you will find that sand alone is best for the softwood cuttings.

Fuchsia Speciosum is now in bloom, if there is one in the hothouse, and no collection of winter-blooming plants should be without this lovely flower. If speciosum is cut, remember that the smallest, or shortest stem to the cut flower will root in wet sand. When the fuchsia bloom has faded and gone insert the stem in sand to make a plant for next winter's blooming.

Christmas Cactus or Crab Claw is at its very best in mid-winter. It is also a plant that roots freely from every segment of its branches. The rich, velvety, rose colored blooms retain their fresh beauty for ten days as cut flowers. When withered and gone plant the piece of branch or stem (one and the same with a cactus) in damp charcoal, and it will soon root. Always lay a cactus cutting aside for several days to callous or dry before planting.

Seed Boxes rise in importance now. Be fastidious regarding soil. Have it fibrous, black and loamy, well mixed with silver sand. Have the fibrous sort at the bottom, and that as fine as dust, with sand on the surface. Water well, and let the boxes drain so the soil will be moist evenly through when the seeds are sown. Never sow the seeds and then water. Rather sow

them on the soil pressed even and smooth, and cover with fine moist soil reserved for the purpose.

Calendula or Pot Marigold may be raised from January seed sowing. The seeds germinate quickly. Prick them off into small pots of rich soil, and have large quantities for the borders in spring. Calendulas are gay in orange and primrose yellow, and with their smooth deer-tongue leaves have quite the appearance of French and African marigolds.

Apple Geraniums.—Sow the seeds in fine earth, keep it moist and exposed to sunlight, and the geraniums will be much finer than those from cuttings. Apple



ECHINOCACTUS IN BLOOM

geraniums differ from all others in this respect. The seedlings are the best plants. The seeds are slow to vegetate, and when first up the two tiny leaves are as small and as round as pin heads. It is curious to note how fragrant even the pin-head leaves are. The great danger is in damping off.

"In Fields of Blue."—Larkspur, torenia, forget-me-not, browallia and lobelia with platycodon furnish the most exquisite shades of blue, enlivening the garden with tints from baby to indigo blue. Seeds of all these blue flowers may be sown out-of-doors, scattered broadcast if preferred. Torenia is unsurpassed as a basket plant, and is one of the few annual flowers that will grow from cuttings.

Gladiolus may now be bedded. The corms should be three or four inches below the surface, and in rich soil. Plant them every month from now till May for the beautiful succession of blooms from April to November.

Floral Guides.—Now is the time to consult the seed and plant catalogues. Build air castles. Dream with the eyes open in broad daylight. No harm can come from the fall of lofty air castles. Many beautiful spring gardens of brightest flowers have sprung from the planning, dreaming and calculating done in the writer's home with the floral catalogues for inspiration.

Frost Prevention.—It is the unwary frost from January on that deters so many cautious gardeners from getting ahead with early plants. Anticipate the frost. A very good prevention is a light covering of straw, evergreens, or even paper. Spread over the plants these coverings, apparently too light to be effectual, give precisely the needed check to the heat and moisture the cold causes to escape from the ground. The relatively high temperature maintained under these coverings is due to the evolutions of heat which accompanies the condensation of moisture. Apply these coverings before the evening air gets chilly.

Frozen Plants.—Try darkness. Thaw frozen plants in Egyptian darkness. The transition from frozen state to a thaw, on the principle of contraction and expansion, causes the cellular tissues to burst, destroying the plants. With light there is heat. Therefore keep the frozen plants dark until the temperature gradually becomes temperate. This simple precaution would restore many plants that are apparently lost from freezing.

OUR READERS' PERPLEXITIES

A Thin Lawn.—"The sward on our lawn has been very thin this season. What can we do to improve it? Can anything be done now, or must we wait until next spring?"—C.

I would advise the application of finely ground bone meal. Apply a liberal dressing of it now, and again in early spring. It would also be well in spring to scatter seed of lawn grasses over the old sward. To keep a lawn in good condition it must never be neglected. If the soil is allowed to become exhausted a weak growth of grass will result. Therefore make use liberally of such fertilizers as seem best adapted to secure a luxuriant growth of grass. Bone meal is one of the best ones. Stable manures are rich in nutriment, but they are objectionable for use on the lawn because they contain the seed of so many weeds.

Cinerarias.—"I have bought some cineraria plants, but do not know anything about them. The florist said they would bloom in winter. Please tell me how to take care of them."—Mrs. W. H. B.

Give your cinerarias plenty of light, a moderate amount of water, and a weekly application of fertilizer when they begin to bloom. They should be kept in a temperature of sixty-five to seventy-five degrees. Watch them well or they will suffer from the aphis. If any insects are found on them prepare a bath of water and nicotine extract, and spray the plants well, being very sure that the water reaches the under side of the foliage. Cinerarias are extremely showy plants, and give excellent satisfaction in winter, if not injured by the aphis. After flowering throw the plants away, as they are not worth carrying over. Strong, healthy seedling plants should always be depended on for winter use.

Fuchsias in the Cellar.—"Should fuchsias be watered while in the cellar? When should they be put there?"—Mrs. G. F.

Give no water unless the soil seems to be getting dust dry—then just enough to impart a little moisture. If the soil is moist all through when the plant is put away, and the temperature of the cellar is as cool as it ought to be in order to winter dormant plants well, it will not be necessary to apply any. Fuchsias ought to go into winter quarters about the first of December. Do not be alarmed if they lose their leaves. All deciduous plants out-of-doors do this, and cold storage is simply an imitation of nature's methods.

Hardy Red Rose.—"I want a hardy red rose of the hybrid perpetual class, which will come out in spring with thrifty stalks. Is there such a one—and will it need protection?"—S. J. W.

I think Gen. Jacqueminot as good a variety as you can select. It is beautiful in form, color, and general habit, and delightfully fragrant. It is quite as hardy as any of its class, but at the North it must have protection. *All* hybrid perpetuals must, if we would bring them through without loss of most of last season's growth. You can set rose plants during the fall with entire safety. Many of our most successful rose growers advocate fall planting in preference to spring planting. Set them as soon as possible after the ripening of the season's foliage and growth.

Lily-of-the-Valley.—"Can I force the lily-of-the-valley to flower in winter?"—A. G. K.

Amateurs seldom succeed with this plant, because it requires a treatment quite unlike that demanded by such bulbs as are easily forced. To secure good results it must be subjected to a very high temperature that will force the bulbs with great rapidity. Living room conditions are not favorable to such development. Nine times out of ten the amateur fails to secure any flowers, therefore I seldom advise anyone not having a greenhouse to attempt its culture.

Grass Among Roses.—"We have bought a place on which there is an old garden. Grass has been allowed to grow among the roses. How can I get rid of it?"—Miss S. E. K.

Only by digging it out by the roots. After this has been done keep it from growing again by the frequent use of the hoe. You cannot grow good roses unless you keep the soil about them free from weeds and grass. Go over each plant this fall and cut away all weak branches. If the growth is thick, thin the plants well. Work some good fertilizer into the soil early in spring. Old, rotten cow manure is better than anything else for roses. You can hardly use too much of it. Roses are great eaters.

Home-Made Fertilizers.—"I always save all the grass clippings from the lawn, and pile them up. By the next spring they are thoroughly rotted, and can be mixed with soil in the flower beds. Is this a good plan?"—F. B. C.

Yes, a very good one. If those who do not have a stable would save all clippings, leaves, and refuse of this kind, each season, heaping it up in some out-of-the-way corner, and pouring soapsuds from washing-day over it from time to time, and giving it a frequent stirring, they would soon have enough really good fertilizer to keep their beds in excellent condition.

Mandrakes as Fruit Plants.—"Why not advise the cultivation of the mandrake for its fruit? I think it could be made to yield profitable crops."—Mrs. M. J. T.

I do not think mandrake growing could be made profitable, because the mandrake is not a plant that takes readily to cultivation. Attempt to domesticate it, and it soon dies out. It has a somewhat pleasing fragrance, but the flavor of its fruit is unpleasant to most persons. The principal merit of the plant is its wax-like flowers. These are as beautiful, in a small way, as the magnolia of the South.

Mealy Bug.—"A sort of white substance forms on the leaves of my coleus, and some other plants of similar habit. It looks like bits of cotton, but seems to have life in it. What is it, and what will rid the plants of it?"—Miss L. R.

I think your plants are infested with the mealy bug. It is frequently found on the coleus, and often on oleanders, and most other greenhouse or window plants are



WATER LILIES AT THE HEIGHT OF THEIR SEASON

likely to become infested unless something is done promptly to get rid of the pest. Kerosene emulsion is more effective than anything else I know of. It is a good plan to go over the plants with a brush and forcibly remove all insects found.

Worms in the Soil.—"What will kill the little white wiry worm in the soil of pot plants?"—Mrs. W.

Lime water. Take a piece of perfectly fresh lime—air-slaked lime is worthless—and put it into a pailful of water, where it will soon dissolve. When the white sediment settles pour off the clear water, and apply enough to each plant to thoroughly saturate all the soil in the pot. Unless this is done no benefit will result from its use. It may be necessary to repeat the application, but the persistent and liberal use of it will ultimately rout the worms.

Suckers on Palms.—"We have a palm which has thrown out a sucker or offshoot near the base of the plant. Should it be removed?"—L. R.

No. Let it grow and help to furnish foliage for the plant. "Made-up" palms, which are so popular, are composed of three or four plants, small ones being worked in with the larger ones on purpose to provide foliage that will take away the bare look at the base of the large plants. Suckers or offshoots will take the place of the small plants used in "made-up" specimens.

Large Pots.—"Is there any danger of having too large pots for plants?"—Rinehart.

Yes. Plants suffer from overpotting. Keep them in small pots until the roots fill them. Then shift to pots a size or two larger. To put a small plant in a large pot is sure to injure it.

Soil for Azaleas.—"What is the proper soil for the azalea?"—C. E. N.

Peat, with some sharp, clean sand worked into it. If you cannot get peat, substitute leaf mold.

Peony Seed.—"If I plant peony seed this fall, when can I expect flowers from the seedling plants?"—E.

As a general rule seedling peonies are slow in development, and often five and six years elapse before flowers are produced. If you get flowers sooner than that, you may consider yourself quite fortunate. The best way to increase one's stock of these magnificent plants is by division of the roots.

Mildew.—"My petunias were covered with a white, powdery substance. The leaves turned yellow, and the plants soon died. What was the trouble, and how can it be controlled?"—Mrs. M. L. J.

Your plants were affected with mildew. Dust flour of sulphur over them while moist. See that it reaches all parts of the plant. If the plants grew in a draughty place, next year have them in a more sheltered one, as cold winds and dampness are often responsible for mildew.

Clematis.—"Why do dealers advise cutting the clematis back to the ground each fall?"—W. W. K.

Because the growth of the season seldom survives the winter, and it is better to remove it in fall than to leave it to absorb some of the vitality of the plant during the early part of the season or before it dies away. By doing this we throw the entire strength of the plant into its roots.

Otaheite Orange Not Hardy.—"I have been told that the otaheite orange is entirely hardy, and will survive the winter out-of-doors, where the ground freezes six feet deep. Is this so?"—Mrs. M. B.

No. The orange is *not* hardy. It must have been a tree peddler who gave the information referred to, for no one else would have nerve enough to do so.

Gas vs. Flowers.—"Is there any way of preventing injury to plants from gas?"—Mrs. H.

I know of none, unless a harmless illuminant be substituted for the gas.

Sunshine Every Day in the Year

[All communications relating to "Sunshine" should be addressed to Mrs. Jessie Mackenzie Walker, 1943 North Eleventh street, Kansas City, Kansas.]

A FEW years ago, after D. S. Ford, proprietor and editor of *The Youth's Companion,* had crossed the Great Divide, his friends, upon examining his desk, found in a conspicuous place a little poem showing signs of much handling. Its title and refrain, "I Shall Not Pass This Way Again," had been Mr. Ford's watchword. His daily life had borne eloquent testimony to the beauty and helpfulness resultant upon living under this sweetly solemn thought.

In thinking over a New Year message for the friends who turn to this page for good cheer, two things occurred to me—this little story, and a Sunshine recipe.



MRS C. W. TROWBRIDGE

President Missouri Division International Sunshine Society.

We have had the story—now for the recipe: "How to be Happy"—Ingredients and directions will be found as follows: Proverbs 7:22; St. John 14:1; Romans 12:1; Eccl. 2:26; I Peter 5:7; Hebrews 13:6.

Among the states falling into line for Sunshine, Missouri has a prominent place. In its capital are a number of enthusiastic, earnest workers who are making their influence strongly felt. The work of the Missouri district is divided between Mrs. Trowbridge, president, and Mrs. Baumhoff, secretary-treasurer. One of the most potent activities set in motion by these ladies is the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* Sunshine department. Already it has led to the formation of Sunshine circles in Indian Territory, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, as well as many additional branches in the state itself. Among the adult bands in St. Louis the best known—as well as the largest—is that of the famous Purina Mills, which has both a reading and a lunch room for the benefit of its members.

A woman made brave by sad necessity comes before us with a cry for help. She is in ill health, and incapable of going out to earn money, but money she must have. Two years ago all was well in their little home; but two children were taken ill; they suffered much and lingered long; the mother broke down, and the breadwinner had to give up work and become nurse; and then, just when a new baby came, they died. The father, harassed by sorrow, care and debt, has become a broken, old man, but he has secured work again, and, would their creditors but wait, all might once more be well with them. But debt haunts them, and their creditors are insistent; in desperation, the poor wife and mother asks our help. She does not desire gifts, only loans, loans of ten cents each. In making her plea, Mrs. R. D. J. (Box 265, Wessington, South Dakota) says she will record the name of each one who will advance ten cents until next spring; by that time higher wages will enable her to begin to repay the loans.

The Well-Ordered Household

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A PRACTICAL WOMAN

CONDUCTED BY MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER

[Editor Cornell University Reading Course for Women, and chairman Domestic Science Department Western New York Federation of Women's Clubs.]

INTEREST THE CHILDREN IN HOME-MAKING

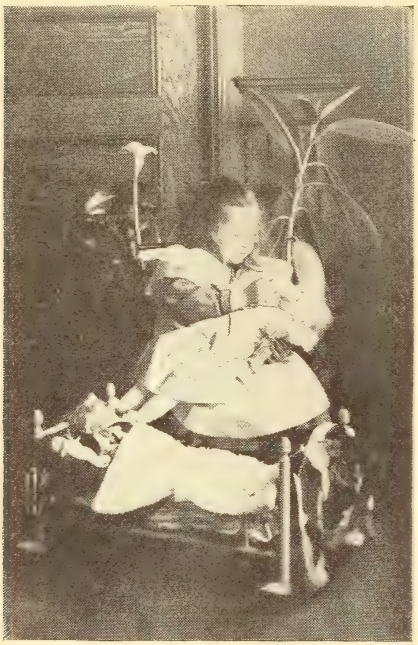
EVERYONE is interested in the domestic traits displayed by children. A child at a very early age has her doll. She provides for it a wardrobe, has it dine out with other dolls, teaches it to say its prayers and go to sleep as a healthy doll should do. The doll gets sick, and the little mother is full of solicitation in caring for it. She trains the doll in morals and manners, lectures it when necessary, and tries to bring it up as a model. To her the rag doll may be as precious as the wax one; the Amanda Ann with a broken nose and one arm gone has just as much care as Mary Elizabeth, who cost much more. The motherly instinct within her is not governed by beauty of form or feature. How did she learn that the doll must go out for a walk every pleasant day; that it is not good for her to eat too much rich food? She performs the various duties in relation to the *make believe,* but to her *real* infant, in a way not altogether imitative of the way she is brought up. Sometimes she is truly original in her methods. These methods differ from those of her own mother somewhat as temperament and the amount of responsibility might provide, but often with instinctive care and forethought. How unlike this exposition of love, tenderness and skill is that displayed by one of larger growth to whom the knowledge of home duties is a stranger and a burden. The little one performs her domestic duties because she enjoys them; as a woman she too often performs them in ignorance, and because they are forced upon her.

How may this play be made to form a part of the training for real life—to give it interest and intelligence? The exhibition of domestic traits and the accomplishment of duty in this direction may not wisely be made perfunctory, but it may be guided and encouraged by older people to the end that the child may continue truly interested in home life. She may be taught many things that will make her an intelligent woman in the administration of her home duties. She may be taught to dress her dolly according to the demands of the weather, to keep the clothing in a good condition, to set the little table in a careful and attractive manner, to fashion the doll's clothing in a becoming style, to keep the playhouse tidy and wash the bits of china well. The fashioning of doll's bonnets and paper dresses by children has formed the foundation for much good taste in dress. It may be a means also of securing sweeter tempered children if one may use this instinct of childhood by having them try to teach their dolls to be sweet and lovable. One may even remind a child who is petulant that if she gives way to temper she may expect her own children to be like her. They will not wish to think of any other little one showing bad temper. The chief delight is in doing the impatient act oneself, rather than in seeing it in others.

Not long since we saw a little girl rocking her dolly to sleep. Evidently, as night time came, the doll, in the child's imagination, was unwilling to be put to bed. She took her tenderly in her arms, soothed and remonstrated with her, and finally said, "You must be a good little girl, for God knows everything you say, and 'he knows good milk from water and

chalk.'" Perhaps the benefit of this admonition to herself was as great as if her mother had thus talked to her.

Another little girl of our acquaintance is endeavoring to have a healthy doll, and asks many questions about the food which should be given her. She teased her mamma for a cup of coffee recently, and was not happy in being refused. It was not long before she denied her dolly a cup of coffee, and said, "Mamma cannot let her dolly have coffee, because it is not good for her."



AN ANXIOUS TIME WHEN DOLLY IS SICK

After a time the playhouse is a favorite pastime. Practical hints may be dropped now and then which shall give direction to the child's thought in a very valuable line. She plans the kitchen and the parlor, the sleeping room and the verandas with as much real interest as the older builder. She presides at the table at the little spreads which she has for her playmates.

Do you remember the playhouse you built in the corner of the rail fence, resting the boards picked up around the place on the rails, one board above the other? These answered for shelves upon which to rest the broken pieces of china, the treasures of childhood. Outside of school hours this formed the rendezvous for the children of the community until they were called to the more serious and less inviting task of washing real dishes in the kitchen.

When children are directed in their construction of playhouses interest will be developed that will make in after years more careful and thoughtful builders of real homes.

Children are easily concerned over the furnishings of their little houses, and appreciate every bit of material which may aid them in this direction. Some little people have all their hearts yearn for, and others have so little they know how to appreciate what they have. The child who has had a rag doll, broken bits of china to play with, and a crude playhouse constructed by her own imagination, has her wants easily supplied later with something altogether possible. The finished and elaborate outfit, dainty tea sets, beautiful dolls with complete wardrobe, playhouses decorated and furnished, leave very little to satisfy the mind of the child always longing for more. When the little ones are old enough to go to school, still the problem is, or should be, to educate for life. Every child will be in the course of a lifetime a part of some home-making problem, whether in her own or in some other home.

When the doll and playthings are more and more put away, and the book and slate are in evidence, there is still opportunity to train for living in the home. The boys and girls study various branches, and they may or may not have presented to them the practical application of subjects of value in domestic life. Arithmetic presents its examples, and the rules by which to solve them. The child may learn according to rule to paper a room, compute the amount of plastering needed, or the number of yards of carpeting required for the floor. Unless, when she has her own



"SHE PRESIDES AT THE TABLE AT THE LITTLE SPREADS SHE HAS FOR HER PLAYMATES"

home problem in this direction, she can take the measurement and estimate what to order and know the probable expense, she is entirely at the mercy of the workman and the one who presents the bill. If she wishes to lay a walk or construct a building, it is well for her to be able to estimate the amount of lumber required and the correctness of the bill presented. A knowledge of banking and keeping accounts should not be merely according to the rules of the book consulted, but should be so practical that the girl in the home may be able to carry on the financial transactions, keep the accounts so as to know when she is spending beyond her allowance, and make it possible for the one who supplies the family purse to keep within his income. She should be able to buy intelligently, for on this much depends. The family marketing is an art all in itself.

Too often the boys in the family are the better mental calculators. Girls have been known to ask the price per pound or per yard, hand out a piece of money, and drop the change in the pocket without counting it, or to go away and use their pennies to see if they have the right change. This is not because these girls are not bright; it is the lack of training and experience.

Girls and boys are taught physiology in the schools. They laboriously learn the names of bones and muscles, which is all very good, but unless they learn at the same time what food to prepare to nourish the bones and muscles, they are not prepared for their work as housekeepers. Chemistry and physics form an important part of the school curriculum, and it is essential that the training be such that the girl who becomes a housekeeper may know such problems as the chemistry of bread-making, or the chemistry of a candle. She is a more interested housekeeper if she is taught to know the chemical effect of baking powder, saleratus and cream of tartar, and taught *why* she puts the meat into cool water for soup and into hot when the meat is to be served on the table; she is a happier housekeeper for knowing *why* she should not pare the potatoes for dinner an hour before they

(Continued on page 178.)

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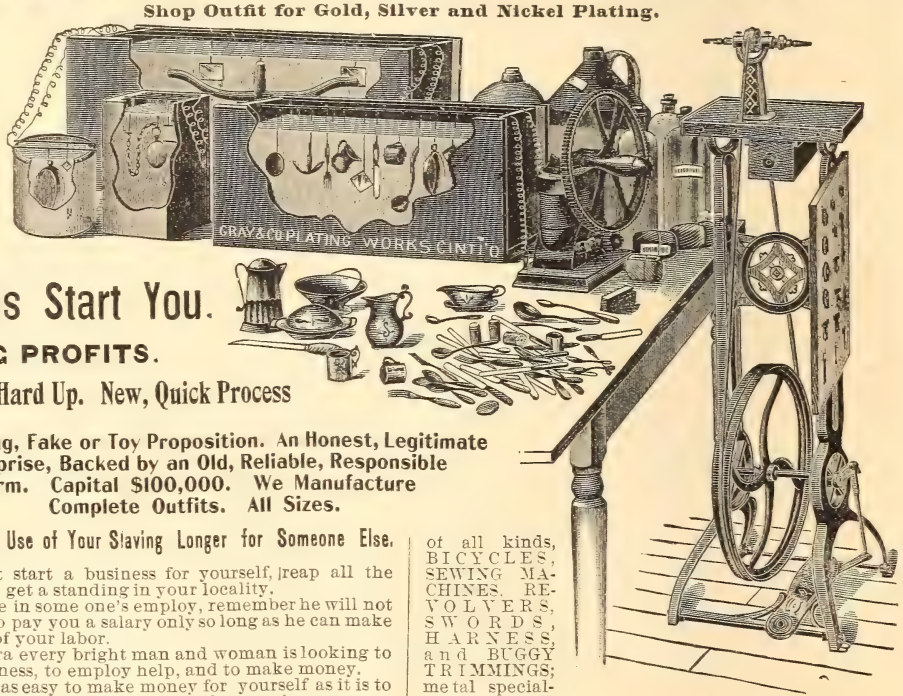
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What is the Use of Your Slaving Longer for Someone Else.

Why not start a business for yourself, reap all the profits and get a standing in your locality.

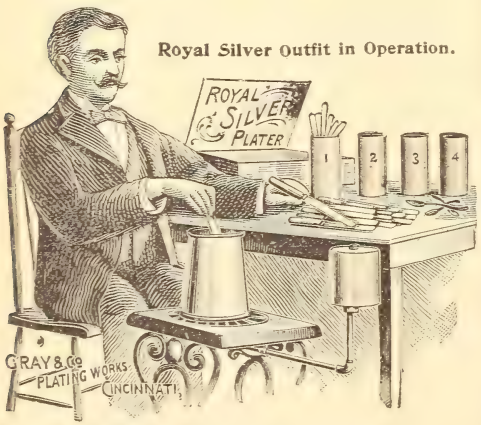
If you are in some one's employ, remember he will not continue to pay you a salary only so long as he can make profit out of your labor.

In this era every bright man and woman is looking to own a business, to employ help, and to make money.

It is just as easy to make money for yourself as it is to coin money for some grasping employer, who pays you a small salary each week.

If you are making less than $30 weekly it will pay you to read this announcement, for it will not appear again in this paper.

If you read it and take advantage of the opportunity



Royal Silver Outfit in Operation.

offered, you will never regret it. To own a business yourself is certainly your ambition.

We start you in a profitable business. Teach you **absolutely free** how to conduct it.

$20 to $35 weekly can be made at home or traveling, taking orders, using, selling and appointing agents for PROFESSOR GRAY'S Latest Improved, Guaranteed Plating Machines and Outfits. NO FAKE OR TOYS, but genuine, practical, complete, scientific outfits, for doing the finest of plating on WATCHES, JEWELRY, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, CASTORS, TABLEWARE, of all kinds, BICYCLES, SEWING MACHINES, REVOLVERS, SWORDS, HARNESS, and BUGGY TRIMMINGS; metal specialties: in fact all kinds of metal goods. HEAVY, THICK PLATE. GUARANTEED TO WEAR FOR YEARS. No experience necessary.

WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING.

H. F. BALLOW, of Mass., writes: "MADE $17.00 FIRST 5 DAYS." H. BULLOCK, of Pa., writes: "HAVE MADE $10 to $20 A DAY." FRED BLODGETT, of N. Y., writes: "MADE $105 FIRST MONTH." I. T. CONKLIN, of Ohio, writes: "Am teaching school, double my income by doing plating." J. L. BARRETT, of La., says: "Am making $3.00 to $8.00 every day I work." J. A. DEEDS, of W. Va., says: "Directions so plain I did first-class work first day. Your business no humbug, but just what you claim." GEO. ADAMS, of Mass., writes: "Have made as high as $9.00 a day." ALBERT ABRAHAM, of Minn., writes: "Must write you of my success in the plating business. Made as high as $9.25 a day. Have more plating than I can do. Plating gives splendid satisfaction." MRS. L. M. ANDERSON, of Iowa, writes: "I have made $3.80 to $6.50 a day with the ROYAL SILVER PLATER. Gray & Co., have been very kind to me." J. P. ANDERSON, of Minn., says: "Have made $2.50 to $3.00 a day for past year plating. Big demand for plating." Hundreds of others are making money. Why not you?

ENORMOUS DEMAND.

There is really a wonderful demand for re-plating. You can do business at nearly every house, store, office or factory. Almost every family has from $2 to $10 worth of tableware to be plated, besides watches, jewelry, bicycles, etc.

Every boarding house, hotel, restaurant, college or public institution has from $5 to $75 worth of work to be plated. **Every jeweler, repair or bicycle shop, every dentist, doctor and surgeon,** every man, woman and child you meet has either a watch, some jewelry, bicycles, instruments, or some articles needing plating.

Besides the above there are hundreds of patentees and manufacturers of metal goods, bicyles, sewing machines and typewriter repair shops who want their goods plated, or to whom you can sell a plating outfit, furnishing them supplies for doing their own plating.

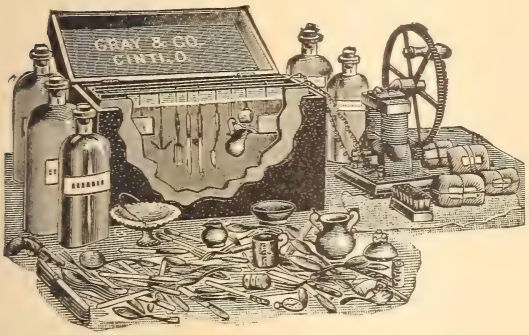
Retail Stores which handle hardware, harness, tableware and plated or metal goods all need a plating and polishing outfit for refinishing goods that become worn, soiled, rusty or tarnished.

Every Undertaker requires a plating outfit for repairing and finishing coffin and hearse trimmings, which are soiled, tarnished or worn.

Manufacturers are making and selling tons of new tableware, jewelry, bicycles and various kinds of metal goods every month which has only a very thin plate, which in a few weeks wears off, making the goods unsightly, unfit for future use unless plated.

Manufacturers of new goods do no replating of old goods whatever, but try to force the public to throw away the old and buy new at high prices, but this only makes the plating business better.

The more new thinly plated goods sold the greater will be the demand for plating. Plate some article for your friends and neighbors by Professor Gray's Process, and it quickly proves to them its genuineness and merit and that your plating is much thicker, will wear better and longer than a large percentage of the new goods. Your trade is then established, and within a short time you will have all the goods you can plate.



Traveling Outfit for Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.

Plate a few articles for your friends, call a few weeks, a few months, or five years later, and you will find the plate satisfactory, and they will give you every article they have needing to be plated.

When you deliver the goods plated to customers they will be well pleased, in fact, delighted with the work, will pay for it promptly, and you will be given on an average twice as much work to be plated as they gave you the first time you called.

YOU CAN DO PLATING SO CHEAP

that every person can afford to have their goods plated. **No tidy housekeeper** will allow worn and rusty tableware to go before a guest when it can be restored and made equal to new.

No person will wear jewelry or a watch, or ride a bicycle, or use a typewriter, sewing machine, or any machine made of metal from which the plate is worn off when they see samples of your work and hear your prices. People in this day and generation are too sensible and economical to throw away their old goods and buy new when they can have their old goods replated for so small a cost, making them in many cases better than when new.

The best part of the plating business is that it increases fast and is permanent.

Put out your sign, secure your outfit, do a little work, and quickly you will be favored with orders. If you do not wish to do the plating yourself you can hire boys for $3 to $4 a week to do the work the same as we do, and solicitors to gather up goods to be plated on commission.

It is not hard work, but pleasant, and especially so when your business is netting you $20 to $35 a week for 5 or 6 hours' work a day.

TREMENDOUS PROFITS.

The profits realized from plating are tremendous. To plate a set of teaspoons requires only about 3c worth of metal and chemicals; a set of knives, forks or tablespoons about 5c worth. The balance of the price received for the work is for the agent's time and profit.

Agents usually charge from 25c. to 50c. per set for plating teaspoons, from 50c. to 75c. for tablespoons and forks, and from 60c. to $1.00 for knives.

We allow you to set your own price for plating. Get as much as you can. You will have no competition. You know what it costs to plate the goods, and all you get over cost is profit. Some agents charge much more than the above prices, while others do the work for half and still make money.

Let us start you in Business for yourself at once, don't delay a single day. Be your own boss. Be a money maker. **We do all kinds of plating ourselves,** have had years of experience, and are headquarters for plating supplies. We manufacture our own dynamos and outfits, all sizes, and send them out complete, with all tools, lathes, wheels and materials; everything ready for use.

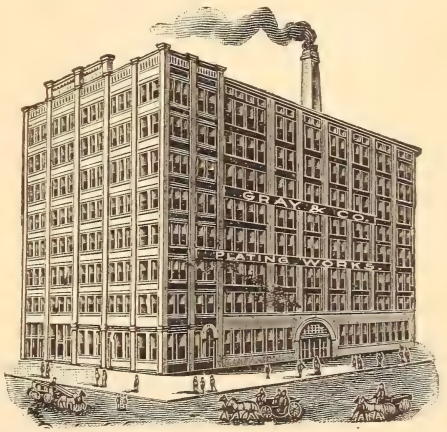
We teach you everything, furnish all receipts, formulas and Trade secrets free, so that failure should be impossible, and any one who follows our directions and teachings can do fine plating with a little practice, and become a money maker.

THE ROYAL SILVER OUTFIT.

Prof. Gray's Famous Discovery.

THE NEW DIPPING PROCESS is the latest, quickest, easiest method known. Tableware plated by simply dipping in melted metal, taken out instantly, with fine, brilliant, beautiful plate deposited. All ready to deliver to customers. MAKES THICK PLATE EVERY TIME. GUARANTEED TO WEAR 5 to 10 YEARS. A BOY CAN PLATE 100 to 300 **pieces tableware a day, from $10 to $30 worth of work,** profits almost 1000 per cent. Goods come out of plater finely finished. **No polishing, grinding or work necessary, either before or after plating.**

You will not need to canvas. Agents write they have all the goods they can plate. People bring it for miles around. You can hire boys cheap to do your plating, the same as we do, and solicitors to gather work for a small per cent. Put a small advertisement or two in your local paper and you will have all the plating you can do. The plating business is honest and legitimate. Plating on our machines gives good satisfaction. Wears for years; customers are delighted and recommend you and your work.



Factory and Warehouse of Gray & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Capital $100,000. Employ 200 to 300 people daily.

We are an old established firm, have been in business for years, know exactly what is required, furnish complete outfits and materials, the same as we ourselves use, and customers always have the benefit of our experience. **We are responsible and guarantee everything. Reader, here is a chance of a life time to go in business for yourself. We start you.** Now is the time to make money.

FREE—WRITE US TODAY

for our new plan and proposition; also valuable information how the plating is done. Sit down and write now, so we can start you without delay.. If you wish to see a sample of plating by our outfits, send 2c postage. Send your address anyway.

GRAY & CO., Plating Works, 295 Miami Building, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

[We recommend the above firm as thoroughly reliable.—Editor HOME AND FLOWERS.*]*

INTEREST THE CHILDREN IN HOUSEKEEPING

(Concluded from page 175.)

are to be cooked, and allow them to soak in cold water.

If a child studies zoölogy or has nature study in the school, she may just as well learn the life history of household pests as to study altogether more remote animal life. The life history of household pests, the mosquito, common fly, buffalo bug and cockroach, and the means of getting rid of them, are as interesting as the story of other animal life. Shall not the pupil in the botany class know how to select and cultivate the flowers best for the home garden as well as to analyze the wild flower? Drawing is a favorite study in the schools. Is it to develop the talent of the genius here and there, to train the eye and the hand simply for the making of pictures? Every child should receive as a direct benefit from the study of art a finer taste for fashioning dress, for decorating the home, for adorning the table.

Shall the training for home life be confined to the girls? There is much agitation over the necessity for training girls for domestic life and for motherhood. It is high time that the boy shall go into training to live intelligently in the home, and to assume his part of the burden wisely. While the mother's work may be that which is strongest and most observed in home making, the master's supplements and strengthens it, and is necessary for the completion of the home plan. Ignorant as many girls are of the principles of domestic life when they marry, girls are less strangers to their domestic responsibilities than are boys. Boys are in many instances left to care for themselves. They have a manly pride for independence in the affairs which govern their physical welfare. Many, when they go away to school or to college, must shift for themselves, darn their own stockings, and get their own meals. While they may be the better off for this experience, they should learn how to live, and not sacrifice their physical welfare too much in their efforts for intellectual attainments. Their interest in camp life affords an opportunity for instruction in many lines which will be of value in home life. They will certainly become proficient in building a fire, though perhaps they may not acquire so much skill that later in home life they will long to get up early in the morning to be the first to build it. They will not be a stranger to the preparing and cooking of meats after they have lived in camp.

BITS OF EXPERIENCE IN HOUSEKEEPING

We expect our readers to contribute an important share in the plans for a well-ordered household. The letters from correspondents here added offer some valuable suggestions. Send questions or comments, and we shall find them a great help in building up the department. Your questions will show us what you want to know, and we can the more readily offer helpful material. While all communications should be signed when they are sent to us, we will, if you request it, not publish the name. That is entirely as you prefer.

"I send you the description of a kitchen with this letter, which will aid in discovering the good points—if there are any. I also send you a photograph of the outside window and screen cupboard. The wire netting in the door does not show in the picture, but it is there, and a necessity to keep out flies—and still not shut off the light from the window door leading into the pantry. The store room—the only cool cellar room in the house—is also light, a desirable condition considered from a hygienic standpoint."



AN OUTSIDE WINDOW AND SCREEN SAVE TRIPS TO THE CELLAR

A WOMAN'S PRIVATE PURSE.—(S. E. Wolfe, South Coventry, Conn.) "A woman should be provided with a specified sum

CROFTS & REED'S SOAPS AND PREMIUMS

ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION.

(Originators of the "Furnish-Your-Home-Free-of-Cost" Plan.)

THIS HANDSOME $10.00 AUTOMATIC RECLINING CHAIR **and** THIS $10.00 ASSORTMENT OF SOAPS, PERFUMES, EXTRACTS, ETC.

SHIPPED DIRECT FROM

OUR FACTORY to YOUR HOME

You Save all Dealers' Profits.

All for $10 on 30 Days' Free Trial.



The chair is made in mahogany finish or solid golden oak, highly polished, extra heavy cushions, neatly tufted and covered with an extra quality of velour (red, brown or green) spring seat and back, automatic hinge for adjusting into five different positions without occupant leaving the chair and is altogether a much better chair than those sold in many stores at $10 to $15. The soaps, perfumes, etc., are all made of best materials and put up in **our own factory** and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

FREE

For Using or Selling a $10.00 Assortment.

4 boxes Medicinal Toilet Soap		$1.00
3 " Carbolic	"	.75
2 " Wild Rose	"	.50
4 " Fragrant Bouquet	"	1.00
1 box Queen of Violets	"	.25
1 " Olive Castile	"	.25
2 boxes Pine Tar	"	.50
1 roll Shaving	"	.30
10 cakes Cotton	"	.70
8 " Family Laundry	"	1.90
7 pkgs. Pearl Washing Powder		.70
1 bot. ½ oz. Crabapple Perfume		.25
1 bot. ½ oz. Violet Perfume		.25
1 " ½ oz. Carnation	"	.25
1 " ½ oz. White Rose	"	.25
1 jar Medicinal Jelly		.25
1 " Rose Shampoo		.25
1 box Talcum Powder		.15
1 bot. 2 oz. Lemon Extract		.20
1 " 2 oz. Standard Vanilla		.30
Total		$10.00

Above assortment may be changed

We Give $20 Assortments for $10 without Premium if Desired

Our customers say we give the **Best Goods** and the **Best Premiums.** We do not ask it, but if you send cash with premium orders of $10 and up we will send an extra 50 cents' worth of any goods on our list.

Your Money Refunded if Everything is Not Found Entirely Satisfactory.

Write for illustrated catalogue of over 200 useful articles for the home, also Furs, Dress Skirts, etc., that we give **FREE** with assortments of $5.00 and upwards. Write now before you forget it. **Ask about our Club Order plan.**

CROFTS & REED, 890 Austin Ave., CHICAGO.

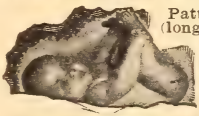
This Stylish Skirt FREE



Ladies' Walking Skirt Free

Simply send us your name, NOT ONE CENT OF MONEY, we will send you 24 of "THE BEST" skirt supporters; holds the skirt up, the waist down. Nothing to sew on. Gives the stunning "dip effect" to stout or slim women. You can sell the supporters in an hour's time among your friends at 25 cents apiece. Send us the money collected and we will send you the same day this beautiful walking skirt made of Melton cloth trimmed at the top from waist with a six-inch strap of Melton cloth and four rows of stitching, ten straps of same at the bottom, bound seams, nine rows of tailor stitching round the bottom. Color Oxford Grey only. We also give numerous other valuable and useful presents for introducing "THE BEST." Write today for free book. The Smith Novelty Co., 1104 Broadway, Toledo, Ohio.

BABY WARDROBE PATTERNS.



Patterns for 32 different articles; (long clothes) with full directions for making, showing necessary material, etc., or 10 patterns for short clothes; either set sent postpaid for only **25 cts.** A large illustrated booklet, showing everything necessary for mother and infant, sent free. Send silver or stamps. Infants' ready made garments my specialty. Address

MRS. C. C. ATSMA, Bayonne, New Jersey.

AN EGG MAKER

Nothing equals green cut bone for hens. Any one can cut it with

Mann's Latest Model Bone Cutter.

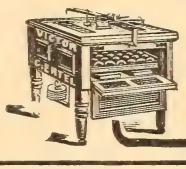


Open hopper. Automatic feed. **10 Days' Free Trial.** No pay until you're satisfied. If you don't like it, return at our expense. Isn't this better for you than to pay for a machine you never tried? Cat'g free.

F. W. MANN CO., Box 78, Milford, Mass.

33⅓% DIVIDEND

paid by the Mexican Plantation Association, 1602 Title and Trust Building, Chicago, Ill. Oldest of its kind in Mexico. **ESTABLISHED 1897.** Has 6,000 shares, or acres, planted to permanent crops, rubber, coffee and vanilla. The Association's contract is like an insurance policy—in case of death the money is refunded. 38 deaths have occured since 1897. These shares will now be resold. For full particulars, address as above.



VICTOR INCUBATORS

Hatch every fertile egg. Simplest, most durable, cheapest first-class hatcher. Money back if not positively as represented. *We pay freight.* Circular free; catalogue 6c.

Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.



4 for 10 cents

Send your name, address and 10 cts at once and we will send you four 7-inch Hemstitched Doilies, all different designs; also our new illustrated catalog of **Fancy Work Novelties and Handkerchiefs.** All for 10 cts.

C. S. DAVISSON & CO.,
391 Broadway, N. Y. Dept. 43.

each month—be it much or little—from which the good manager can always start a nice savings account, besides taking her yearly rest and recreation to better fit her for her duties. She can add many a cosy corner to her home, books, music, and flowers to her library, and even little dress accessories which this liberty of a purse of her own makes her feel free to purchase.

"I would say to the hard-working mothers, try to get in days of recreation for yourself and children, if nothing more than to go into the woods and lots and study nature. You will be surprised at the number of pretty vines and shrubs you can collect, and by taking them up carefully and putting them in some neglected spot around the home, you will soon have a true culture spot."

UTILIZE THE OLD STOCKINGS.—(Mary Taylor Ross, Brooklyn, N. Y.) "In many homes are countless pairs of stockings which are still quite good as to the legs, but the feet are hopeless. If on account of tender feet one doesn't like to wear 'footed' hose, or the time is too valuable for other purposes to be used in footing them, it is always a problem to know just how to proceed in order not to be wasteful. A pair of them can be drawn over the arms when washing dishes or baking; over-sleeves of some kind are a necessity with the present fashion of sleeves. Fancy hose are so stylish at present that one woman is preparing to wear the legs of some very pretty ones over the usual winter hose, or to wear two pairs of cotton legs rather than woolen hose, which wear out so quickly. The under hose have feet as usual, the upper fancy ones end at the ankle—the shoe being laced up tightly over it. Pretty fancy hose are apt to give out in the feet very quickly, so one should be careful to get them very large. One can slip the hand into the leg of an old stocking when wiping off the stove after dinner, or to carry out a pan of ashes. Several very old ones, cut open, folded and quilted and buttonholed around the edge, make excellent stove and iron holders. A pad for applying stove blacking, if one blacks the stoves, or for polishing and removing grease spots, can be made from old woolen hose. A lamb's-wool mitten used for this purpose was reinforced when it wore out by sewing several thicknesses of woolen stocking leg to the mitten, and cutting off the edges to shape it. This was renewed from time to time, making a good stove mitten and saving the ten cents which a mitten costs each time. From a pair of ladies' hose one can, after marking out the shape of a child's hose with chalk, both leg and foot, by one stitching up the back with the machine, turning back and pressing the edges of the seam and hemming the top of the leg, make a new pair of hose for a child. A friend of mine has silk hose for baby and little girl by cutting over the silk party hose of the children's aunt's and her own black ones, as they are handed over to her or become worn out in the feet. When stockings are too worn for any other use a rug which is equal to a fur rug for the bare feet of little children is made by cutting into strips an inch wide, going round and round the hose in spiral fashion, then cutting the strips into pieces two or three inches in length. These are sewn to the blue stripes of a ticking foundation, doing the sewing by machine, and sewing through the middle of the little pieces of hose. The two ends, an inch long, stand up straight when many rows are applied, and a handsome, artistic rug is quickly made by first cutting the pieces and sewing them to the foundation some rainy afternoon. Uneven ends should be clipped as the work progresses, but the bits of stockings curl up and do not look at all uneven if left alone. This rug is handsome if made all black, but a colored center with black border is very artistic. Any kind of cloth can be used, but stockings and sweaters have the best effect, and feel best to the feet. Last of all, from the legs of wornout hose one can make leggins for the children to wear in cold or rainy weather. The wet snow or rain does not sink through cotton or fleece-lined material so quickly as it does through wool, and for this reason cotton hose make excellent leggins for wet or snowy weather. The wool hose is better for cold weather. Cut off the foot and shape the bottom of the leggin so it can be pinned together three times beneath the shoe; over this the rubber goes, and the leggin cannot slip up, letting in the cold air and wet snow, as real leggins often do. Slip a pair of legs over a child's sleeves if the coat sleeves are loose."

"I am teaching my children to do housework. They wash part of my dishes, sweep their own room, help prepare the meals, and get vegetables, fruits, etc. The knit underwear is all put away without ironing."

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature E. W. Grove on every box, 25c.

FREE!

SPECIAL OFFER TO READERS OF HOME AND FLOWERS GOOD FOR JANUARY

A VERY FINE IMPORTED CHINA TEA SET
(56 pieces)

or Toilet Set, Parlor Lamp, Clock, Watch, and many other articles too numerous to mention, **FREE,** with club order of 20 lbs. of our **New Crop Tea, 60c. a lb.,** or **20 lbs. Gt. Am. Baking Powder, 45c. a lb.,** or an assorted order of Teas and Baking Powder. This advertisement **must accompany** order. You will have no trouble in getting orders among your neighbors and friends for 20 lbs. of our celebrated Teas and Baking Powder.

The Great American Tea Co.
31 and 33 Vesey Street,
P. O. Box 289 NEW YORK

The "1900" Ball Bearing WASHING MACHINE
SENT FREE



without deposit or advance payment of any kind, freight paid both ways, on 30 days' trial. Unquestionably greatest family labor saver ever invented. Saves time, expense and wear and tear. Will do the family washing without boiling clothes, hand-scrubbing or back breaking. Revolves on bicycle ball bearings and is therefore easiest running washer ever made. Will do two hours' washing in ten minutes.

Washes collars and cuffs, laces and the most delicate materials perfectly clean and positively without tearing them or wearing out a single thread. It will wash blankets, bed spreads and the heaviest clothes just as easily and thoroughly. Clothes are torn and worn out more by wash-boards and out-of-date hard rubbing washers than they are by use. The saving in soap, coal and wear and tear of clothes will pay for machine in a short time.

ABSOLUTE PROOF.

$1,000.00 will be paid if this letter is not genuine.



KANSAS CITY, MO., May 14, 1902.

I have given your washer a fair trial. It is the best washer I ever saw. *It has washed our heavy blankets with ease.* I washed them last spring and rubbed more than an hour, and yet they had to go through again, but the "1900" Washer cleaned them thoroughly clean. *We do our washing very quick and have no tired and worn-out feeling as of old.*

MRS. J. L. BANNER, 4302 Troost Ave.

Remember—You take absolutely no risk, incur no expense or obligation whatever. The Washer is sent by us on 30 days' trial, freight prepaid coming and going, and positively without any advance or deposit of any kind.

THE "1900" WASHER CO.,
15 F. State Street, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

ASTHMA
CAN BE CURED BY THE
Kola Plant



The Kola Plant.

A New and positive Cure for Asthma has been found in the Kola Plant, a rare botanic product of West African origin. So great are the powers of this new remedy that in the short time since its discovery it has come into almost universal use in the Hospitals of Europe and America for the cure of every form of Asthma. The cures wrought by it are really marvelous. Among others Mr. C. B. Slade, Los Angeles, Cal., writes March 8, 1902, that Himalya saved his life, and through his recommendation thirty-five or forty others have been cured by it. Mr. W. O. Coblentz, No. 7 La Salle St., Cleveland, O., writes that he suffered for years until Himalya cured him. Physicians and change of climate did him no good. Mrs. Lidelle Hodgkins, Old Town, Me., writes that Asthma was her worst enemy, but Himalya cured her completely. Mr. Alfred Lewis, editor of the Farmers' Magazine, Washington, D. C., testifies that after eight years' continual suffering, especially in Hay-Fever season, Himalya completely cured him. Hundreds of others give similar testimony of their cures of Asthma of five to fifty years' suffering by this wonderful new remedy. If you suffer from Asthma in any form, in order to prove the power of this new botanical discovery, we will send you one trial case by mail entirely free. It costs you absolutely nothing. Write to-day to the Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York.

Southern Railway

Best line from

St. Louis and Louisville

—To—

Asheville,
Chattanooga,
Atlanta,
Charleston,
Jacksonville,

—And—

All points in the Southeast and Florida.

Apply to
G. B. ALLEN,
Assistant Gen'l Pass. Agent,
St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES REMAIN BEAUTIFUL

By using our Massage Roller, which smooths out wrinkles—removes "crow's feet"—sent prepaid with jar exquisite skin food, 50c. stamps. POLLARD & COUTHWAY,
Box G. 454, Bloomington, Ills.

"I put all dishes away from the breakfast table, but after dinner leave the table set until after breakfast again—clearing it away but once a day. I wash my dishes and scald them, then turn them down in a dish drainer with a clean cotton flour sack folded on the bottom. I use flour sacks for dish towels—using as many as I want—then putting them in the clothes basket until Monday, and give them a thorough washing with the rest of my clothes."

"We always have dry wood. My husband thinks dry wood is money out at interest. If you want a good fire you can surely have it, and if you do not need very much fire, one stick with the stove shut up good will burn a long time. In summer I burn oil. This saves many steps."

LOOK FOR THE BEAUTIFUL.—(Mrs. E. Louis Lampson, Gilbert, Wisconsin.) "It is a deplorable fact that the majority of the women who live in the country look upon their lives as drudgery and their surroundings as commonplace. In many cases this may be true, but they should realize that we do not have to visit Yellowstone Park or the Alps to see picturesque and romantic scenery, and that we have the advantage of our city sisters in attaining the life beautiful. Although the latter have many privileges of which we are deprived, the city with its splendid architecture and electric lights is but man-made, while the country with its wooded hills and beautiful moonlight is God's own handiwork.

"Some time ago I visited a lady whose husband is a homesteader. Her house, small but comfortable, was situated upon a hill, and under the trees at the foot ran a little brooklet with a tiny bridge across it, and tangles of ferns, wild lily-of-the-valley and sweet woodruff growing on each side. An ideal spot for the artist either with brush or camera! Yet I doubt that she knew the names of the flowers and grasses, or that more than one kind of fern grew there. At the home of another homesteader the lady knew the haunts of the arbutus, and took me to see her spring with maidenhair growing all about it. Which one, think you, gets the most of the beautiful out of life?"

"As I am a farmer's wife, would like to read the best methods of doing our work. No one but a farmer's wife could write a practical lesson, because the writer must know the lack of conveniences in the average home of a farmer. Housework in a village or city is as different as the sun and moon. The practical application of the best methods of making the hard work and monotony of rural life easier is what we need."

"One fall I took a light stick, painted it, and screwed in half a dozen brass hooks, and put it up behind the stove. Then I sewed on brass rings to the top of the mittens of the family. I didn't have to pick up mittens every time I swept under the stove that winter. The mittens were in plain sight, always dry and warm, and the men always hung them up themselves. I believe the secret of getting the men folks to take care of their outer garments when they come in is partly in furnishing a handy place for everything, and then keeping other things off those hooks. The same is true of the little ones, or at least of mine."

"When my wife washes the silver she places it in very hot rinsing water. Then after plunging her hands in cold water she quickly grasps it in one hand and swings it violently about three seconds and drops it onto the tablecloth perfectly dry. This avoids wiping, and, if done quickly, it does not scald her hands at all. The dishes are washed, set upon edge in a wire drainer, and boiling water poured over them. The drainer is then set back on the shelf and the dishes are dry almost immediately. This does away largely with the wiping towel."

"Let me illustrate by one morning's work. After breakfast dishes are washed and in their proper places, I make a layer cake, using an agate dish. After the cake I make the filling in the same dish without washing. After that is set away I mix a small batch of cookies. Next comes mixing pumpkin, previously cooked, for pies. Now, when I am all through, I have one agate dish, one cup, one spoon, one knife to wash and put away, when in many cases, personally known, there would be a pile of dishes accumulated from using a separate dish for every article made, trotting here and there to get things together, then to put away, not leaving time to clean them up before dinner, and when that is over what a discouraging mess! In my case you will observe that each article in succession partook of the same ingredients as its predecessor. I would not mix bread or biscuit after pie or cake."



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The Relation of Clothing to Living

BY ROSA E. PAYNE

WHEN Shakespeare made Polonius (the Danish nobleman giving his parting advice to his son) say, regarding dress,

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy.
But not expressed in fancy:
Rich, not gaudy:
For the apparel oft proclaims the man,"

he tersely expressed the important relation that clothing bears to living. This fact is too frequently overlooked, especially by those who have children and young people to dress. In the case of an adult, clothing is also reflective; and, although the actual value of the garment may not be considered, the general effect will very often proclaim the wearer pretty accurately. It is the duty of each individual to dress as well as the means at command will allow, and it is just as reprehensible for anyone to be careless and untidy in this matter as it is for another to spend more than he or she can legitimately afford. To dress so far in contrariety with the general custom of the period as to display eccentricity is, as a rule, an exhibition of extreme vanity.

With regard to children, many mothers little know the effect that clothing has on a child's mind, and how keen a sense of injustice is suffered by one who is made to appear before school and playmates in some garment that is felt to be a subject for ridicule. A little girl may suffer keenly through being made to wear shoes that are too large, and which make her ungainly, or a dress that is too long or too short or in other ways unsuitable to her age and size. Many grown people may say, "Then the sooner she overcomes such a small trouble the better," entirely forgetting how large "small" troubles are to little folk, and how the fear of ridicule may make a child become retiring and shy. This applies especially to girls, who have a greater refinement of cruelty in the persecution of each other than boys have.

A bright little girl of a sweet disposition, well known to the writer, had as a baby a curvature of the spine, which, although arrested, had left a slight protuberance just above the waist. To conceal this she was always dressed like her younger sister, in loose frocks hanging from yokes. When she was thirteen she suddenly became very quiet and drooping, and, finding a change of scene did not benefit her at all, her mother endeavored to win her confidence, and discovered the child had overheard a very injudicious remark made by a young woman concerning her slight deformity. This had set her grieving over the belief that she would never be able to wear any but "baby" dresses. Her mother and the dressmaker consulted together, with the result that by the aid of a little padding she was able to wear frocks similar to other girls of her age, after which she quite recovered her former brightness. Another incident illustrates the amount of common sense possessed by many young children. Two small boys had a mother who elected to dress them somewhat after the style of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." The younger of the two being a manly little chap in spite of his few years, objected to the large frilled collar and cuffs that were very much in evidence outside his jacket, and, while reverencing his mother too much to openly rebel, felt what he thought the humiliation very keenly, and, being found crying, lisped, amid his sobs, "I can't fink what mumma wanth to dreth uth in thothe pillow thyams for; ith all very well for girlth, but I fink ith abthurd for boyths." Is there any grown man that cannot appreciate that little fellow's feelings?

There is, of course, another side to this question, and many children are allowed too much voice in the matter of what they shall or shall not wear; but no child will ever trouble greatly about these matters who is dressed plainly and comfortably, and does not continually hear gossip on dress among their elders. By "plain" I do not mean ugly dressing. It is always right to train a child's eye to like pretty things, but it is still more essential that he or she should be trained not to like cheap finery.

Young women who are employed away from home during the day, often, on their return, feeling almost too tired to take their evening meal (perhaps putting off their outdoor garments somewhere handy and going directly to the table) have only to experiment regularly for a week or two to fully realize the refreshing and awakening influence of a wash and change of shoes and dress; as also how very much more appetizing food will appear in consequence.

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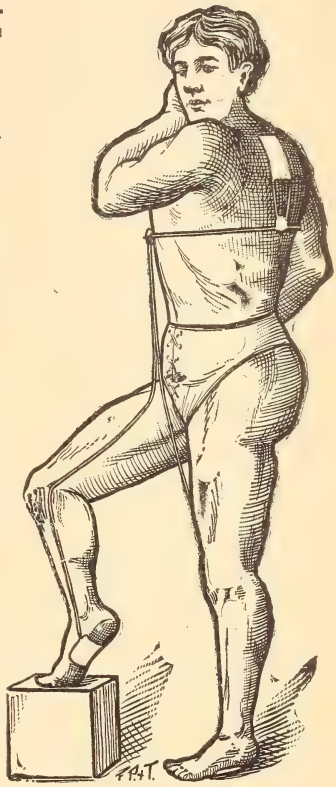
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A SURVEY OF CURRENT BETTERMENT EFFORT

Conducted by the Editor

Federations of Improvement Workers

COMBINATION is in the air, even in improvement organizations. The recent conference of the improvement organizations of Cook county, Illinois (held in Chicago, November 22 last), has already resulted in a tentative federation of all the organized groups of public-spirited citizens in and about Chicago—there are more than 200 of them—and, under the auspices and inspiration of the American League for Civic Improvement, the leaders are looking toward a single federation which shall express the united wish of the improvement forces of the county. Another interesting example of coöperation and what it may accomplish in the way of civic betterment is furnished by the recent joint conference of the Lucas County (Ohio) Horticultural and Floricultural Society, the Lenawee County (Michigan) Horticultural Society, and the Civic Improvement Society of Monroe, Michigan. The subject for special discussion was "The Decoration of Farm Homes."

"Riches are intended for the comfort of life, and not life for the purpose of hoarding riches. I asked a wise man, saying, 'Who is the successful man, and who is the unsuccessful?' He said, 'That man was successful who spent and gave away, and that man unsuccessful who died and left behind.' "—Sa'di.
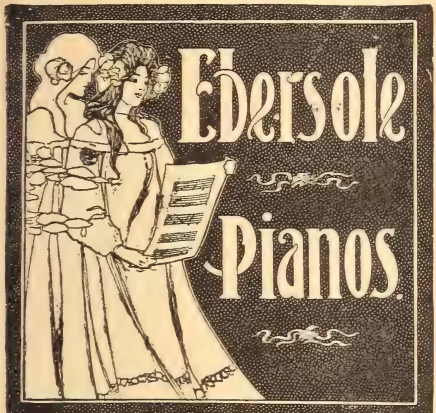
The School Garden Idea

Only the most general idea of the extent to which the school garden movement has spread over almost all the world can be gained from Miss Miller's article in this number of HOME AND FLOWERS. While a comparatively new movement in this country, school gardens have formed a real part of juvenile education in Europe for over a century. A recent report issued by the Rhode Island State Board of Education gives a complete history of the school garden idea. The writer, Helen C. Putnam, M.D., outlines the development of school gardens in Europe from its inception (probably in Germany) to the present day, when there are over 100,000 of them, not including kindergartens. These gardens now form not only a prominent part of the educational systems of Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Sweden and Russia, but contribute largely to the industrial and agricultural prosperity of these countries. Professor Wilsdorf, who has been in charge of a model school garden in the suburbs of Dresden for many years, declares that "not only is it true that an intimate knowledge of and intercourse with nature has a refining influence upon children," but that "the school garden idea promotes the cultivation of fruits and vegetables, educates boys out of a tendency to pilfer fruits and flowers or maliciously injure plants, instils into children a fondness for rural life, and educates children to work." In the United States, says Dr. Putnam, it is quite certain that the national government favors the movement. Boston and other Massachusetts cities already have a number of school gardens well equipped. HOME AND FLOWERS hopes before long to publish another article on this subject, treating of the different examples of school gardens throughout the United States.

"Have nothing in your houses which you do not know to be useful, or believe to be ornamental."—William Morris.

Civic Improvement Convention

The week beginning July 13th has been practically decided upon for the third annual convention of the American League for Civic Improvement, at Chautauqua. During the same week the American Park and Outdoor Art Association will hold its annual convention in Buffalo, with a one-day session at Chautauqua. The two organizations will combine their sessions on that day. The general program for the convention week is now under consideration. It will consist of lectures, conferences and addresses by prominent people, each meeting to be followed by a question-box conducted by some specially selected leader. Many of the betterment societies of the country and kindred organizations have signified their intention to participate. Chautauqua itself is fast becoming a model community along lines advocated by the League.



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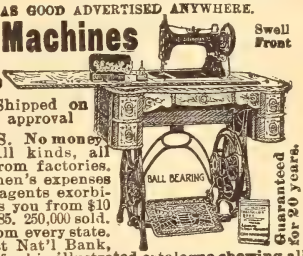
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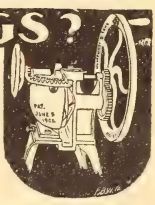
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She has already appointed a permanent Commission on Public Art and Architecture, and, in the system of education which the institution is carrying on, the betterment idea has become very prominent. *The Chautauquan* magazine, the organ of the movement, is publishing a series of articles on civic betterment, and conducting a Round Table for discussion of these topics.

"Cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy. . . . It is the only dictator that freemen acknowledge and the only security that freemen desire."—Mirabeau B. Lamar.

Is Landscape Gardening One of the Fine Arts?

An interesting discussion as to whether landscape gardening is one of the fine arts or only a "by-product" was presented at the recent convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, by Mr. Bryan Lathrop, of Chicago. There is an unfortunate tendency, Mr. Lathrop contended, "to introduce into landscape gardening a formalism based on architectural lines and principles which, if not checked, will very soon debase and degrade it." He holds that landscape gardening is not only one of the fine arts, but that it is one of the greatest of them, and that it has possibilities of development of which the others are absolutely incapable. He points out the fact that landscape gardening is the only one of the arts of design which, in the nineteenth century, "made any progress beyond the achievements of the great artistic periods of history." Sculpture "is now only the pale shadow of the age of Pericles." Painting "has produced nothing within a hundred years which ranks with the work of the Italian Renaissance." Architecture, as a creative art, "has ceased to exist . . . the best architects of our age are the most successful copyists." Landscape painting, however, he says, "has made great strides in advance of Salvator Rosa, the best of the Italians, and of the Poussins and Claude Lorrain, the best of the old French schools."

The explanation of this, Mr. Lathrop declares, is found in the fact that a love of nature for her own sake is distinctly modern. The only one of the old gardens to be quite natural, he says further, was the English garden—"God bless it." Mr. Lathrop deprecates "the tendency of today toward the stiff and unlovely formalism in landscape design." He hopes that this country will produce a Michael Angelo in landscape gardening. He enthuses in these words:

"In this young country, with its exuberant energy, its increasing wealth and the development of good taste and a love of the beautiful, the opportunities which the future of landscape gardening has in store for a great artistic genius seem almost boundless. With vast wealth at his command, and, for materials, the earth, the sky, mountains, lakes, rivers, waterfalls, forests, and the flora of the whole earth, and with vistas bounded only by the limits of human sight, he can create pictures which will be to natural scenery what the Hermes at Olympia is to the natural man, not copies, but the assemblage of the perfections of nature, beside which the greatest works of other arts will seem as small as the oil paintings, despised by Michael Angelo, beside the dome of St. Peter's."

Mr. Lathrop's contention that the love of nature for her own sake is distinctly modern finds echo in a number of current magazine articles. The editor of *Current Literature* grows enthusiastic. He says:

"The discovery of a continent by a pious Italian, bent on a new crusade, was a marvel to his age and to ours a godsend; but of greater significance to the human soul is this fresh discovery of a realm all about us, unexplored by our fathers, undreamed of by our grandfathers, but in which our children and children's children shall increasingly live—the realm of nature and of nature's law."

Sorrow often comes to us through the gateway of selfishness; and departs from us through the gateway of sacrifice.

As to Reading Pictures

When we can read pictures as we read books, as understandingly and with an equal capacity for enjoyment, then we will know why certain pictures are well done and why the world has called their creators great masters. Miss Mabel Emery, whose article entitled "Looking at Pictures" appears in this number of HOME AND FLOWERS, has written a successful book on the subject "How to Enjoy Pictures." (The Prang Educational Company, Boston.) This title is at first apt to excite the suspicion that the book is of the didactic order—the kind which tells people what they ought to be or do. It must be confessed that the average reader is very weary of analytical criticism, which so often imputes mystical and psychological motives to every artist whose work is over the heads of the multitude. But Miss Emery's "How to Enjoy Pictures" is not a book of criticism. She frankly states in the beginning that she leaves theories of fine art and its historic development to the critics and historians of art; and she generously appends a reference list of the best books on art for the student and club

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woman's benefit. But she devotes her chapters to landscapes, to buildings and street scenes, to pictures that tell a story, to portraits, to animals, to studies of life and character, to illustrations of life and fancy, to pictures with religious themes, to the pages of a magazine, the journey from artist to reader, with a special chapter on pictures in a school room by Stella Skinner. Fifty-three fine photographic reproductions chosen from the best European and American art treasures are used to illustrate these subjects, which are handled so sympathetically, yet so sensibly and fearlessly, that one's confidence is quickly won. There is not a false note in the book from start to finish, and the literary value is of so inspiring a quality that one's feet are set upon the mountain top from which we descend lingeringly.

"Oh, they who win the fight, who reach the goal,
Steadfast are they, with strength that cannot quail,
And theirs a mighty power of heart and soul
To have been brave if God had bid them fail."

—Charles Hanson Towner.

Settlement Work in the Kentucky Mountains

The wide range of that phase of betterment work known as the "settlement" is indicated by a comparison of what Miss Jane Addams is doing at Hull House, Chicago, with the results achieved by a few loyal women of Kentucky among the "poor whites" in the mountains of that state. Three years ago the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs received an appeal from the mountains for "a woman, a gentle, womanly woman, to assist in the conduct of meetings of wives, mothers, housekeepers, young women and little girls; to give lessons in cooking and home-making, as well as in culture and morals." Such an appeal could not be resisted, and, during the past three summers, a few self-sacrificing women have lived in tents in the most remote mountain counties, giving the assistance required. Miss Catherine Pettit has been the leader. Her story is a fascinating one. She declares that the mountaineers received her with unusual cordiality. They told her, "We 'low that you'uns as know how has come to show us'uns as don't know how. . . . We never had no chance to l'arn nothin'; now we are so glad that the children have a chance." Boys and girls walked five and six miles daily to join the classes in cooking, sewing, kitchen-gardening and singing. A man of thirty-five came to learn to patch and mend that he might teach his invalid wife. One man brought two boys, saying, "Just please l'arn 'em some manners," and a woman rode fifteen miles on a mule with a girl behind, because she "liked clean livin' and party fixin's," and "wanted to l'arn." To the first sewing class came a sixteen-year-old lame mother with a nine-months-old child in her arms. This baby had to be cared for while the mother learned to sew, and when it became known that "Them quare wimmin folks would keer for babies," a primitive nursery was begun.

The work among the young people was sadly needed. Children of four would swear, chew and smoke. A little fellow of six came with a bottle of "moonshine" whisky in his pocket and asked "Whar' is her what shows us how to do better?" The kindergarten songs and exercises and a little handicraft work soon showed these youngsters better ways of filling in their time, and as soon as the Sunday-school had been established a wonderful improvement was noted. A good deal was done in the homes themselves to make them more cheerful and less uninspiring. Scholarships were offered to girls and boys. How much these were prized may be noted from the fact that one ten-year-old girl, who had never been away from home and who had never seen a town, started off bravely behind her brother on a mule to ride sixty miles to school, her entire wardrobe being the one little gray dress which she wore. Miss Pettit and her associate, Miss Stone, have succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of wealth in the East, so that, in addition to funds already raised in Kentucky, enough money has been obtained to secure land for a permanent industrial school at Hindman, Knott county.

HOME AND FLOWERS hopes before long to be able to present a detailed account of this excellent work in the Kentucky mountains.

"Don't believe the world owes you a living. The world owes you nothing. It was here first."—Burdette.

A Vigorous Campaign for Street Sign Reform

The new street sign ordinance prepared by the Merchants' Association of San Francisco, and recently adopted by the city council, has just appeared in pamphlet form. This ordinance relates to signs projecting over the sidewalks, and includes "signs, transparencies, advertisements, bulletin-boards and clocks upon or projecting over

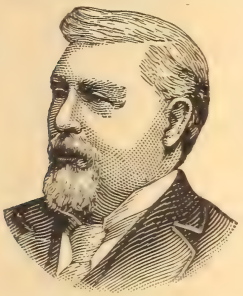
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Rev. John H. Watson testifies in the *New York World* that it has saved him from the edge of the grave, when dying of Kidney disease and terrible suffering when passing water. Mr. James Thomas, Esq., of the Board of Review Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C., writes: Was cured of a usually fatal Kidney Trouble after many physicians had failed and he had given up all hope of recovery. Hon. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Ind., was cured of Chronic Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Disease of ten years' standing by Alkavis. Many ladies, including Mrs. E. R. Dinsmore, South Deerfield, Mass., and Mrs. James Young, Kent, Ohio, also testify to its wonderful curative power in Kidney and allied disorders peculiar to women.

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Miss Gannon, Sec'y Detroit Amateur Art Association, tells young women what to do to avoid pain and suffering caused by female troubles.

"I can conscientiously recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to those of my sisters suffering with female weakness and the troubles which so often befall women. I suffered for months with general weakness and felt so weary that I had hard work to keep up. I had shooting pains and was utterly miserable. In my distress I was advised to use **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and it was a red letter day to me when I took the first dose, for at that time my restoration began. In six weeks I was a changed woman, perfectly well in every respect. I felt so elated and happy that I want all women who suffer to get well as I did."—MISS GUILA GANNON, 359 Jones St., Detroit, Corresponding Sec'y Mich. Amateur Art Association.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

It is clearly shown in this young lady's letter that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will surely cure the sufferings of women; and when one considers that Miss Gannon's letter is only one of hundreds which we have, **the great virtue of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine must be admitted by all**

streets and sidewalks, within the city and county of San Francisco." It is very explicit and comprehensive, and the penalty for its violation is "a fine not exceeding $100.00, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both," and "every person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for each day of such violation." No signs of any sort whatsoever are permitted along the curbs; "no signs may project more than twelve inches over a sidewalk, and transparencies which project even this far must be so arranged as to lie flat against the walls during the day." Already the city is taking on a new appearance. A copy of this ordinance ought to be in the hands of every worker for civic betterment.

"A man can store an awful tempest within himself, but it won't break loose if he ties his tongue down. For goodness' sake, don't worry. Do the best you can and be content." —Phrenological Journal.

The Women's Clubs Are Joining the Procession

A large proportion of the city and town betterment work is being accomplished through the women's clubs of the country. The organized women of Lincoln, Illinois, for example, have a department of town improvement. The ladies who make up this section of the club have taken entire charge of the railroad station park, and have expended $200.00 in grading and sodding and planting trees. They have also looked after the school yards of the town, and their outline of work for 1903 includes the offering of a series of prizes for the best kept school yards, and an active campaign in favor of clean streets. The Social Ethics department of the Athenæum Club of Kansas City, Kansas, is considering improvement topics during its winter session. Following are a few of the subjects for its monthly meetings: The Outlook for Civic Betterment; Helping Others to Help Themselves; Women in Relation to the Movement for Civic Betterment; What Kansas City Has Done to Promote Civic Betterment; What Kansas City Should Do to Promote Civic Betterment; The Housing of the Poor; Our Schools in Relation to the Civic Betterment Movement.

The Women's Club of Boise City, Idaho, has also been seriously at work. The ladies recently sent to Salt Lake City for an expert to plat the cemetery and plan the best landscape effects for the town in general. The result was so satisfactory and the money expended so judiciously that the town council has agreed to furnish all the money necessary, and has asked the club "to take charge of the cemetery entirely and in perpetuity."

From all over the country come reports of other organizations of women who are aroused on this question of civic betterment. The Women's Municipal League, of New York City, reports that, during the year, several parks have been reclaimed, four miles of trees planted, and eight drinking fountains erected as a result of this influence and work. The Milwaukee Outdoor Art and Improvement Association is planning for a number of prize offers for next year, looking toward cleaner streets and more artistic gardens. The Woman's Club of Lowell, Massachusetts, is conducting a regular campaign against the Locks and Canal Company of that city, in the interests of a more attractive river front, and many other similar organizations are doing effective work.

The women's clubs are also heartily coöperating with the American League for Civic Improvement. At federation meetings in Missouri, Nebraska, Michigan, Ohio and Texas during the past fall the League was represented, and it will have speakers at federation meetings in the spring in Oregon, South Carolina, Texas and Arkansas. These state federations of women's clubs constitute, in many sections, the most aggressive agencies for civic improvement work. At the Texas meeting the town improvement committee planned an extensive campaign for education along all improvement lines. This work is to be under the immediate supervision of Mrs. E. P. Turner, of Dallas, and contemplates securing the coöperation of business organizations, town governments, and even the railroads.

"She well knew that there is victory in the manner of accepting defeat."—A Singular Metamorphosis.

Our Trees and Neglected Forests

President Roosevelt recently declared that "the forest and water problems are, perhaps, the most vital internal questions of the United States." In the far West the question of water supply and water rights is a vital one. Nearly a third of our vast country is still woodland. The recent withdrawal of 6,000,000 acres of land in northern California for the creation of forest reserves has emphasized a peril. Yet we are so far behind an intelligent public sentiment in France and Germany in the matter of forest preservation that we are rapidly destroying all our forest lands, and at the same time

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as rapidly curtailing our natural water supply, so that, in a few years, if something radical is not done, we will have seriously crippled our natural resources. The loss to the country by forest fires alone, largely preventable, says Mr. Gifford Pinchol (in a recent issue of *The World's Work*), has been conservatively estimated at $50,000,000 a year. Prof. Pinchol refers to the excellent system of forestry laws in Germany, and makes the following suggestions:

"1. Each state should own and control those districts where forestry cannot be properly and profitably conducted by private parties.

"2. The federal government should lend a helping hand, and, in addition, own and control large reservations and parks in those parts of the country which are noted for their beauty or natural wonders.

"3. Both the state and federal government should coöperate with the private owner in many ways to inform him in reference to forestry matters, and to encourage and induce him to treat his forest land in the proper manner.

"This coöperation may be applied by the extinguishment and prevention of forest fires; by the construction of roads and fire lanes; by the establishment of schools of forestry, chairs of forestry in agricultural colleges, forestry experiment stations, and model forests; by fair taxation; by the distribution of literature on the subject; by the introduction of valuable species from foreign countries; by the establishment of seed-testing stations; by the distribution of seeds and young trees to those who will care for them; by the establishment of lecture courses to the people in connection with agricultural and horticultural meetings; by aiding in the eradication of insect pests, and by aiding all worthy associations and societies with these objects in view."

Arbor day exercises in the schools are reminding the children once a year that trees are to be planted as well as cut down. Schools of forestry in connection with many of our colleges are cultivating in the hearts and minds of the people a love and understanding of trees. A number of agricultural associations, notably the Western Pennsylvania Botanical Society, are urging the planting of trees, not only because of the added charm to the landscape, but on account of the financial return in the shape of better watered land, and of timber.

New York state has a law providing for the planting of trees along country roads, and the legislature of Pennsylvania has just passed an ordinance which provides that, for every two fruit, shade or forest trees which the property owner shall transplant to the public highway in front of his own premises, he shall be allowed an abatement of one dollar on his road taxes. The St. Louis Civic Improvement League has issued simple printed instructions about tree planting and its value to the city.

Modern Americans could learn much from the memorial established by a Japanese Prince of generations ago. From his own forest he gave thousands of trees and seeds to be planted along two roads leading to Nikko, where the body of the great general and law giver, Iyecsasu, was interred. Many who visit Nikko may forget the loveliness of the mountain scenery, the waterfalls and rushing streams, the carving and gilding of the temples, the soft low tones of the bells, the odor of incense and the chanting of priests, but few will forget their twenty-mile ride beneath the overarching branches of the stately trees. What more beautiful memorial than this which benefits rich and poor, prince and coolie alike?

"A successful man—he leaves clean work behind him, and requires no sweeper-up of chips."—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Joliet's Good Example

An interesting campaign of betterment has just "made over" Joliet, Illinois. This busy city of 40,000 inhabitants, very well situated from the standpoint of civic beauty, has, up to the present, been too busily engaged in oil manufacturing to give much attention to public esthetics. Last spring, however, one of the representative journals of the city inaugurated a campaign for beautifying the city. The Joliet Improvement Association was organized. This association distributed 2,000 packages of flower seeds, and offered prizes for the best flower gardens, to both adults and children.

This competition was so successful that the city government has been stimulated to conduct a civic house cleaning, resulting in the purchase of two public parks of forty acres each. The School Board now owns two parks of eighteen acres each. The work of the association has added other beneficial results, among them the decoration of the court-house grounds, for which purpose the county supervisors gave the officers of the association $1,000; vacant lots in the business part of the city are now cleaned, and the ground in most of them sodded and planted with flowers; the city superintendent is being constantly appealed to for assistance in removing old rubbish, and the firemen, the janitors of schools and churches, and the railroad officials are all enthusiastic in the work.

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The Mystic Garden

[All matter relating to this department should be addressed to Aunt Eunice, Elmwood, New Hampshire.]

JANUARY PUZZLES.

No. 16.— CHARADE.

I passed a *one* in the shady road,
And I said to my son as my wheel I bestrode,
"I shall run a race to yonder *two*,
For I ride a pace unknown to you."

But a boy near by took a *whole* you see,
And pointing his gun at a neighboring tree,
Fired wide of his mark, and pierced my tire,
So homeward I strode trembling with ire.

Hawley, Minn. AUNT JANE.

No. 17.— SQUARE.

1. To set out or proceed spiritedly. 2. The Oriental tamarisk. 3. A South American woolly-haired cameloid ruminant. 4. A prosimian mammal allied to the monkey. 5. To desire something anxiously.

Canaan, N. H. SWEET SIXTEEN.

No. 18.— CHARADE.

Primal, "a healthy dish" they say
When taken early in the day,
Final certainly is meant
When defined to mean extent.
Total in physiology is seen
As one of the plants—not green.

Fresno, Calif. GENTLE ANNIE.

No. 19.— SQUARE.

1. One of a pre-Latin people of southern Italy. 2. To set out or proceed spiritedly. 3. Clubs. 4. A genus of shrubs or small trees of the oak family. 5. A small but widely scattered genus of trees or shrubs of the dogwood family. SWEET SIXTEEN.

Canaan, N. H.

No. 20.— REVERSAL.

Should I meet in the street
A poor afflicted *one*,
I'd *two* him, and then hurry
O'er the road—yes, run.

Hawley, Minn. AUNT JANE.

No. 21.— SQUARE.

1. An item in one's assets. 2. An instrument for reducing a dislocation. 3. To set out or proceed spiritedly. 4. A shrub of the genus *Sambucus*. 5. A South American weasel-like carnivore. SWEET SIXTEEN.

Canaan, N. H.

No. 22.— BEHEADMENT.

Complete assuredly means death,
Of which we speak with bated breath.
Cut off its head, then general rule
Says it is a carpenter's tool.
Again behead, and then we see
A pronoun, plain as plain can be.

Fresno, Calif. GENTLE ANNIE.

No. 23.— SQUARE.

1. Close tightly together. 2. A wine press. 3. Nimble. 4. To set out or proceed spiritedly. 5. Quarries. SWEET SIXTEEN.

Canaan, N. H.

No. 24.— REVERSAL.

If a *one* man drinks all he can
From the old *second* cask,
It's my belief he'll come to grief,
And that is all I'd ask.

Hawley, Minn. AUNT JANE.

No. 25.— SQUARE.

1. To accumulate. 2. The divinely supplied food on which the Israelites subsisted in the wilderness. 3. One of the order of spiritual beings endowed with immortal life. 4. A snood. 5. To set out or proceed spiritedly.

Canaan, N. H. SWEET SIXTEEN.

Answers in two months. Solvers and prize winners in four months.

PRIZES.

Three six-months subscriptions will be awarded among those sending complete lists to the puzzles in this issue. Three three-months subscriptions will be awarded among those sending incomplete lists. A novel will be awarded among those solving the five squares.

YEARLY PRIZE.

Five dollars will be given for the best solving record to the puzzles published in 1903. Three dollars will be awarded among those solving over eighty per cent. One dollar will be awarded among those sending over fifty per cent. Those winning subscriptions, and actual subscribers, will be allowed to compete for these prizes. Subscriptions may be sent me with list of January puzzles.



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CHAT.

This issue will be sent to several of our friends, and we trust the prizes offered above will cause many of them to compete for prizes offered, and which will go to the winner.

Short, spicy "flats" are wanted, and we hope you will at least send one with your list. "Forms" will be used sparingly, and will be defined from the Standard Dictionary.

The reversal is a puzzle having a word for an answer which heads in each direction—e. g., War-Raw.

To old formists we will say, Do not throw it aside because the forms are small, but we think it will take some study to solve them all. "Sweet Sixteen" has just purchased a new Standard, and has done very well in what she attempted to do; doubtless we shall hear from her again. The balance of the puzzles are by Gentle Annie and Aunt Jane, who are ever ready to help the poor editor.

AUNT EUNICE.

With the New Books

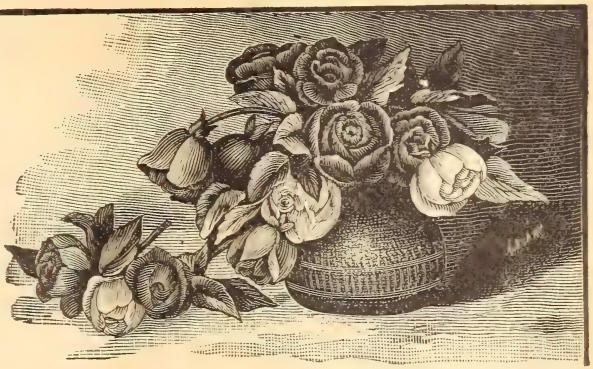
ANY fool can destroy trees, says John Muir, in his book, "Our National Parks" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), but "it takes a wise man to preserve a forest." The forests of America, says Mr. Muir, "however slighted by man, must have been a great delight to God; for they were the best He ever planted." Uncle Sam has seldom been called a fool in business matters, yet Mr. Muir points out that he has sold millions of acres of land at $2.50 an acre upon which a single tree was worth more than $100. This story of "Our National Parks" will help greatly to arouse us from our almost fatal lethargy in the matter of forest preservation. Mr. Muir writes only of the national parks and forest reserves of the western United States, with which he is personally familiar. Westward of a line drawn from the north to the south of the United States and beginning with the eastern boundary of Montana there are five national parks and thirty-eight forest reservations, containing over 40,000,000 acres of land, and as yet but a beginning is made in the plans of the national and state governments that will preserve and extend our forests and keep that great region from becoming an arid desert.

Mr. Muir knows every redwood in California, and has counted all the sequoias—but he does not tell you how many there are. There are no statistics in the book. He fills us with such love for the wonders and beauties he writes of that our one desire is to journey with him across the polished glacier meadows whose rocks are shining silver in the sunlight. We choose a stormy day to climb with him the electric peak and stand the shocks until our hair cracks like whips. He even writes tenderly of rattlesnakes, and makes us regret with him the two he felt obliged to kill. When snow is ten feet deep, with him, we wonder what instinct causes the woodchuck to leave its hole and follow it far up on the mountain side where in a sheltered, sunny nook it feeds on early green things. He names for us each tree and conifer, and tells us how they came there. He knows every flower that blows, each moss and lichen are at his call, while the rocks tell him their history, and the geysers have no secrets from him. Those of us who love Mr. Muir's "California Mountains" will not need to be told of the masterly style and charm of this later book.

Mr. Charles Henderson's "Picturesque Gardens" (Peter Henderson) will answer many questions for the improvement associations, as well as for the amateur gardener. The book averages two illustrations to each page of its 160 pages, printed on finely calendared paper. The press work is from the famous Mt. Pleasant Printery at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. A brief explanatory text accompanies each illustration, telling just what trees, shrubs, plants and bulbs have been used to produce certain effects of foliage and color.

The subject is treated in a very logical manner. Opening with gateways and entrances, it treats of lawns and their embellishment, which last includes everything, from flower beds to sun-dials. In the chapters devoted to gardens every known variety of garden, from the city back yard to the splendid Italian and old walled gardens, is amply pictured. Other chapters treat of roses and rosariums, water and bog gardens, rockeries and wall gardens, wild gardens and ferneries, vines and their use, piazza and balcony decoration—until it all ends with conservatory and court interiors.

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Some Literature on School Gardens

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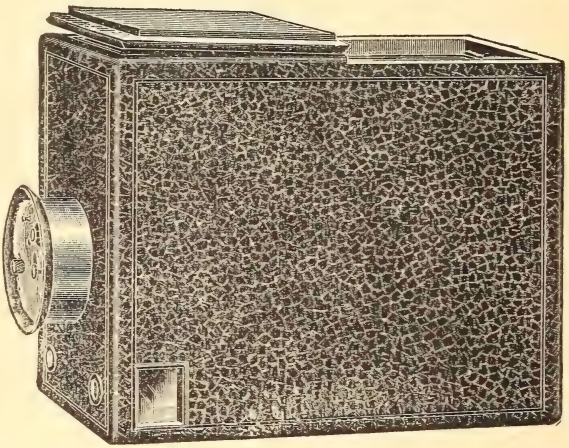
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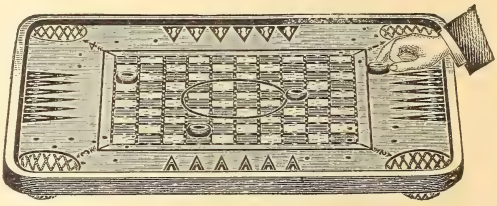
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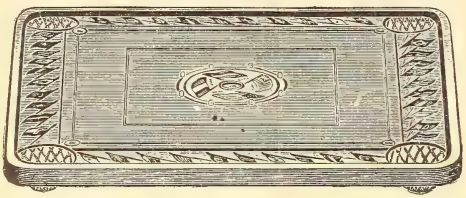
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40 Spot Games
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DESCRIPTION:—It is an air tight rubber walled room in which one comfortably rests on a chair and with the head outside breathing pure air, enjoys at home for 3c each, all the cleansing, curative, invigorating and purifying effects of the famous Turkish, Hot Air, Hot Vapor baths, perfumed or medicated if desired. Better and cheaper than any treatment at Turkish Bath Rooms, Sanitariums and Hot Springs. It's not a cheap flimsy affair, but a genuine Cabinet, substantial and durable. Finest goods, handsomely finished, has every improvement, real door on hinges, heavy steel frame, galvanized, best antiseptic covering, rubber lined, only Cabinet large and roomy inside, plenty of room for hot foot bath and to sponge and towel the body while inside. Folds flat, 1 in. space. Easily carried. Weighs 10 lbs.

HOW CAN YOU DOUBT ITS MERIT, when such prominent people as—Rev. C. M. Keith, Editor "Holiness Advocate;" Congressman John J. Lentz; U. S. Senator, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew; Rt. Rev. Bishop J. C. Hartzell; Chas. Stoddard, of "Munsey's Magazine;" S. J. Raymond, U. S. Treas. Dep't, Washington; Alice B. Stockham, M. D., Chicago; and 1,000,000 others use and recommend it?

THOUSANDS OF PROMINENT PEOPLE PRAISE IT.

John W. Pritchard, Editor "Christian Nation," New York City, writes: This Cabinet Bath is refreshing and invigorating to a degree surprising, and is in fact, "Tired Natures Sweet Restorer."

W. L. Brown, Oxford, Ohio, says: My father was down in bed for months with rheumatism; this Cabinet did him more good than $50.00 worth of medicines.

Horatio Page, M'g'r "New York Weekly Witness," and "Sabbath Reading," writes: I must heartily endorse your Quaker Cabinet. It cured a bad case of rheumatism with which I had been afflicted for years. It paid for itself in a week. Should be in every home.

Simon Tompkins, a retired capitalist of Columbus, O., 1031 E. Broad Street, says: I am satisfied it saved my life. I was down with a dangerous case of pneumonia and its use promptly cured me.

Wm. J. C. Dulaney, No. 8 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md., Publisher "Methodist Protestant," writes: For Lagrippe, rheumatism, kidney troubles, dropsy, skin diseases and bad colds, I believe the Quaker to be the best thing yet discovered. I use it weekly. Know many others who do and have yet to hear of one who does not praise its virtues. I write this because it has always met my expectations.

O. C. Smith. Clerk Board of Health, Mount Healthy, O., says: Since using this Cabinet my catarrh, asthma and other troubles with which I have been afflicted for 20 years have not returned. Worth $1,000.00 to me. I have sold 120 Cabinets and many of my customers have cured Lagrippe, measles, croup, kidney troubles, eczema, blood and skin diseases, diabetes; in fact, almost every ailment, and all are delighted with the Cabinet. My wife finds it excellent for ailments peculiar to her sex and invaluable for our children.

Rev. Fred. D. Hamilton, of Buffalo, says: This Cabinet did my wife more good in five weeks than three years of doctoring and a fortune spent at Hot Springs and health resorts. Cured her of female weakness, nervousness, as well as kidney troubles and dropsy, with which she had long suffered. It is a God sent blessing to humanity.

John Curtis Malone, N. Y., says: The doctors told me I had the worst case of **eczema** ever seen. My kidneys, liver and heart were bad and blood was in awful shape—your Quaker Cabinet has done wonders for me. Beats medicine. My friends are surprised at my cure—I want the agency.

Julian F. Tanner, La Fayette, La., writes:—Your Quaker Cabinet has cured me of a stroke of **Paralysis** when the best doctors failed to do me any good.

Prof. Alden, Ft. Thomas, Ky., says: No man with $3.50 in his pocket, can afford to be without this grand invention. He owes it to his family and children.

SPECIAL—Select the Cabinet you wish, send us $1.00, and we will send it to your express office, **subject to examination.** If perfectly satisfied, pay express agent the balance. We carry 10,000 Cabinets in stock and ship by express same day your order is received. Remit by Bank Draft, Express Money Order, P. O. Money Order, Certified Check or Registered Letter.

THE ONLY BATHS that PRESERVE HEALTH. **PREVENT Colds, Fevers, Lagrippe** and **Disease. Make clear skin, pure blood, strong nerves, clear brain, healthy bodies. Make you sleep sound. Beautify complexion.**

WE POSITIVELY GUARANTEE RESULTS.

1,000,000 users, 27,000 physicians recommend the Quaker, and **it will cure Nervous Troubles,** and **Debility, Sleeplessness, Obesity, Lagrippe, Neuralgia.**

CURES RHEUMATISM—(We have offered for 5 years a standing reward of $50.00 for a case not relieved.) Cures Woman's Troubles, Headache, Gout, Piles, Dropsy, Diabetes, Blood and Skin Diseases, Liver and **Kidney Troubles.**

SO SIMPLE TO OPERATE.

Before retiring, light stove, step in Cabinet, close and fasten door, sit down and you enjoy a temperature of 100° to 150° F. according to how you regulate stove. **All done in one minute.** Stay in from 15 to 30 minutes—open top curtains, cool off gradually while you sponge and towel the body. Impossible to catch cold or weaken the system. Perfectly safe and harmless.

SOAP and WATER simply washes the surface of the skin, while Vapor baths opens the 5,000,000 pores all over the body, stimulating the sweat glands, washing out all the poisons in the blood, and the impure acids, salts, etc., which if retained overwork and weaken the heart, kidneys, lungs, liver, causing disease, debility and sluggishness.

IT WILL CURE A HARD COLD with one bath, and prevent Lagrippe, Fevers, Pneumonia, Lung Fever, Asthma. Is really a household necessity. With the Cabinet if desired, is a



This $10.00 Double Walled Quaker Cabinet complete, REDUCED to $6.10 Our Finest and Best

HEAD AND COMPLEXION STEAMING ATTACHMENT,

(the best ever offered) in which the head, face and neck is given the same vapor treatment as the body. Makes clear skin, beautiful complexion, cures and prevents pimples, blotches, blackheads, skin eruptions and diseases. Invaluable for Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis.

We're an old firm, responsible, **Capital $100,000.00,** do just as we agree, are the largest and oldest manufacturers of Bath Cabinets in the World.

PRICES REDUCED For 60 DAYS. Style 1903, **our $5.00** Quaker Cabinet, complete with best Heater, Medicine and Vaporizing Pan and 100 page $2.00 "Health and Beauty" book, **only $3.50.**

Style 1904, **our $10.00**—finest and best double walled Cabinet complete, **only $6.10.** $1.00 Head Steamer attachment, only **65 cents.**

WRITE TO-DAY for full information and our **valuable book free.** Also testimonials from thousands of users. Or, better still, order a Cabinet. You won't be disappointed as we guarantee every one and refund price paid after 30 days use, if not just as represented.

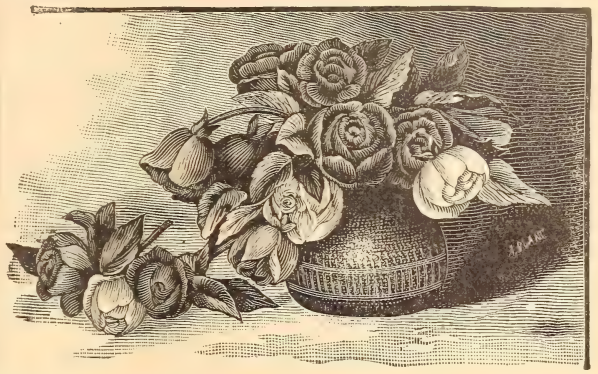
DON'T FAIL TO SEND FOR BOOKLET ANY WAY.

AGENTS. SALESMEN, MANAGERS WANTED

—MEN AND WOMEN—BIG WAGES—at home or to open offices or parlors, to appoint agents or travel A wonderful seller. Enormous demand right in your locality. You supply it. Most liberal terms and commissions. Plenty good territory. Be your own boss. Any energetic man or woman can make $5.00 to $10.00 clear daily. **Write** for our **SPECIAL 1903 PROPOSITION, NEW PLAN, TERMS, Etc., FREE.**

WRITE TO-DAY. The World M'f'g Co., 692 World B'ld'g, Cincinnati, O.

EIGHT CHOICE ROSE PLANTS FREE



The plants will be shipped at once or reserved from stock and mailed on May 1st, as may be requested in the order.

The Splendid Collection of Eight Roses

Described below will be sent absolutely free, postage prepaid, to any-one remitting $1 for **Home and Flowers** one year, provided no other premium is taken. Shipment will be made at once or on May 1st as you may specify in your order. We guarantee the safe delivery of the plants, postage fully prepaid.



This Collection Contains

The Following Varieties

All Choice, Strong Plants, grown especially for us, the quality of which we can guarantee.

Balduin, or Red Augusta Victoria.—This is a splendid new hardy constant-blooming Tea rose. It is fully as large and almost as beautiful as the famous American Beauty, and much more hardy and productive. The flowers are of largest size, and fully double, seldom showing the centre.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.—New pure white Tea Rose. This beautiful rose has not only a royal name, but is a royal rose as well. Shows elegant buds, and when full blown is all that is desired.

Frances E. Willard.—One of the startling new roses of recent date. It has gigantic flowers with enormous magnolia-like petals; one of the hand-somest and most effective of roses and very distinct. The color is pure white.

Madam Camille.—A splendid rose, extra large, full and sweet; clear rosy flesh, passing to salmon pink. Good free bloomer, very handsome.

Mademoiselle Cecile Berthod.—A deep, rich golden yellow.

Clothilde Soupert.—The color is a French white, deepening to a rosy blush in the center. Even in mid-summer a bouquet of splendid buds and open flowers can be obtained from this fine variety at the same time.

New Tea Rose, Bridesmaid.—This splendid new rose is a sport from the highly valued Catherine Mermet, which it closely resembles in size and beauty of form. The flowers are very large and of fine, regular, full form, delightfully Tea-scented. Color a clear rose pink, with delicate crimson shading.

Mad. F. Kruger.—Fine large buds and flowers fully double and borne well up on strong vigorous bushes, color soft rose pink, elegantly shaded with crimson and amber; very handsome and showy and delightfully sweet.

HOME AND FLOWERS one year and the above Eight Roses only $1

Or if you will send us a club of two subscribers who accept the above offer, we will extend your subscription for **Home and Flowers** one year and send you the collection of roses as your reward.

This Rose Collection is Premium "100". Order by number, and state clearly whether you want the roses sent now or on May 1. All collections will be sent at once unless otherwise ordered.

ADDRESS:

Publishers HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio.

A Premium With Every Subscription

LIBERAL PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS OF FOUR

$1250.00 in Cash to be Divided Among Club Raisers.

Any collection of plants described on this page will be given for a club of four yearly subscribers to HOME AND FLOWERS and every member of the club will also receive the eight rose plants described on Page I as a free premium.

Premium No. 101

TWELVE HARDY ROSES.



This collection of twelve hardy roses has been chosen with care. It contains the choicest varieties that are hardy everywhere.

BALL OF SNOW.—Finely formed, pure white, occasionally showing light flesh.
CLIO.—Flesh color, shading to rosy pink. Winner of two certificates of merit.
GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.—Rich velvety crimson. Unrivaled in color and fragrance.
JOHN HOPPER.—Color a brilliant rose, changing to pink-shaded scarlet.
PAUL NEYRON.—Immense in size, often measuring 5 inches in diameter. Superb.
PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.—Richest crimson. A prime favorite with everyone.
CAPTAIN CHRISTIE.—Lovely shade of pale peach deepening to rosy crimson.
DINSMORE.—Dazzling scarlet crimson. Very sweet and always in bloom.
GLOIRE LYONAISE.—Creamy white or salmon yellow. A grand rose.
MAGNA CHARTA.—Bright, clear pink flushed with crimson, Fine.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Bright red of the richest hue. Large and fragrant.
WHITE PAEONY.—Beautiful pure white pæony with blooms of largest size.

Premium No. 102

TWENTY CHOICE TEA ROSES.

BON SILENE.—Deep carmine, very fragrant.
BOUGERE.—Bronzed pink, tinged with lilac.
BURBANK.—Bright pink; a grand bedder.
CLOTHILDE SOUPERT.—Pure white, pink center.
CROWN PRINCESS VICTORIA.—(White Malmaison).
ENCHANTRESS.—Creamy white, tinted center.
LA PRINCESS VERA.—Unique coppery yellow.
MADAME WELCHE.—Amber yellow and crimson rose.
***CLOTH OF GOLD.**—A clear golden yellow, large and fragrant. Much prized for pillars and verandas.
ADA CARMODY.—Apricot, edged bright rose.
ALLIANCE FRANCO RUSSIA.—Orange yellow, shaded crimson.
BOUQUET OF GOLD.—Deepest rich golden yellow.
BRIDESMAID.—Loveliest of all pink roses.
CLARA BARTON. Rare and exquisite pink.
CORNELIA COOK.—The favorite white rose.
EMPRESS EUGENIE.—Double. Deep rich pink.
HIGHLAND MARY.—Delicate white, tipped pink.
MADAME CAMILLE.—Remarkable salmon shade.
SAFRANO.—A fine old rose with saffron shades.
***MADEMOISELLE ALFRED CARRIERE**—(Hardy) extra large full flowers, double and sweet.

*These two roses are of the ever-blooming, climbing variety, included in this collection to add greater variety and desirability.

Premium No. 103

TEN LARGE TWO-YEAR-OLD ROSES.

MADAME DE VATREY.—A rich red, changing to silvery peach.
DUCHESS DE BRABANT.—Rich, soft rosy flesh, deepening to a warm pink.
TRIUMPH DE PERNET PERE.—A fine, clear magenta red, sometimes passing to a bright crimson.
MAMAN COCHET.—A deep rosy pink, the inner side of the petals being silver rose shaded and touched with golden yellow.
SOUVENIR.—Rich flesh colored flowers of immense size, double to the center and producing in abundance.
STAR OF LYON.—A deep golden yellow, a grand variety in every respect.
WHITE MAMAN COCHET.—Large buds, flowers of the purest white, delightfully tea-scented.
BRIDESMAID.—The grandest of all deep pink roses. The buds are long and large, while the open flower is double.
MARIE VAN HOUTTE, or the Fair Unknown.—Of fine, faultless straw-yellow color. Outer petals washed with bright rosy crimson.
MADAME LAMBARD.—Color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze, extra large, double and sweet.

Remember These Are Large Plants Two Years Old.

While our Club Raisers' Contest, with its distribution of $1250.00 in cash prizes (see Page VIII), will set many persons earnestly at work with the determination to win a share of the prizes, there are thousands of our readers who cannot enter a contest of this kind. In a pleasant way all can bring our offer of HOME AND FLOWERS and Eight Roses for $1.00 to the attention of friends and neighbors, easily raise a club of four or eight and secure their choice of the fine collections just described. Don't wait for warmer weather. Send in your clubs at once. The collection you select will be reserved from stock and sent you May 1st if you so request.

All collections will be sent carefully packed and charges fully prepaid.

Address: Publishers HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio.

A Premium With Every Subscription

LIBERAL PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS OF FOUR

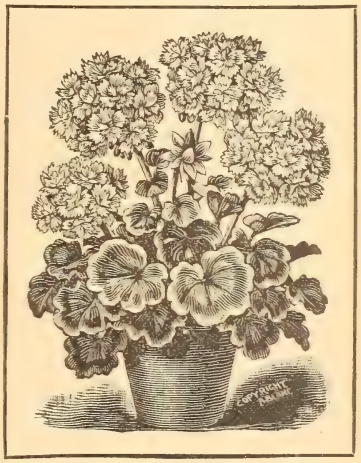
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Premium No. 104.

SIXTEEN BEST GERANIUMS.

Eight Single, Eight Double.



GERTRUDE PEARSON —Color, pure rose pink. One of the most attractive and pleasing Geraniums grown.

SOUVENIR DE MIRANDE.—Entirely distinct from any other variety known. It has round florets, upper petals cream white, distinct rosy pink border, lower petals salmon rose streaked with pure lilac. A most novel coloring.

J. P. CLEARY.—Enormous trusses, most brilliant, deep, orange scarlet. The freest blooming scarlet Geranium known.

SNOWDROP —Enormous sized trusses of purest snow white, retaining its pureness the entire season.

WONDER.—A fiery scarlet, with shading of maroon and crimson. In color and profusion of bloom a grand Geranium.

MARY HALLOCK FOOTE —A light, clear salmon, blending into dark shades. The yellowish salmon gives it a special delicate shade seldom seen in Geraniums.

MADONNA.—A delicate pink, deepening to a sott peach-blow. A perfect Geranium of an entirely new shade.

GRANVILLE.—Clear, rosy pink. Stands the hot sun better than any other pink. Invaluable as a bedder.

S. A. NUTT.—This is the darkest and richest Geranium grown. It is very bright, dark, deep, rich, velvety maroon, an excellent bedder and a perfect pot plant. One that must find its way into every collection.

EMERSON.—Distinct rosy salmon. A decided acquisition. Unexcelled.

LA FAVORITE.—In this Geranium we believe we have the finest double white Geranium in cultivation. The flowers are borne in large trusses of the purest snow white, retaining this pure whiteness even in the height of Summer.

QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES.—Clear apricot salmon, shading towards the center to a white eye. A most beautiful Geranium and a good one.

PROF. POIRAULT.—This is a deep solferino in color. It has a splendid habit and the color is decidedly unique and bright for a Geranium.

HOFF BEACH.—Deep magenta. The best bedding Geranium of its color.

BEAUTE POITEVINE.—This variety is conceded to be the best semi-double salmon pink Geranium in existence. A most profuse bloomer.

CENTAUR.—This new mammoth Geranium is the best large flowering double pink Geranium in cultivation. As many as sixty florets have been counted on a single truss. The color is the richest deep pink.

Premium No. 105.

TWENTY NEW CHRYSANTHEMUMS. The Cream of the World's Collection.



AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—Deep golden yellow. One of the finest.

CULLINGFORDII.—Rich crimson maroon, quite unequaled for brilliancy.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—Flowers of mammoth size, deep golden yellow; nothing finer.

GLORY OF THE PACIFIC.—The best early pink, the first to come into bloom: Excellent.

HELEN BLOODGOOD.—A splendid pink variety, high and bright in color, globular in form, full.

H. W. REIMAN.—Still the best commercial yellow; has no faults.

INTENSITY.—An extra fine crimson variety, flowers large and exceedingly double. Extra desirable.

MAUDE DEAN.—An immense pink variety, finely incurved petals, broadly shell-shaped. One of the largest flowers exhibited in the fall shows.

MRS. TRENOR L. PARK.—One of the grandest of all yellow Chrysanthemums. In finish it is exquisite.

PITCHER AND MANDA.—The bi-colored Chrysanthemums, center yellow white. The edges of the petals are white, distinct.

SOLAR QUEEN.—Very large, yellow, strong, free-grower, extra fine. Good for cut bloom. Does well as large specimens.

JOHN SHRIMPTON.—A favorite dark crimson variety. Has won many prizes.

LILLIAN E. BIRD.—Of the very largest size, long, tubular petals, of perfect form, producing flowers twelve inches in diameter. An exquisite shade of shrimp pink.

LADY PLAYFAIR.—Perfectly incurving, broad pink petals, extremely delicate in color and finish. Extra good.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.—The best very late white Chrysanthemum. Can be had in bloom at Christmas.

MALCOLM LAMOND.—An extra fine deep crimson variety of the largest size; none finer of its color.

MRS. ELMER SMITH.—One of the grandest of yellow Chrysanthemums. Flowers are large and of fine form and finish.

MRS. E. G. HILL.—Blooms eight to ten inches in diameter. A delicate lavender pink, petals incurved.

MAYFLOWER.—One of the best white varieties for exhibition or for commercial purposes. Extra.

VIVAND MOREL.—Flowers so large as to startle you. The color shades from a few rows of lavender pearl to the richest pink.

A Premium With Every Subscription

LIBERAL PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS OF FOUR

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Premium No. 106.

FIFTEEN EVER-BLOOMING CANNAS.



AUSTRIA.—The New Giant Flowered Canna, with flowers six to eight inches across. Plants set out in June form dense clumps, with stems six feet high, surmounted with a spike of glorious, lily-like flowers.

ALSACE.—The White Canna. The flowers at first opening are a light sulphur yellow, changing to a creamy white. A grand variety for contrasting with darker colored sorts.

ALPHONSE BOUVIER.—Blooms very early, and is one mass of crimson the entire season. Flowers of the very largest size. Nothing can excel their brilliancy.

CHARLES HENDERSON.—Of a fine crimson color that has become very popular.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.—Darkest of all Cannas. Very dark crimson, a free bloomer, and a strong grower. Very desirable in every respect.

EGANDALE.—We pronounce this the best of all Cannas for bedding. Flowers in such profusion that a bed of them is a perfect mass of color, unequaled by any other sort.

FLORENCE VAUGHN.—One of the finest yellow-spotted varieties yet sent out; spotted with bright red. Flowers are of the largest size, borne in large heads and in the greatest profusion.

ITALIA.—The Orchid-Flowered Canna. Deep golden yellow; center of each petal reddish orange, the broad golden yellow margin dotted and splashed with same color; exceedingly large flower.

MADAME CROZY.—The flowers of this very popular variety are of a dazzling crimson scarlet, bordered with bright golden yellow, and produced in the greatest profusion. It can be kept in bloom the year round.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH —Pure, soft pink, an indescribable tint of day-dawn loveliness entirely different from all others. Everyone says that it is one of the sweetest and most lovely shades ever seen.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY.—New. Brilliant crimson, with scarlet shading; an exceedingly free bloomer, bearing large clusters of massive flowers. This is a grand Canna. Sure to please.

PHILADELPHIA.—Exceedingly brilliant. A bright, glowing crimson, very rich and velvety. Very early, dwarf and a profuse bloomer. Extra good and extra desirable in every way.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE.—"A perfect symphony of crimson and gold." Magnificent large flowers of the most perfect form, rich, scarlet crimson, distinct golden band around each petal. Flowers nearly five inches across.

SOUV. DE ANTOINE CROZY. —In its color it is an intense, vivid scarlet, bordered with a narrow band of the deepest golden yellow, the yellow border intensifying the brilliancy of the scarlet.

TARRYTOWN, THE FINEST OF ALL CANNAS. —No variety approaches it for display. Its particular value lies in the earliness with which it blooms, the abundance of the flowers produced, and the length of time the flowers remain after they open.

Premium No. 107.

TWENTY FINE COLEUS.

AUTUMN GLOW.—Has all the beautiful tints of Autumn leaves.
BRONZE QUEEN.—A deep bronze with fine yellow edge.
BLACK BIRD.—Very dark, with reddish cast.
BUTTERFLY.—A crimson bronze, old gold and green.
BIZARRE.—Crimson center, edged with green and gold.
BEAUTY.—A crimson bronze, with three colors.
CHICAGO BEDDER.—Green and gold. An excellent bedder.
DORA CLAPP.—Crimson center, with bronze and green edge.
EMPRESS OF INDIA —Crimson with golden edge.
FIRE BRAND.—Fine bedder. Dark crimson, shaded garnet.
FIRE CREST. The foliage is a bright carmine crimson shade. The edge is slightly marked with golden yellow.
GOLDEN BEDDER.—Deep golden yellow. A fine bedder.
GOLDEN VERSCHAFELTII.—This ranks first in yellow varieties.
HERO.—A deep, jet black.
HIAWATHA.—Bronze and yellow spotted.
PROGRESS.—A beautiful mottled red, green and bronze.
RETTA KIRKPATRICK.—Bright green, large, deep yellow center.
SETTING SUN.—Crimson, with brightest golden edge.
VERSCHAFELTII.—A rich, velvety crimson. The best bedder.
YEDDO.—The color is a deep golden yellow, splotched with a bright green.



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Premium No. 108.

SEVENTEEN CHOICE FUCHSIAS.

JUPITER.—New. One of the prettiest of all Fuchsias. Large, double flowers, of a clear magenta, with dark crimson veins.

BLACK PRINCE.—The very finest Fuchsia grown for the amateur to cultivate. We have seen specimen plants six feet in height and four feet across loaded with thousands of bright buds and blossoms of a beautiful waxy carmine or pink color.

SAPALY FRERES.—Color of sepals a bright coral red, corolla violet and carmine red. One of the most beautiful and distinct of the Fuchsias.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.—Large flowers, of a most beautiful coral red, corolla most intense bright, dark purple.

MRS. E. G. HILL.—A variety unsurpassed; nearly perfection as to free growing and habit, beginning to bloom quite early and continuing late.

WAVE OF LIFE.—Has beautiful golden foliage, with flowers of deepest purple.

NEW TRAILING QUEEN FUCHSIA.—This Fuchsia is an entirely new departure, differing from all other large flowering varieties in its habit of growth, as it is a trailing vine.

NEW FUCHSIA, SILVER KING.—A novelty. Very different from the other varieties in that the beauty lies in the foliage.

GLADSTONE.—This is a new variety, a rival of Phenomenal for being the largest double Fuchsia. Extremely free, a startling variety.

PHENOMENAL.—The King of Fuchsias. The grandest of them all. Phenomenal is the largest flowered Fuchsia in cultivation. Color bright scarlet, rich violet purple corolla, very double.

WHITE PHENOMENAL.—Same as above, with large snow-white flowers.

ROSE PHENOMENAL.—Same as Phenomenal except that the flowers are a brilliant rose color. The three Phenomenal Fuchsias have enormous sized flowers and are all beauties.

NEW DOUBLE PERPETUAL-FLOWERING, WEEPING FUCHSIA, STORM KING.—Its flowering qualities are most remarkable. It is never out of bloom when in a healthy condition.

GENERAL ROBERTS.—A remarkable, beautiful variety of drooping habit. The blooms are from four to five inches in length.

ROSAIN'S PATRIE.—A splendid white variety, a free bloomer and quite early.

SPECIOSA.—Flowers are four inches or more in length; tube and sepals bright rose; corolla brilliant carmine; it blooms quite freely.

WHITE GIANT.—New Double White Fuchsia. The largest and best white Fuchsia grown.

Premium No. 109.

EIGHT PALMS.



Palms are becoming more and more indispensable for interior decoration, as well as for outdoor cultivation. They are easily grown and increase in beauty and value rapidly from year to year. By sending small plants we are enabled to make this generous offer of 8 plants for a club of 4 subscribers. The plants, while young and not large, will be good strong individuals carefully selected.



Premium No. 110.

COLLECTION OF JASMINES AND FERNS.



BOSTON FERN.—In the vicinity of Boston no other plant is used so extensively. It has fronds which frequently attain a length of six feet. These arch and droop over very gracefully.

PTERIS TREMULA. (Shaking Fern.) The slightest movement of the air shakes the leaves of this Fern. It grows readily and very fast.

HOLLY FERN.—A fine decorative variety. A beautiful and rapid growing Fern that succeeds exceedingly well, small plants making fine specimens in a short time. Fronds resemble branches of Holly, from which it takes its name.

JASMINES.

GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.—This Jasmine is very easily grown, even small plants bearing a profusion of very double cream white flowers having a delicious perfume. It will become very popular when better known.

MAID OF ORLEANS.—This is one of the most desirable of Jasmines, being easy of culture, a fine grower, good bloomer, very fragrant and having flowers of a waxy white appearance. Very double.

GRANDIFLORUM.—(California Jasmine.) The flowers are pure white, star-shaped and of delicious fragrance.

POETICA.—Flowers small, but borne in large spikes.

REVOLUTUM.—A yellow-flowered Jasmine, nearly hardy and exquisitely fragrant.

A Premium With Every Subscription

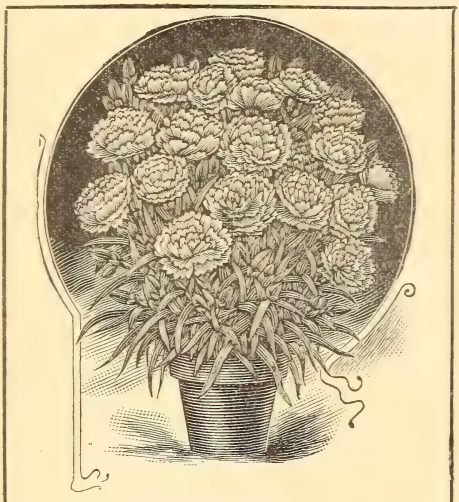
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Premium No. 111.

SIXTEEN EVER-BLOOMING CARNATION PINKS



THE DIVINE FLOWER.

WHITE CLOUD.—The largest white Carnation in cultivation. Often measures four inches in diameter. Purest white.

FAIRY PRINCESS.—Most beautiful Carnation we know. The color is a pure snow-white, delicately penciled with bright crimson.

BON TON.—By far the darkest Carnation ever seen, and at the same time the most abundant bloomer. Brilliant dark red, shaded with rich maroon, nearly every flower being on a long stem.

PROSPERITY.—This is the largest Carnation ever offered. A wonderfully free bloomer considering the monstrous size. White, overlaid with pink, in mottles reminding one of the beautiful tints seen in Azaleas.

GOLD NUGGET.—This is a pure yellow carnation. There is no stripe at all in it, being a straight out and out deep, rich, golden yellow. Taken all in all, it is the very best yellow Carnation out.

JUBILEE.—Very dwarf, and of a nice, bushy growth, each individual flower possessing a stem from three to eight inches in length. Color a rich, bright, dazzling scarlet.

DELLA FOX.—Almost indescribable. Of a rosy orange shade, striped and flaked with carmine, never bursts its calyx, is very free and early flowering, and can always be cut with a long stem.

ABUNDANCE.—Flowers very large and perfect in form Color a bright rosy pink, with salmon shading when the flowers are fully expanded. A very healthy grower and remarkably free bloomer,

GENEVIEVE LORD.—As large as largest light pink ever offered. A few blooms last season measured nearly four inches. It has taken first prize wherever offered.

MRS. THOMAS LAWSON.—No plant, of whatever kind, has ever received so much description and free advertising by the newspapers of the whole country as this sensational Carnation. It was sold for $30.000. The size is enormous, of a true pink color.

WHITCOMB RILEY.—The ground color is the faintest blush, lightly penciled in soft pink. The bloom is fluffy in appearance, exquisitely beautiful in form. One of the grandest of all Carnations.

ARMAZINDY.—Probably the most beautiful Carnation yet introduced. Flowers are a pure, satiny white, and marked and shaded with rosy pink. The strongest and sweetest scented Carnation we know.

MRS. FRANCIS JOOST.—Another grand Carnation, with enormous sized flowers, often measuring three and a half inches in diameter. A grand deep rose-colored flower.

ALASKA—This beautiful white Carnation is remarkable for its extremely vigorous growth, very large flowers, perfect shape, purest white, and sweetness of perfume.

ESTELLE.—One of the most fragrant Carnations. Color a bright, glowing scarlet, distinct in color from any other variety. Admired by all who have seen it.

MORNING GLORY.—A beautiful light pink satin color, flowers large size and very freely produced. Plant of vigorous growth; a superb variety.

Premium No. 112.

THIRTY-FOUR PACKAGES OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.



ALYSSUM. Sweet.—The old favorite; very fragrant.
CALLIOPSIS, Mixed.—All varieties.
CANDYTUFT, Sweet-Scented.—Mixed colors. The old favorite.
CELOSIA, or Coxcomb.—Dwarf mixed.
COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA.—Bright yellow flowers. Hardy.
DATURA, or Horn of Plenty.—Mixed varieties.
DIANTHUS, or Hardy Japanese Pink.
HELIOTROPE.—Very fragrant. All colors mixed.
LANTANA, or Shrubby Verbena.—All colors.
LOBELIA.—The choicest mixed colors.
MIGNONETTE, Odorata, or Sweet Mignonette.
MIGNONETTE, Mixed.—All varieties.
NASTURTIUM, Chameleon.—Dwarf; crimson.
NASTURTIUM, Giant of Battles.—Tall; spotted.
NASTURTIUM.—Tall; mixed; all colors,
NASTURTIUM.—Dwarf; mixed; all colors.
OENOTHERA, or Evening Primrose.
Oxalis, Mixed.—All colors.
PANSY. King of the Blacks.—Deep, jet black.
PANSY, Yellow Gem.—Richest yellow.
PANSY, Cliveden Purple.—Royal purple color.
PANSY, Striped and Mottled.—Lovely striped blotched.
PHLOX, Nana Compacta.—Dwarf; all colors.
POPPY, Snowdrift.—Double; pure white.
POPPY, Fire Dragon.—Deep scarlet.
SMILAX.—An elegant climber.
SWEET WILLIAM.—Double; mixed. The old favorite.
SWEET PEA, Apple Blossom.—Bright rosy pink.
SWEET PEA, Cardinal.—Rich rosy red.
SWEET PEA, Violet Queen.—Lovely violet.
SWEET PEAS.—Best mixture.
THUNBERGIA, Black-Eyed Susan.
VINCA, Mixed Colors.—White and pink.
ZINNIA, Elegans.—Choicest double, all colors.

A Premium With Every Subscription

LIBERAL PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS OF FOUR

$1250.00 in Cash to be Divided Among Club Raisers.

Any collection of plants described on this page will be given for a club of four yearly subscribers to HOME AND FLOWERS and every member of the club will also receive the eight rose plants described on page 1 as a free premium.

Premium No. 113.

FOURTEEN FLOWERING BEGONIAS.



ALBA PICTA.—Leaves thickly spotted with silvery white, foliage small and elegant, lovely pink flowers.

ARGENTEA GUTTATA.—Lovely green foliage, with spots of silvery white.

BERTHA DE CHATEAUROCHER.—It blooms the year round, making a handsome window plant, with its beautiful foliage and bright currant red flowers.

DECORUS.—This is the white flowering Rubra. Very similar to it, but with white flowers.

DEWDROP, The Ever-Blooming Begonia.—A grand variety with white flowers.

FOLIOSA.—This is one of the most graceful of all the Begonias. The foliage is small and fleshy. Bright pink flowers.

FUCHSIOIDES COCCINEA.—Elegant free blooming variety. It resembles Hybrida Multiflora in growth. Flowers bright scarlet.

HYBRIDA MULTIFLORA.—This beautiful plant makes handsome specimens, with its graceful branches and pendulous flowers of bright rosy pink.

MARGARITAE.—Leaves bronze green with purplish cast. Very free flowering, large trusses of delicate cream and rose colored flowers.

McBETHII.—Very free flowering, being constant the year round. A fine Summer bedding plant if given light soil and perfect shade.

PRESIDENT CARNOT.—The leaves are smooth, long pointed and prettily blotched. Covered with handsome rosy white flowers. A splendid house Begonia.

RUBRA.—If you can have but one Begonia let it be a Rubra. It is so fast growing that in a year or two it will reach to the top of your window.

ROBUSTA.—Bright rose and pure white. Coral red buds. This is a very desirable variety.

SANDERSONII.—One of the best flowering Begonias. The flowers are of a scarlet shade of crimson, borne in profusion for months at a time. Resembles coral.

Premium NO. 114.

TWENTY-FOUR SUMMER BULBS.



TWELVE TUBEROSES.—Tuberoses are increasing in popularity as their easy growth becomes generally known. Their freedom of bloom and delicious perfume please every lover of flowers.

TWELVE GLADIOLI.—The most satisfactory, desirable and popular of all garden bulbs. Grows and blooms for anybody and everybody, unsurpassed in brilliancy and beauty of coloring.

Premium No. 115.

ELEVEN HARDY SHRUBS, VINES AND PLANTS.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.—The Boston Ivy. For covering dead trees, gate posts, boundary walls, verandas, etc.

ACHILLEA, The Pearl.—The white cemetery plant. A hardy perennial.

ANEMONE, Whirlwind.—Fall-blooming plants, growing to a height of three feet. Pure white. Beautiful.

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CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE.—Hardy everywhere. Pale purple flowers and scarlet berries.

DEUTZIA, Crenata.—Flowers double white tinged with rose.

HARDY LILIES, Tenuifolium.—The coral lily of Siberia.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.—Fine pips.

HARDY SCOTCH, or Sweet May Pinks.

PLUMBAGO, Lady Larpent—Dark blue. Desirable.

PASSIFLORA, Constance Elliott.—Pure white. Hardy.

$1,250.00 IN CASH

Prizes to be Distributed Among Successful Club Raisers For "HOME AND FLOWERS."

THE publishers of "HOME AND FLOWERS" will distribute this large amount among those who raise the largest clubs of subscribers between this date and December 15, 1903. The contest will close promptly on December 15th, and the prizes will be mailed the successful contestants not later than Christmas. Below will be found schedule showing the division of the one thousand two hundred and fifty ($1,250.00) dollars into various prizes. This division is such that any person may reasonably hope to win a prize. Not one of our readers but may be successful in this contest by devoting a part of his time to work in securing subscriptions for "HOME AND FLOWERS" among friends and neighbors. Those who will make a business of club raising, and bring to the work the same push and energy they would give to any other business, will reap the larger rewards.

THE $1,250.00 WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

1 prize of $250.00 for the largest club received by December 15th,	$250.00
1 prize of $100.00 for the second largest club received by " "	100 00
4 prizes of $50 00 each for four next largest clubs received by Dec. "	200.00
10 prizes of $25.00 each for ten next largest clubs received by " "	250.00
10 prizes of $10.00 each for ten next largest clubs received by " "	100.00
20 prizes of $5.00 each for twenty next largest clubs received by " "	100.00

Five Special Time Prizes of $50.00 each that will be awarded in addition to the above as Follows:

$50.00 for the largest club received by April 1st	$ 50.00
$50.00 for the largest club received by June 1st	50.00
$50.00 for the largest club received by August 1st	50 00
$50.00 for the largest club received by October 1st	50.00
$50.00 for the largest club received by December 1st	50.00
	$1,250.00

The Conditions under which the $1,250.00 in Cash Prizes will be distributed are as follows:

Each contestant must inform us of his intention to compete for the prizes. His name will then be entered upon our records, and proper credit will be given for every subscription sent us. Your name must be entered on our books if you wish to enter this contest. We urge you to decide at once to do so. Fill out the coupon at the bottom of this page and send to us by return mail.

The five special time prizes of fifty ($50.00) dollars each will be awarded in addition to the general prizes. One of these fifty ($50.00) dollar prizes will be given to the club raiser from whom we have received the largest number of subscriptions on April 1st. A similar prize of fifty ($50.00) dollars will be awarded to the club raiser who has sent us the largest number of subscriptions by June 1st, August 1st, October 1st, and December 1st. It is possible for some hustling club raiser not only to win the first general prize of two hundred and fifty ($250.00) dollars, but also each of these special time prizes, aggregating another two hundred and fifty ($250.00) dollars, or five hundred ($500.00) dollars in all. Why not you?

All these cash prizes, the grand total of which is one thousand two hundred and fifty ($1,250.00) dollars, are given to club raisers in addition to the usual club premiums. Our offers on the latter are very liberal, and the extra cash prizes which may be secured by energetic workers are such that club raising for "HOME AND FLOWERS" will be found very profitable—a money making business for those who will devote their time to it. Realizing that many club raisers will enter this contest for the money to be made out of it, we will allow club raisers a cash commission on each subscription, instead of the club premiums, if this is preferred.

Write us for full particulars regarding this feature of the offer. You can earn big money taking subscriptions for "HOME AND FLOWERS." Remember that as the days go by the time grows shorter in which to work for the special cash prizes. Sample copies, subscription blanks and full information free upon request.

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DEVOTED TO
A MORE BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN LIFE



Floral Publishing Company - Springfield, Ohio

$1250.00 IN CASH

To be Divided Among Club-Raisers

Liberal Premiums for Clubs of Four

A Premium with Every Subscription

WE have decided upon a very active campaign this spring to introduce HOME AND FLOWERS into many thousands of new homes. HOME AND FLOWERS is now a magazine among magazines, and it is our purpose, with the enthusiastic assistance of our present subscribers, to increase its circulation many fold. The premium and prize offers in this number are the most attractive and liberal ever made by any publication We believe in rewarding the friends of HOME AND FLOWERS in the most liberal way for their interest and efforts in securing subscribers for the magazine. The co-operation of every subscriber is asked to make this campaign multiply the number of readers of HOME AND FLOWERS many times.

Every Person Subscribing Will Receive a Premium

Every Club-Raiser Will Receive Liberal Rewards

Every Club-Raiser may also Enter the Contest for the $1250.00 Cash Prizes Given for the Largest Clubs

On the next page is described Premium No. 100—Eight Choice Rose Plants—which will be sent absolutely free to anyone paying $1 for HOME AND FLOWERS one year.

On pages following are described many choice collections of plants, shrubs and flower seeds which will be given for clubs of four.

On page VIII will be found the conditions of our offers of Big Cash Prizes for the largest clubs. $1250.00 will be distributed among club-raisers for HOME AND FLOWERS. Some part of this large sum of money is within easy reach of every subscriber who will give a little time, push and perseverance to the introduction of HOME AND FLOWERS in his locality.

ENTER THE CONTEST!
PUSH THE WORK!
WIN YOUR PRIZE!



ONE OF THE BIG LIVE OAKS IN AUDUBON PARK, NEW ORLEANS

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HOME AND FLOWERS

VOL. XIII FEBRUARY, 1903 No. 4



"What is this that hath made the rose,—
Gray roots and an earthy clod?
Rather—the sunshine, rain and dew,
And—the breath of God."
—*Madeline S. Bridges.*

A STORY OF OLD FRANCE*

"THIS is her window, my lord. Here, where the red rose blooms the freest."

"Art sure, Gaspard? I would not sing to any but mine own love."

"Sure as death, my lord, if her maid has not lied. I have fetched and carried all the day long to get this certain news. Not an hour ago since the one long and two short candles were placed in the window she promised me as sign."

"'Tis well. Tomorrow thou shalt take another piece of silver. Leave me. But watch thou. Let not another lover take me unawares whilst I am singing."

Twanging a few chords upon his guitar, the young Count Philibert de la Marche then sang the serenade that has charmed maidens for nearly a thousand years. The pure, beautiful tenor voice was recognized, and windows flew open along the palace front, and laughter and soft clapping of hands greeted the last verse, so truly did it portray the young man's well-known feelings.

Before the last notes had sounded the window above him opened widely, and Marie Dubuisson's fresh young voice addressed her lover in this severe manner:

"Art thou not ashamed, Monseigneur, to employ thine hours of work in vain gallantry? Tomorrow thou wilt be called upon to defend, before parliament, the honor and possessions of orphans, and here thou art spending thine hours in idle pleasure. Look about thee! See the lights in the windows of the other members preparing themselves for the duties thou art called upon to fill. Go and imitate them."

Was ever lover so flouted? For an instant Count Philibert was choked with anger. But there was an excellent headpiece carried over the light heart that beat in the young man's breast. Besides, his love for Marie was no passing whim, but a deathless passion. Moving into the

[*The first of a series of stories on the dramatic events in history in which flowers and trees have figured.]

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circle of light that shone from the window, the count bowed profoundly to the slender figure, stern as an accusing justice, and thus answered:

"I go, at thy command. I take shame to myself that she I love should find it necessary to recall me to my duty. I go, but wilt thou forgive me? Wilt thou not give me a rose from the bush at thy window as a sign of thy forgiveness?"

The maiden's heart was softer than her words. She chose a perfect flower, and threw it, with the softly spoken words, "I would not have thee fail tomorrow," and instantly withdrew within the shadow, as if ashamed of her undue boldness.

Count Philibert caught the rose, and held it for an instant to his lips. Then, with the light shining full on his earnest face, said to the maiden he well knew was listening within the shadow:

"I thank thee. I shall wear the rose until I have gained the cause I shall plead tomorrow—and thee. Fare thee well." And he vanished into the night.

Regaining his rooms, he called for his secretaries, and ordered brought to him all the evidence in the case. No one saw his face again until parliament convened the next day.

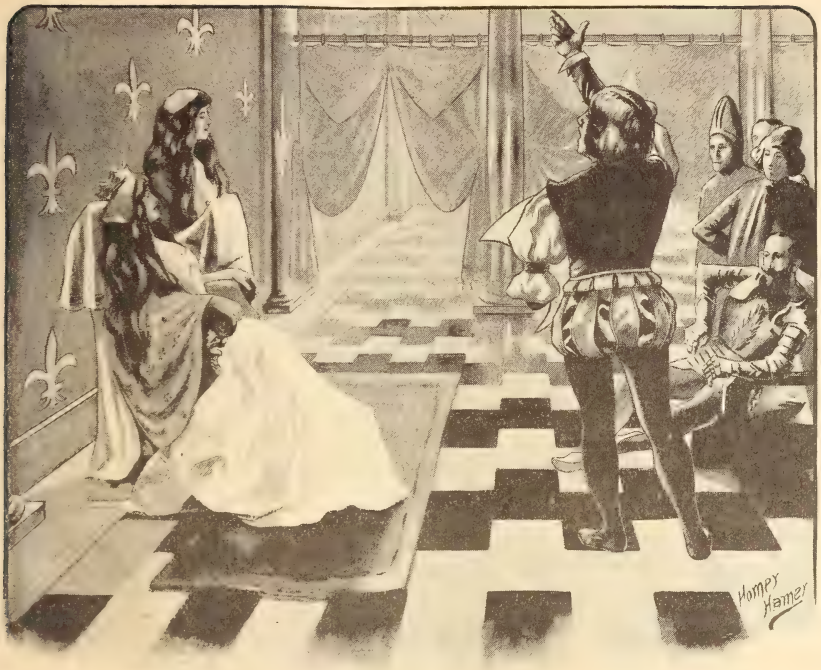
It was in the year 1227, in the old French city of Poitiers. Parliament was sitting. It was an august body, composed of the peers of the realm. Its duties at this period were mainly the settling of disputes of succession and property rights in its own order. Parliament was still in its migrating period, and made annual pilgrimages to various provinces where its services were required. Royalty followed parliament on these tours, thus giving the provincials an opportunity to see the dignity and brilliancy of court life. Owing to the serious difficulty as to the succession in the family of de Bergerac, parliament would next convene in Poitiers, in order that it might aid in restoring the inheritance to its proper owners. Count Philibert de la Marche was appointed council for the de Bergerac family: and it was further announced that her most gracious majesty, Queen Blanche of Castille, would honor the parliament with her presence.

The queen desired that the palace prepared for her upon this occasion should be built in the famous field of roses, the fame of whose beauty had reached her royal ears. From that hour Poitiers was in a storm of preparation. But the hearts of the de Bergerac family sank when they heard that Count de la Marche was appointed council. Said these grim old warriors:

"'Tis not enough that he is too young, and that he is devoted to pleasure. The queen's presence insures that of Marie Dubuisson's. De la Marche is infatuated; half the court is in love with her. 'Twill be a court of love that will sit at Poitiers, we fear, and not a serious parliament. We must make up our minds to a long delay."

It was a splendid cortege that wound its way into Poitiers that May morning. At its head, on a superb white palfrey, rode Queen Blanche. The courtiers who followed, mounted upon fine horses, were those whose houses are familiar in all French history, while parliament followed. The cavalcade escorted the queen to the palace prepared for her, and the weary queen rested after directing that her favorite, Marie Dubuisson, should have a room near her.

And thus it happened the queen overheard the conversation which followed the serenade. Her majesty had a genuine affection for the girl, not alone for her beauty of person and elegance of dress and manner, but because her modesty and purity enabled her to set a higher standard of morals at her court. She knew of Count Philibert's love for her favorite, but did not know whether this love was returned. She had determined that this tour should settle the question. She would not have Marie made unhappy, but, being a woman, the queen dearly loved a romance. And this was the most romantic period in history.



"WHAT HAS INSPIRED THEE SO WELL?"

Sending for Marie, the queen, by a series of delicate questions, found that Philibert's love was fully returned.

"But, your gracious majesty, I have said over and over again to Count Philibert, 'Monseigneur, thine is an ancient race. Thy ancestors left a dozen turreted castles which adorn and defend France. Thou should have a wife worthy of thy greatness, and I am only the daughter of a man of science and virtue. Permit me, then, to refuse thy homage.'"

"Proud girl," said the queen, playfully tapping Marie on the cheek, "then it is only the difference in thy rank that prevents thee from making the count happy?"

"Yes, your majesty," was the gentle admission.

"We shall see, we shall see," said the queen, smiling mysteriously. "Go thou to thy slumber. I would that thy cheeks rival the roses in the garden tomorrow." And she dismissed her.

The convening of parliament the next day found the queen and all her court in attendance. All the brilliance of costumes and decorations of the time was evident. The succession of de Bergerac was the first case called. Making a deferential bow to the queen, the Count de la Marche proceeded to make a clear and luminous statement of the case. He offered conclusions based upon strict legal rules with such force and eloquence that his opinions were adopted without demur by the assembled magistrates.

"Count," said the queen, "we thank thee for the marvelous proof of thy learning and wisdom thou hast just given us. But, be candid. Tell us what has inspired thee so well?"

"The voice of an angel descended from heaven to recall me to my duty," was his reply.

"I know it," said the queen, "and I wish to credit thee for having followed the good advice this angel gave thee. Monsieur Pierre Dubuisson, thou art created chancellor of France, and thou, my dear Marie, after tomorrow thou shalt be

saluted as the Countess de la Marche."

At these words the face of Marie was covered with rosy blushes, while Count Philibert started forward as if to take her in his arms before all the world.

"Stay," said the queen. "To perpetuate the remembrance of this day, and to remind the young peers of France how they, like the Count de la Marche, ought to turn the most tender feelings to the advantage of justice, I shall expect them each year to give a tribute to my parliament."

"And what shall the tribute be?" asked the Count de Champagne.

"A tribute of roses," replied the queen. "Count de la Marche, you are the first to offer it to the parliament."

In a few minutes the garden was despoiled of its choicest roses, which the count presented in baskets to that august body.

The next day Count Philibert and Marie were married with much ceremony at the cathedral in Poitiers. And history says they lived happily ever afterwards.

For more than three hundred years this pretty custom survived. Regularly, on the first day of May, the youngest peer failed not to pay this tribute of roses. In 1541 this custom gave rise to a dispute for precedence between the Duke of Bourbon-Montpensier and the Duke of Nevers. The kingdom of France was in a turmoil, and the best legal talent was employed to conduct each case. Parliament gave its decree on June 14, 1541, "that, having regard to the rank of the prince of the blood joined to his peerage, the court orders that the Duke de Montpensier shall offer the tribute of roses." In 1559 the parliament no longer being considered a court of peers, the Tribute of Roses was abolished. It was time. From the great silver platters heaped with the choicest roses carried by the young peer and offered in person to the members of parliament, it had become the custom—oh, the pity of it!—to lay a bunch of artificial roses on each desk in the parliament chamber.

Born, we are told, in a Persian garden, its beauty and fragrance sent the rose a welcome guest into every nation under the sun. Poets sing its charms. There is no literature of any land nor any age whatsoever in which praise of the rose may not be found. There is no religion so old but the rose is woven into its symbolism. Rose leaves pressed into molds made the very first rosaries used in the Christian church. It has not caused wars, but the white rose and the red rose were emblems carried by the warring factions of York and Lancaster in the famous Wars of the Roses. The rose is the chosen emblem of a powerful nation, and none but the highest born have dared use it as a device upon their shields. A Roman emperor sentenced a man to sixteen years of servitude for having worn a chaplet of roses at an improper festival. Its fragrance is imprisoned and distilled into an attar that is the one luxury our government admits from Turkey free of duty. It is the symbol of silence. It is the one gift a man may offer a woman and be sure of its acceptance. The white rose is the emblem of purity, the pink of innocence, and the red rose of passion. It adorns the feast of kings, it is carried by the bride, it is laid in the hand of the dead babe. Crowned queen of all the flowers, none dares or wishes to dispute the homage due its royal scepter.

June is the month of roses, but in Southern France they blossom earlier than in our harsher climate. Did they not, the preceding story would never have been written, for the events here recorded occurred the first week in May. The ceremony known as the "Tribute of Roses" was "created by a woman for a woman; by a powerful and illustrious queen for the wise and lovely daughter of the first president of the parliament of Paris, and possesses at the same time the majesty of all that comes from a thorn, and the grace of all that comes from a woman."



Decoration in the Home

AS TO ITS SILENT, BUT POWERFUL INFLUENCE*

BY A. BLAIR RIDINGTON

THE furnishings of a home are so often subordinated to the feeding and clothing of its occupants that the subtle influence of this "dress of home life" is lost sight of. Even when at its best its direct influence can rarely be pointed out, though we all recognize it.

The story of the poor mother who wondered what could possibly have induced her boy to run away to sea, and whose friend pointed out the picture she herself had hung at the foot of his bed illustrates the case in point of how our lives are altered often unconsciously for the better or worse by the things we look at.

In a large way the decorations of a nation or an age reflect somewhat the character of the age, and in their use they, in turn, undoubtedly exercise a reflex action on the children living amid such surroundings. The simple severity of the Puritan character is reflected in the plain, but charming furniture he used, the sturdiness of the Englishman is well exemplified in the heavy furnishings he delights in, while we see at once the appropriateness of French ideas for a reception room where the lightness of appearances rather dominates our intercourse with those outside the limits of the home circle.

The influence of the home decorations on ourselves has not been fully recognized until late years, and perhaps its sudden realization has nowhere been more manifest than in the schoolroom. Former wastes of blackboard and blue tinted walls with an occasional oasis of map are rapidly being filled with the best pictures of the world's best artists, the windows blossom with flowers, and no longer is the schoolroom a dreary vacancy with a certain number of seats for so many scholars to study out a humdrum day.

While I do not look on home art as a panacea for all the difficulties of home life, yet it is so often a barometer of the characters and dispositions of the home-



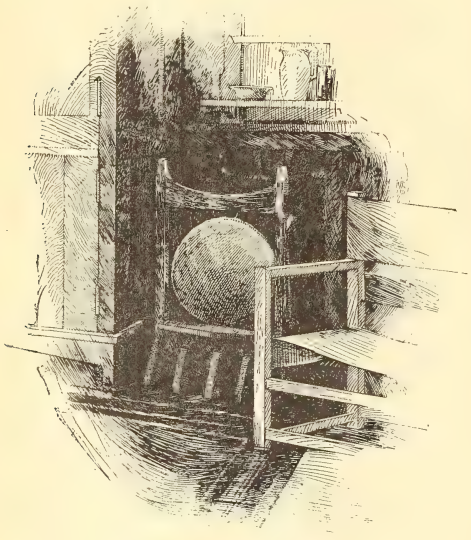
IN THE PURITAN KITCHEN

people that I am inclined to urge a comparison with some other—perhaps more humble home—whose atmosphere delights at every visit. As your home your character will be, so take advantage of every art that will improve both.

The feeling of the special lights and shadows of each room should permeate all home decoration. By this I mean not only that dark corners and blank walls

[*This is the first of a series of four illustrated articles on the influence of the decorative element in home life. Mr. Ridington speaks from the experience of an artist and an architect.]

should receive special consideration, but that the use of the room should be considered along with its lighting. For example, a sitting-room on the south side of the house should not be furnished just like Mrs. B's most successful one on the north side, nor if Mrs. X's dining-room looks so well in green-brown tones with heavy furniture, should you fit up an invalid's sitting-room in the same way—an extreme case you may say. Yes, but, in



FOR SERVICE MORE THAN LOOKS

a milder degree, such cases may be seen in many, many homes.

Consideration of the shadows is so often lost sight of that I am inclined to urge it. The beauty of a Rembrandt lies in his masterly treatment of shadows. You so often hear the plaint, "I want something to lighten a dark corner in such and such a room," quite failing to recognize what a treasure such a shadow is if taken advantage of as a background, for once it becomes this, it is a portion of the picture. It is a shade, not a shadow.

The hasty purchase of numberless things for the new home leads to more incongruities than any other method, not barring the ignorant suggestions of every mechanic at work on the house. As a concrete illustration, I remember a sitting-room in a soft, rich, olive green hue. The floor—at the suggestion of a painter who had been sent to do some touching up—had been grained in alternate strips of what he termed a "lovely cherry color." The lady of the house liked blue, so she purchased a deep blue rug picked out in peculiar Oriental greens and reds, and the husband's selection of furniture was mahogany with another shade of old rose coverings. Outside of the painter's misfit everything was "good," but the effect was that of a crazy-patchwork quilt. I admit someone lacked artistic taste, but if more time had been taken, possibly much of this result might have been avoided, for, with no taste at all, it could not have been worse.

This thoughtlessness in buying, a sort of mental laziness, is evident in so many of our homes. We see a pretty piece of paper or hanging and want it, never once stopping to think of its effect among its neighbors in our home. If we really see the need of consideration we soon tire and take the "easiest things." I was recently told, "I am so tired of looking at stained glass." Probably the entire time spent during several days had not amounted to three hours, and yet the family will look at that glass every day in the year for many, many years.

A thoroughly satisfactory scheme of decoration and furnishing, one in which all the treasured Lares and Penates seem not to be salvage from the wreck of some preceding habitation, but a component part of one harmonious whole, produces a restfulness in the home that undoubtedly reacts on its inmates. You know before you see him that the son is a straightforward, manly boy with many interests, in which the family share. You expect the daughter to be gentle in manner and neat in dress, no matter what its simplicity. Above and beyond all, the home shows that it is lived in, and the evidence of this fact also indicates something of the thoughts, feelings and aspirations of the people whose characters are being formed in its sacred precincts.

For Daily Inspiration

A PAGE OF FUGITIVE VERSE

Fancy Work

BY CORA A. MATSON DOLSON.

Your Battenberg and knitted lace
To me are mysteries;
Instead, a rosy, laughing face
Comes up for me to kiss.

There is a call for help to send
A wayward kite afloat,
And now a jagged rent to mend,
Or sail a wooden boat.

My hand must give the ball a toss,
The painted top it twirls,
Or straightens out the tangled floss
Of little Dorcas's curls.

'Tis Dorcas dear and boyish Phil
From dawn till even-fall;
And in my dreams I keep them still,
To heed their lightest call.

I envy not your doilies rare,
Your broidered curtains fine;
Far richer are the joys I share
With these dear hearts of mine.

Daddy's Sentinel

When Daddy went away to fight
And kissed us all good-by
He held me in his arms so tight
And told me not to cry—
"My gallant little Sentinel,"
He whispered, "you must be,
And you must guard dear Mother well,
For Daddy o'er the sea."

And so I take my sword and gun
And drill and march each day
Until the fighting all is done
And Sentinels can play;
And when dear Mother's face looks sad
I tell her not to fear—
Though Daddy's gone I know she's glad
His little Sentry's here!

And when I kneel to say my prayer
To God so good and kind—
"Please keep our soldier safe, and care
For those he left behind,"
I somehow think He hears and knows
While far across the foam,
Dear Daddy fights his country's foes,
His boy's "on guard" at home!

—*Mary Farrar, in Good Words.*

You Brought Me Flowers

BY MRS. SARAH WOLVERTON.

You brought me flowers! blush roses, three,
Not guessing all they held for me;
The day was dark, and I alone;
Life sang to me in monotone;
While every hope afloat at sea,
Seemed wrecks upon the sands to be:
While chilly winds were making moan—
You brought me flowers.

As 'twere love's mantle overthrown,
O'er all the sky a radiance shone;
Hope swung her snowy canvas free;
Because, because, dear heart, you see,
When I was weary, sad, and lone,
You brought me flowers.

Is it Always Progress?

BY ISABELLA H. FISKE.

Where wet wood-violets fringed a river shore
And lilies clung about the dripping oar—
You see a line of smoking chimney shafts,
And hear the factory's muffled, evil roar.

The Snowdrop

BY F. S.

(The writer of the following poem is only thirteen years of age.)

The harvest of the early flowers
That blossom in the spring,
When the buds are all bursting,
And the birds commence to sing,

Is the lowly little snowdrop
That struggles with the snow
Long before the others flowers
Ever think of starting to grow.

It cheerfully springs from the earth,
Up from the darkness and mold,
Although it would be much nicer
Than in the snow and cold.

Though the violet's very pretty
And it don't last the best,
We welcome it as being
The first, our Dear Spring Guest.

"To the sunny soul that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust ne'er faileth,
The grass is green and the flowers are bright,
Though the wintry storm prevaileth."

The Lesson of Washington's Life

"THE SPIRIT OF COMMAND WEDDED TO THE SPIRIT OF MEEKNESS"

*BY DANSKE DANDRIDGE**

IN reply to a question by Louis Philippe, afterwards king of France, the Father of His Country declared that he had never said or written anything he would care to recall; nor had ever done anything which he regretted. What other man, nearing the end of a long public career, could say the same?

The extraordinary part of this statement is that it was a perfectly justifiable one. If he made any mistakes—and there is no man so perfect as to be infallible—history does not record them. Always wise, just, and serene, his character is written on his face for all to read.

In the career of this singular man we see what height can be attained by force of character alone, without the aid of brilliant intellect. He had good, solid attainments, and great will-power, but he was no scholar, and could not even spell correctly. Yet no man understood better the practical conduct of life.

His most salient characteristic was his perfect mastery of himself. No one can hope to rule others who has not first learned to rule himself, and this is the great lesson taught us by his life. Macaulay, in one of his essays, refers to "the sobriety, the self-command, the perfect soundness of judgment, the perfect rectitude of intention, to which the history of revolutions furnishes no parallel, or furnishes a parallel in Washington alone."

This great man, who moves so majestically, if with rather a stiff and ponderous tread, across the page of history, had a character of great humanity. It is told of him that on his way back from one of his Indian campaigns, he and one companion were making their way through the forest on foot, with a treacherous Indian guide. This guide suddenly turned and fired on them. "Are you hurt?" asked Washington of his companion. "No," he replied. They rushed on the Indian and captured him as he was reloading, and the companion wished to kill him. But Washington would not allow this. They sent him away, pretending to believe his statement that his gun had gone off by accident. Soon after his return he visited the gallery of the house of burgesses of Virginia, when Mr. Robertson, who was the speaker, saw him, and said, "Gentlemen, it is proposed that the thanks of this house be given to Major Washington for the very gallant manner in which he has executed the important trust lately reposed in him by his excellency the governor." The house rose as one man and faced him. Taken by surprise and overcome by embarrassment, he in vain sought for words, but could only faintly articulate, "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker!" until Mr. Robertson took pity on him, and called out, "Sit down, Mr. Washington, your modesty is equal to your valor." It was John Quincy Adams who said that he had the spirit of command wedded to the spirit of meekness.

His sense of personal dignity was great. On one occasion Lord Howe sent a message under a flag with certain proposals to "G. Washington, Esq." Washington ordered the messenger to be informed that there was no such person in the army.

His humility is well-nigh incomprehen-

[*Mrs. Dandridge writes with a sympathetic pen. Her aunt married a Washington. Martha Custis was a Miss Dandridge.]

sible in one of his exalted station. "Why should I," he writes, "expect to be exempt from censure, the unfailing lot of an elevated station? Merit and talents, with which I can have no pretentions of rivalship, have ever been subject to it. My heart tells me that it has been my unremitted aim to do the best that circumstances permit; yet I may have been very often mistaken in my judgment of the means, and may in many instances deserve the imputation of error."

It is interesting to note that at this time, when he was writing of himself with so much humility, his fame was so great that in France, in 1778, a medal was struck, under the direction of Voltaire, with the inscription, "Washington reunit par une rare assemblage les talens du guerrier et les vertus du sage." ["Washington unites, by a rare combination, the talents of the soldier and the virtues of the sage."] Of his resignation of his position as commander-in-chief of the army Thackeray says:

"Which was the most splendid spectacle: the opening feast of Prince George in London, or the resignation of Washington? Which is the noble character for after ages to admire? Yon fribble dancing in lace and spangles, or yonder hero who sheathes his sword after a life of spotless honor, a purity unreproached, a courage indomitable, and a consummate victory? Which of those is the true gentleman?"

Brougham, who declared Washington to be the greatest man of any age, spoke of him as retiring with "the veneration of all parties, of all nations, of all mankind, in order that the rights of man might be conserved, and that his example might never be appealed to by the vulgar."

He returned to his life of quiet retirement in the country with unaffected pleasure. He wrote to Mr. Arthur Young: "The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs the better I am pleased with them, insomuch that I can nowhere find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits."

Washington was chosen to be our first president because, in the language of Fisher Ames, "a man was needed who possessed a commanding power over the popular passions, but over whom those passions had no power."

After filling his exalted position for eight years he refused to allow himself to be elected for a third term, as he felt that he had done all in his power to serve his country, and that his failing health would no longer permit his arduous labors in her behalf. "When the time for the final ceremony came," says Hapgood, "the outgoing president appeared to his successor to be as serene and unclouded as the day. . . . The chamber of the house of representatives was filled with a multitude as great as it could hold, and as Adams looked about him he saw scarcely a dry eye but Washington's. The tears were not for him, nor was the interest: all thought, all affection was centered in the tall, gray-haired soldier, with the powerful frame and dignified face, who was saying a solemn farewell to the nation whose first and greatest pilot he had been."

His gentleness and patience during his last illness were extremely touching. "Doctor," he said, "I die hard, but I am not afraid to go. I believed, from my first attack, that I should not survive it. My breath cannot last long."

"Gentlemen," said Napoleon to some young Americans whom he met on the eve of his departure for Egypt, "how fares the great Washington?"

"He was well," eagerly replied the young men, "when we left America."

"Ah, gentlemen," replied Napoleon, "Washington can never be otherwise than well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity will talk of him with reverence as the founder of a great empire, when my name shall be lost in the vortex of revolutions."

The Town's Opportunity

HOW IT MAY DO MORE THAN THE CITY FOR A MORE BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN LIFE

BY CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON

VI.—Conclusion.

THE improvement effort of the town is well under way. The community has awakened to its opportunity and has reached forth to grasp it. With the realization that the hour of achievement has come, that there has arrived that time when the town not merely exists—in the sense of refraining from dying!—but acts, begins to work for its own profit and blessing, there is born not only a new conscience, but a new consciousness. The community awakes to know itself, to suspect its possibilities. Civic pride appears. Neighborliness takes on a larger and more joyous meaning. There is the thrill of a new life, of a hope that had not before been dreamed, of faith in self. The town has become fairer without; but that external renovation scarcely suffices to express the extent of the change within. Life is brighter and happier, not just because the visible town is lovelier and wholesomer, but because of the new interest, the new hope, the new belief in the future and in self.

Perhaps it was one person, one man or one woman, one boy or one girl, who dreamed the dream that has roused a community. Then came the organization, the making of the machine that was to carry the dream into effect; then the employment of the expert who, out of his experience and knowledge, should interpret the dream, transcribing it into a plan at once practical and beautiful, consistent and complete. And then the machine begins to work, its pattern before it. Its voice says more than "Do this" and "Do that;" it says, "Do it here, where we are all interested and all may see," "Do it together, harmoniously," and then, with a shout, it cries, "Everybody do it, working with a will, as you love your town, for what you do is to the glory of the town, and to the benefit, profit and happiness of us all." So village improvement is under way, and as its effects begin to appear its influence reaches far afield.

It is a familiar experience in the affairs of life that self-effort nearly always secures outside assistance, and without so much as an asking. The experience has been crystallized into a pious proverb, "God helps those who help themselves." In no realm of activity is this more evident than in village improvement. The outside help and generous gifts that are showered unexpectedly upon those who, associated in a town improvement society, are working to better local conditions, never cease to be a cause of surprise to these workers. Almost always there is at least one wealthy person, or one wealthy family, that will volunteer some precious aid when it is seen that the town is bravely working by itself for its own regeneration. Crœsus, behind his stone walls or amid his acres, has not less to gain by the town's improvement than have those who live within it. He is quick to see this, and, however selfish, to give in proportion to his larger means that the movement may progress the more surely and the more swiftly. But generally Crœsus is not selfish. To show an appreciation of wealth's obligations to the community is now the popular republican translation of *noblesse oblige*. And if there be not a Crœsus in the village, there are many sons and daughters of the town who from distant cities look back with loving eyes and ten-

der memories to the old home, and are glad to help an undertaking so obviously for its benefit. The town improvement society may as safely count upon financial help from outside its own membership as upon that outside assistance in labor to which it looks with confidence for success.

In enlisting this larger interest, both of labor and of money, there is clearly a need of broad good-will. The directors of the improvement society have no task at once more delicate, more urgent, and withal more delightful, than the cultivation within the society of that spirit which draws to it good-will and kindly feeling. It is not enough that the object be worthy. One may love a cause and hate its workers if their methods be unpleasant, and many a righteous cause has had to suffer by reason of this. The "holier-than-thou" attitude has injured innumerable reform endeavors. Efforts to improve the town that begin with the criticism and abuse of your neighbors will never come to much. Realize that the town does not belong to you any more than it does to your neighbor, that he has the same interest that you have in its betterment, that you are after his friendship and help—not his hostility, and that you will gain only the latter if you begin by criticising. There may be, indeed, a great deal that urges your condemnation; but a little band of carping critics is ever at a loss for friends. Wait at least until you have enlisted on your side a good proportion of the town, and then your criticism may be milder, because it carries the weight of public opinion, and it will bring things to pass. Praise of good things encourages to good things, while fault-finding invites timidity. "Laugh and the world laughs with you, weep and you weep alone," is a good rule for an improvement society to keep in mind. And it is proper that the members should be happy in their work, for the work is one that blesses widely, and that is beautiful in itself. Why should there not be pleasure in it?

In conclusion, there is one other word of caution or suggestion that may be given to those who are directing the policy of an improvement club. Let them keep in mind that, while the results they seek will bless individuals, the object for which they are working is the betterment of the community, and that communities are far more long-lived than individuals. Remembrance of this important fact will influence their action in three ways. They will, first, be more patient. There will be in their hearts no sense of failure if, in six months, or even in a year, or two years, they do not succeed in radically



ONE OF DULUTH'S "IMPROVED CORNERS"

changing the aspect of the town. If they are advancing by sure steps, they are succeeding, though the steps be slow. Second, they will seek the permanent rather than the temporary effect; the lasting and solid instead of the brief and showy. They will prefer, for example, to encourage the artistic planting of home and public grounds with perennials instead of stimulating to garden displays dependent upon the fleeting brilliancy of annuals. Though interest flag, perennials are lovely season by season and year after year. Finally, this remembrance will incite respect for age. Mere newness without esthetic merit

will not attract. In serving the community it will be realized that much has interest and value which to the new-come individual has little meaning. Thus the history and traditions of the town will be sought out and emphasized rather than neglected, and there will be, not an effort to remake the town, but to help it to grow into loveliness and beauty, to develop artistically. The expert, in looking over the town preparatory to his report, is pretty sure to seek first the dominant natural features—a clump of trees, a hill, a stream, or cliff—with the view of making this the keynote of the improvement plan. In the town's history, intellectual and social, not less than in its physical topography, the natural dominant features are to be sought and emphasized. No accordance with "model" plans can atone for a community's loss of personality.

(THE END.)

Mt. Mellick Embroidery

A SURVIVAL FROM THE HANDICRAFT OF A MEDIÆVAL GENTLEWOMAN

BY JENNIE BISSICKS

SOME of the beautiful hand work which were the best part of the education given a woman in the Middle Ages is being revived in the new Arts and Crafts movement.

In the Irish Village at the World's Fair in 1893, Lady Aberdeen introduced to the women of America what seemed to be a new kind of embroidery. It was called Mount Mellick, and came from the convent of that name in Ireland, where it was generally supposed to have originated. As a matter of fact, however, this beautiful embroidery takes its name from the little village of Mount Mellick, in Queen's county, Ireland, but its origin antedates even the foundation of that old village.

The best evidence would indicate that Mount Mellick embroidery was introduced into Ireland by the French Huguenot refugees toward the end of the seventeenth century. According to Smiles, in "The Huguenots," in the year 1693, King William of England induced six hundred French Huguenot families, which had fled to Switzerland after the edict of Nantes had been revoked, to go to Ireland and establish homes. These refugees were almost exclusively gentlemen of distinction and ladies of gentle birth, and the neatness and order of their homes were in strange contrast with the homes of the natives. But the Celt, ever ready to learn, was greatly benefited by the elegance and gracious manners of the refugees, and soon began to copy the more artistic methods of the Huguenots. Smiles tells us that the refugees did much to improve what he calls "the roystering Irish gentry of the times."

For their own amusement the Huguenot ladies made many designs of what we now know as Mount Mellick, and some of those pieces of fancy work are still in existence. For years the embroidery seems to have dropped almost out of existence, and it was about to become extinct, when, about seventy years ago, a poor Irish woman with artistic tastes, one Johanna Carter, revived it. This poor woman gathered together all the stitches obtainable, and made the work for the ladies of that day. Much of Johanna's work is still in existence, and it shows unmistakably that

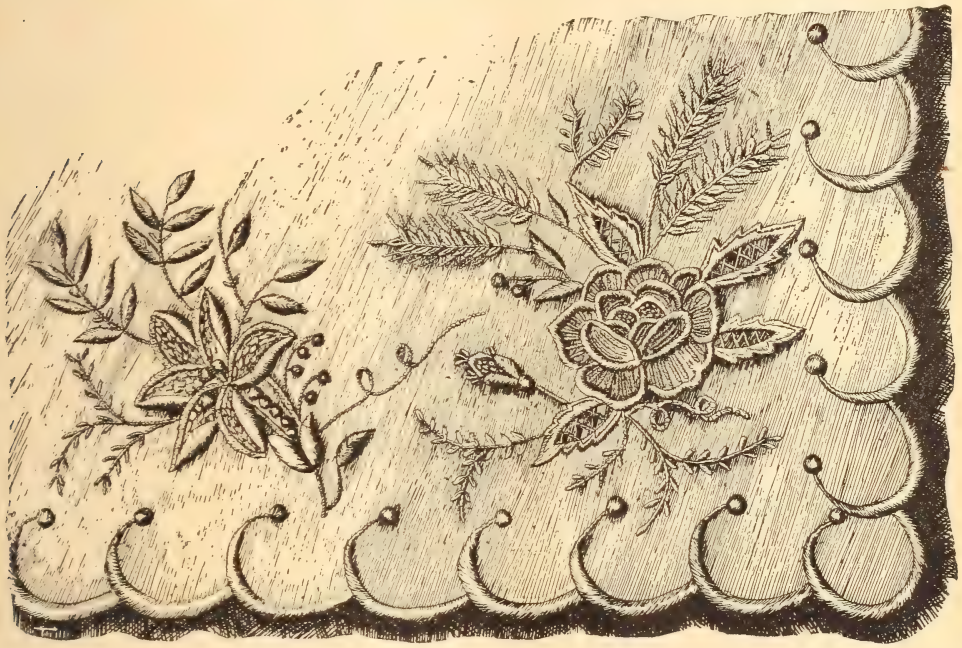
she borrowed the finer stitches and designs from the Huguenot designs.

But if Mount Mellick is not Irish in origin, neither is it Huguenot. At any rate, many of its stitches are not French. The so-called French knot, while beautifully worked in France, has been worked in China for thousands of years. Then there is the stitch with a kind of plait in the center. The same stitch can be found in the South Kensington Museum, where it is claimed to be of Syrian origin, three hundred years ago. The bullion knot is known wherever gold is wrought. Other stitches bear old German names.

This beautiful relic of Middle Age feminine art and love of beauty in hand work is comparatively easy to learn. When once learned it will be found susceptible of many variations. Unlike most fancy work, it is not hard on the eyes. It requires no shading, as it is always worked in white upon white cloth. It can be used almost any place about the house, and is especially suitable for toilet sets, doilies, lambrequins, counterpanes, tea-cloths, etc. Mount Mellick work has quite a distinctive style, every leaf and flower being worked in close, elaborate stitches or in raised padded satin stitch. It is a heavy embroidery, strong and durable, being most generally worked on white satin jeans with cotton of varied sizes. It is frequently finished with knitted fringe, but the fringe is not essential; in fact, it is not always effective.

Only floral designs are used in Mount Mellick, but they are varied. Passion flowers, blackberries, wild roses, and all kinds of grasses and vines are especially effective, and can be varied with delightful effects. Its special beauty is its stitchery, the design merely serving to show the stitches off, and no one stitch is confined to a certain use. Flowers and leaves and vines may be worked in a hundred ways, and the French knots and bullion knots worked in where the artistic eye shows they will improve the piece. Almost every piece of Mount Mellick work bears traces of the artist who has wrought it.

How much more attractive our homes when women will adorn them with artistic handicraft wrought by their own firesides rather than with the too often cheap products of the factory.



THE CORNER OF A LUNCH CLOTH IN MOUNT MELLICK

Has "Home and Flowers" Helped You

TO LIVE THE LIFE BEAUTIFUL? YOUR EXPERIENCE WANTED

BY LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN

ACTUAL experience is the only safe guide in determining a course of action—one's own experience or that of another. What difficulties have to be met, what defeats encountered, what patience exercised in living the life beautiful? Only the experiences of those who have actually tried can answer. HOME AND FLOWERS wants to help all its readers to live the life beautiful. I believe it can best do this by recording what is actually being done to beautify the world, and by giving the actual experiences of those who have tried to refine their own lives.

* * *

What does HOME AND FLOWERS stand for? What is it trying to do? This magazine aims to promote "a more beautiful life for the American people." That beauty of soul and character can be developed by attractive, harmonious surroundings is quite generally acknowledged. It is also undeniable that the home influence is the most far-reaching in our lives. To awaken an interest in the beauties of nature by advocating the care and culture of flowers, to show how the life beautiful may be attained in the home of moderate means through well-ordered, good lives, and simple, but harmonious and artistic furnishings, to point out how an esthetic sense will be developed in a community and a nation as a result of such simple, beautiful home life, to record this development in its larger phases of the betterment and beautifying of cities all over the world (as is being done by the American League for Civic Improvement and other similar organizations), and to do all this through the medium of an up-to-date, all-round family magazine containing interesting reading with an inspirational touch to it all—good stories, good poems, good pictures—such is the mission of HOME AND FLOWERS.

* * *

There is inspiration in editing a publication which really helps people. Most of the letters received in response to a recent request as to how the magazine has helped its readers in the past, declare that, in all matters pertaining to plants and gardens, HOME AND FLOWERS has been invaluable. All my life, writes Mrs. R. A. Houck (Indiana), "I have been an admirer of the beautiful. HOME AND FLOWERS and Eben E. Rexford have taught me so much about the beauties of nature. By coming in closer touch with nature we are enabled to live a more beautiful life, and, instead of growing flowers merely to make my home more attractive, I look for the idea which is embodied in the thought of 'a more beautiful home life.'" "HOME AND FLOWERS has taught me how to enjoy more every walk or ride I take, by showing me what is beautiful in nature," writes Louise N. Marsee (Indiana). "It has proved to my satisfaction and delight that a magazine can treat of flowers without being in any sense a florist's catalogue." The magazine, it seems, has been instrumental in restoring the physical health of one of its readers. Mr. Charles Townsend (New York), after being "worn almost to the point of nervous prostration by overwork . . . chanced upon a copy of HOME AND FLOWERS . . ."

"I became interested, I subscribed for the magazine, I ordered some bulbs. I planted them, continued to read the magazine, and began to feel better. My brain cleared. . . . During the winter my den was indeed a thing of beauty—hyacinths, roses, freesias, narcissus

—all in bloom. . . . I could eat, sleep, and enjoy life. I say the magazine is responsible, and I know what I am talking about."

Mrs. Eva D. Griffith (Iowa) values the magazine for its help in floriculture, but says that, in "bringing up her children in the highest physical health on a small income, HOME AND FLOWERS has been invaluable, telling of braver and stronger spirits in other parts of the world, and of their beauty and simplicity."

* * *

HOME AND FLOWERS has been instrumental in remodeling a whole neighborhood in North Dakota, according to a reader in that state (Mrs. W. J. Hutcheson). In two years, she says, "several plain little houses set on the bare prairie sod" have been "transformed into homes and beautiful gardens by following out the precepts laid down in HOME AND FLOWERS." Two years ago Mrs. Amanda Sigler (Indiana) "moved to the worst looking lot in town."

"The yard was filled with rubbish. The barn was in front next to the street, the woodshed at the side of the house, near the front. The cistern and a pile of clay were in view also. I was discouraged, nervous, and unhappy. A friend induced me to subscribe for HOME AND FLOWERS. The pictures of lovely homes and suggestions of improvement roused my ambition. I persuaded my husband to move the barn and woodshed to the rear, and make walks. We cleared away the rubbish and planted vines and flowers everywhere. Wild cucumber vines now climb over one porch, and madeira vines over another. Where the woodhouse stood a bed of cannas is blooming. Where the barn stood trees and chrysanthemums are growing. Between the house and the barn there are trees and cosmos. An immense caladium and two oleanders hide the cistern pump. Where the pile of clay lay is now a mass of geraniums and verbenas, and the walks are bordered with petunias. The fence is covered with nasturtiums. People say we have doubled the value of our place. Our yard is beautiful, and we are happy—thanks to HOME AND FLOWERS."

* * *

To have brought about such a change in a home as the following (described by Mrs. Hattie C. Bon, Nebraska) really makes one feel proud.

"One day my husband came into the house and remarked, 'I never saw this dining-room look as cosy and comfortable as it does today. . . . Everything seems to look and taste better than ever before. My dear, have you been going to a cooking-school, and talking lessons in dining-room decorations?' . . . 'No, indeed. I have only been reading and studying the very best of magazines ever published—HOME AND FLOWERS.' "

* * *

These letters, and many others like them which are being constantly received, encourage me to believe that the magazine is accomplishing what it set out to do—to help people live the life beautiful. But I want to receive more such letters as those quoted above. What has the magazine done for you all in a practical way?

* * *

An editor and a preacher, you know, labor under one serious disadvantage. Their audiences seldom "talk back." Perhaps, on first thought, it would seem that immunity from being "talked back" at were anything but a disadvantage. The average reader, however, has no idea how much it helps and pleases an editor to have his readers tell him plainly just what they think. By this, I do not mean either indiscriminate praise or captious criticism, but a frank, fair exchange of views. Speak out plainly, please.

* * *

It is generally admitted that HOME AND FLOWERS has been improved during the past four months—since it assumed regular magazine form. We hope to make it better still—much better. Meanwhile, the magazine is for you all, to help you all. "The Well-Ordered Household" can be taken advantage of much more widely and freely than has so far been done. Miss Van Rensselaer presides over this department in the same way as Mr. Rexford does over the floral section of the magazine. Be quite free to ask her as many questions pertaining to household problems as occur to you, and, above all, do not fail to write her of your experiences in simplifying your life and so reducing

its physical drudgery, that you may have time for the life beautiful.

* * *

The readers of HOME AND FLOWERS will not call it a lack of modesty if the editor ventures here to repeat some of the words of encouragement which have come to him from well-known and representative people and publications all over the country. President Eliot, of Harvard University, "fully and heartily sympathizes with the object of the magazine." Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton, declares that our "propaganda is ideal." "Excellently well done" is the verdict of Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst welcomes the appearance of HOME AND FLOWERS in the magazine field as an indication that "something is to be emphasized besides money, war and stocks." Mrs. Jefferson Davis believes we "are on the right road to do incalculable good." "I most heartily sympathize with your aims," writes Richard Watson Gilder, editor of *The Century Magazine.* The Methodist Young People's organ, *The Epworth Herald,* calls HOME AND FLOWERS "a very beautiful magazine with a very beautiful purpose," and the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* declares "it will bless any home it is allowed to enter."

* * *

The readers themselves, for whom the magazine is published, have been very appreciative. "I cannot get along without HOME AND FLOWERS any more than I can get along without my broom," writes one. Mrs. Julia M. Klinck (Nebraska) writes, "HOME AND FLOWERS is a little evangel of beauty to which the whole world should give a hearing. It strikes a high note in esthetics, art and civics. Its editorials place it upon an equal plane with any of our literary magazines." Mrs. Sallie S. Watkins (Alabama) declares she loves HOME AND FLOWERS so much that, "if you ever fail to send it I shall certainly board the train and come for it myself." Mrs. J. S. Myers (Virginia) writes, "Flowers, Civic Improvement, Sunshine—each alone is worth the price of the journal." Nor are commendations wanting from the men. Mr. Daniel Lees (Pennsylvania) says, "To my mind, the presence of HOME AND FLOWERS upon any table is an indication of culture and refinement." Mr. A. P. Smith (Massachusetts) declares "HOME AND FLOWERS is an almost ideal magazine. It has a soul in it, and must prosper."

* * *

But appreciation is not limited to words. A farmer's wife in California, who has no spare money, keeps a number of hens, she says solely for the purpose of laying eggs to get HOME AND FLOWERS. Another lady (in Texas) writes that she cannot send any money, but has embroidered a handkerchief which she hopes the publishers will take in payment for the magazine, as "I cannot do without it." A gentleman in Oregon sends the price of subscription for five years in advance.

* * *

The magazine is no longer exclusively devoted to flowers—although flowers still claim a large share of its attention, and rightfully, because of their refining influence. Everything that conduces to the life beautiful is in its field. The editor will be grateful for any suggestions, commendations or criticisms. He will not promise to agree with all you may say. He may have good reasons, unknown to you, for going contrary to your individual opinions—there are many individual ideas to be taken into account, and, you know, the majority rules.

Winning Her Way

THE STORY OF A CHANGE OF HEART

BY EBEN E. REXFORD

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

"I DON'T want anything to eat!" cried the child, running impulsively to Miss Betty, and seizing her by the hand. "I want you to love me! I want you to love me! I'll be so good if you will! I'll do anything you want me to, I'll mind everything you tell me—only love me, love me!"

Her tear-wet face was lifted imploringly to the face of the stern, hard woman, her eyes full of an appeal more pathetic than that expressed in words. It seemed as if all her heart was in that sorrowful cry, "Love me, love me!"

Miss Betty's heart was not quite all stone, she found, considerably to her own surprise, for she had long congratulated herself on being superior to the weaknesses of ordinary men and women. The child's sorrow made some impression on her in spite of her effort to resist it. But it won no response from her in word or act. It merely kept her from giving utterance to the harsh words that rose to her lips. The child felt her silence as a repulse, and she began to cry again in that helpless, hopeless way children have when they feel themselves without friends.

"Now, see here," said Miss Betty, as if the child was a criminal on trial for some severe offense, and she, as judge, had to render sentence of punishment, "we might jest as well come to some sort of an understandin' first as last. Ef you think you're goin' to make me like ye by takin' on in this way, you're dretful mistaken. The sooner ye quit it, the better it'll be all 'round."

Then she took the child by the hand and led her into the house, where no childish voices had made music since she could remember. Children had always seemed out of place there, in the atmosphere which Miss Betty had created for herself.

"Ef you're hungry, you c'n have some bread'n milk," she said, more at a loss as to what to say to the little girl than she would have been before a dozen grown people.

"I don't want anything," answered Mary.

"Well, you don't have to eat ef you don't want to," responded her aunt. "There ain't any compulsion about it. But ye needn't go to sulkin', thinkin' ye'll carry yer p'ints that way. Ef there's anything I abominate more'n another, it's a child that sulks. I could stan' 'most anything else better'n I could that."

The little girl's lips quivered, and the tears dropped over her pale cheeks, but she made no reply. Such a homesick, heartsick feeling as came over her, fatherless and motherless, and alone among strangers, and—most of all—unwelcome, made her feel just then as if there was nothing left in life worth living for.

Miss Betty sat and looked at her in grim silence, evidently expecting that she would "say somethin' back," in the manner peculiar to most children of her acquaintance. But Mary did not seem inclined to do that, and presently her aunt left her alone in the kitchen, and went to see about some work that needed doing outside.

"She can pout it out alone," thought the hard-hearted woman. "She's b'en humored to death, I s'pose. Thinks all she's got to do when she wants a thing is to cry for it. She'll git rid o' that notion here, I reckon. I ain't a-goin' to humor her, I c'n tell her. I never humored any-

body, an' it ain't likely I'm goin' to begin to, at my time o' life."

Mary sat there in the spotlessly clean kitchen for a long time in silence. She was a little girl, but a thoughtful one for her years, and she was looking at the future. She understood that this place was likely to be her home for years to come. Home? Young as she was, she felt the mockery of calling the place by that sacred name.

"Oh, if she'd only love me—if she'd only love me a little," she sobbed. "Mother thought she would, but I don't believe she will. Oh, mother, mother!"

Then the poor child buried her face in her hands and cried again.

Suddenly a voice seemed to whisper to her, "Have you forgotten what your mother told you?"

She lifted her head and looked about, as if expecting to see someone.

"I had forgotten," she said, as if in reply to the unseen friend. "Mother told me to tell God about it, when I was in trouble. I'll do it now."

Then the little girl knelt down by the chair on which she had been sitting, and prayed:

"Dear God, I'm so lonesome. I want someone to love me. I don't know how to make Aunt Betty like me, but I'd love her if she'd let me. Won't you please help me? Mother said you would, and she knew. Amen."

Chapter III.

Miss Betty, coming from the wood-shed where she had been at work, heard Mary's prayer, and it had a strange effect on her.

She was not a religious woman. She had never been one, though born and brought up in a religious family. She had not been to church for years, because, as she expressed it, there were so many hypocrites among the church members. They pretended all sorts of goodness, and practised all sorts of meanness. She was just as good as they were—in fact, she was a good deal better, because she didn't make any pretensions, and they did.

The time had been when she was on friendly terms with many of her neighbors, but as the years passed, and she shut herself up more closely in the old farm house, the habit of keeping aloof from them so grew upon her that she found it difficult to be friendly and social with anyone. Uncle Si had the right idea in mind when he compared her to a turtle shut up in its own shell. She was often lonely in the silent old farm house, and felt a vague desire to break loose from her dreary, cheerless way of living, but the chains of habit were stronger than the longing to live the life God intended all of us to lead, she had almost forgotten what was meant by the term friendship.

There was something in the prayer to which she listened that impressed her strangely. It came from the child's heart. It voiced a want, and a need, and the child that uttered it seemed to feel that the God she prayed to could hear her petition, and could answer it. She did not understand why it was, but she felt—as she never remembered to have felt before—that this God she had thought so little about all her life was near by, and the thought almost frightened her. It gave her a superstitious feeling. She turned about, and went back into the wood-shed, and stayed there until the strange feeling had worn off to some extent before she felt like coming into the room where Mary was.

The utterance of that simple prayer relieved the child's sorrowful heart, and a sense of trust came over her. God knew all about it, she thought. He must, because her mother had said he did, and she had confidence to believe that her mother knew.

Children have keener perceptions—or would it be better to call them intuitions?—than we give them credit for. In the short time she had been under the same roof with her aunt, Mary had formed a vague idea of what sort of a woman she

was. She was always busy, always at work. She had no sympathy with idleness. She "couldn't abide shif'lessness or laziness," Miss Betty would have expressed it that way.

This being the case, Mary felt that one of the easiest and surest ways of winning her aunt's favor was to set about doing something to prove that she was willing to pay her way.

Accordingly, when Miss Betty came into the room, she said:

"Isn't there something I can do, Aunt Betty? I got so tired sitting still in the cars that it seems as if it would rest me more than anything else to stir about."

"It must be she takes after the Peabodys more'n the Grahamses, or she wouldn't say that," thought Miss Betty. "I never knew one o' the Grahams to want to stir, s'long's they could set still." Then aloud: "You c'n feed the chickens if you want to. I'll mix the dough fer 'em."

"But can't I do that, Aunt Betty?" asked Mary.

"No, I wouldn't trust ye to," said Miss Betty. "Ef you want chickens to grow, you've got to be partic'ler with their vittles, an' I never yit see a young one that had sense enough to be partic'ler with anything."

Mary said nothing. She took the dough when it was ready, and fed it to the chickens in the back yard, under Miss Betty's sharp supervision.

Then Miss Betty began to get supper. Mary asked to be allowed to help her, but the offer was met with a prompt refusal.

"I don't trust my dishes to young ones," said Miss Betty. "Ketch me squanderin' money in that way! You c'n wash the tin things, but don't ye ever dare to touch the chiny."

"I used to wash the dishes for mother," said Mary. "I only broke one cup."

"I don't s'pose she'd bothered her head over it if ye'd broke a dozen of 'em to a clatter," said her aunt. "'Twa'n't her way to fret over little things like that," she added, sarcastically. "The Grahamses al'ays went in for takin' things easy."

Mary ate but little supper. When the meal was over she began to feel tired and sleepy. The weariness of her long journey told on her at last.

"You'd better go to bed," said Miss Betty, seeing what hard work it was for the little girl to keep her eyelids from closing.

Mary got up and went toward the room where she was to sleep. She paused on its threshold as if reluctant to go.

"Well, what is it?" asked Miss Betty, sharply.

"Mayn't I kiss you good-night?" asked Mary, timidly. "I always did that to mother."

"But I ain't yer mother," was the harsh reply, "'n I don't b'leeve in kissin'."

Mary's lip quivered, and the tears came as she turned away.

She was really a great deal more weary with her long journey than she had realized in the excitement of it and her introduction to her new home. It was not long before she fell asleep.

When she woke up the sun was shining in at the window of her room. A morning-glory vine grew over it, and the sunlight made dancing shadows on the floor as its beams sifted through the green leaves. Two or three pink and purple blossoms peeped in through the panes, as if to say good-morning to her. Out in the old cherry trees, whose branches she could see a little way from the window, the robins were singing away for dear life, and over in the pasture she could hear the lambs calling to their mothers. All sights and sounds were pleasant ones, but they could not shut out the memory of her loneliness.

"Oh, if mother were only here," she thought, and then she laid her head down on the pillow again and cried softly.

She heard Miss Betty stirring about in the kitchen, and jumped out of bed and dressed herself at once.

(To be continued.)

The House of Happy Hours

AND THE POWER OF ITS EXAMPLE

BY SUSIE BOUCHELLE WIGHT

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

THE old gentleman listened attentively, as he always did when Mrs. Waring spoke to him, but when she had concluded he said, a little grimly:

"I am afraid that those young parties are already hopeless, and if bears were as plentiful and wise as they were in Bible times, there would be scarcely a child left there in the row. Why, you would not believe the uncomplimentary remarks they yell out at me sometimes as I pass. Of course they have learned all this from their elders, and that sets at naught any disposition I might have towards trying to put our relations on a more pleasant footing. As you have probably guessed, those houses are something of a mortification to me, now that the Extension is being so exploited in the papers. There is no good way to reach the Extension except by going directly past them, for they bound all four sides of the block. They have my name tacked to them irrevocably it seems, and, somehow, I feel personally responsible every time I see the dirt and disorder there."

Mrs. Waring smiled, and Mr. Tucker, reading her face, continued:

"Ah, I see that you think so, too! Well, what can I do? If I were to go from house to house trying to preach improvement, you know very well how I would be met—I would not even have these few gray hairs left for the children to scoff at. I did venture to say something to Conway about the condition he had allowed his place to fall into, and he cut me off very curtly by telling me that he had neither time nor money to devote to taking care of my property for me, and that I need not expect things to look as ship-shape in his neighborhood as they do in the Extension, where the houses are better and the rents higher."

"That reminds me of something that I heard one of my neighbors say not long ago," Mrs. Waring commented. "Just a little thing it was, and not at all worth repeating, but it showed the existence of a neighborhood jealousy, which tact might develop into a very fine *esprit de corps,* if if it were directed into the right channel."

"Suppose you take the job of coaxing them," Mr. Tucker said, thoughtfully. "I tell you, I can do nothing at all with them, and it seems to me that you are the very individual to tackle this experiment. I happen to know that they all like you. Just now, however, they are watching you rather narrowly, to see whether you will identify yourself with the Extensioners, or still be neighbors with them. You will have to do one or the other, you know. Well, what about it?" as he rose to go. "Will you formulate some plans, and let us talk them over together, or do you not care that much?"

"I care enough to do the planning, and a good deal of the work, if you will stand by me, and furnish the sinews of war."

"Well, we'll see! We'll see! You and Waring are my safety valves, I guess, with your fine plans for making me spend money."

Mr. and Mrs. Waring drew close together that evening after the children were all tucked away in their beds, and with hands clasped in each other's, they talked gravely and sweetly of the months which had passed so swiftly since they came to Wimbledon, of the brightening future, and of their friend, whose gnarled old nature they had seen thaw under the warmth of their own family affection, and upon whose delicate interest they had learned to rely.

"Do you think you can infuse into the neighbors the spirit of your House of Happy Hours?" he asked.

"I hope so," she replied. "I can try at least. All women and children are more or less alike, I believe, when it comes to things essentially feminine or childlike, and especially so in affairs pertaining to their home life. It remains to be seen whether we can plan so discreetly and tactfully that we can arouse the dormant feelings, and implant high ideals among our neighbors. It is worth a trial, anyway."

Chapter V.

The Tuckerites all liked Mrs. Waring, but a distinct consciousness, which they were studious to refrain from admitting in words, made them perfectly aware that she was among them, but not of them. She never made any assumption of superiority, and whenever it was possible to do a neighborly act, she did it as freely and naturally as though she and they belonged to the same social stratum. It was this unaffected disregard of obvious differences which emphasized her position—it denoted that she was genuinely a superior woman, and so could afford to be herself. If she had showed any tendency to be exclusive by keeping to herself, or separating her children from their playfellows, it would have brought about all sorts of unpleasant little complications.

When the new people moved into the Extension, her older neighbors half expected her to affiliate with them more decidedly than with themselves, but as the months went by they found no room for complaint, and so were ready to listen when she began to talk to them about the plans she had made for rendering the Tucker cottages as attractive in their way as any houses in Wimbledon.

They all knew of Mr. Tucker's fondness for the Waring family, and at first there were some to give voice to a suspicion that he was using Mrs. Waring as a catspaw to get his property values increased.

"Well, perhaps that is quite true," she admitted, good-naturedly, "but he is willing to do his share toward making our homes more attractive. He is already preparing to set our streets with young poplar trees, and he has promised to furnish all the money we will need to begin our work."

"He'd better start by shingling my house anew," said one woman. "And I'd feel more like planting flowers in my yard if he'd fix it so it wouldn't wash into ditches and gullies every time a big rain comes," said another.

"Faith," chimed in Mrs. Millirons, a fat, merry-faced Irish woman, "an' it would be the very thing for me to make a settin' room of me back yard, since ivery blessed chimney in me house shmokes the very eyes out of me!"

"Do you all remember how this place was when we took it?" Mrs. Waring, asked, smilingly.

"Aye, that we do!" Mrs. Millirons spoke for all.

They were gathered in Mrs. Waring's bright little sitting-room, where she had beguiled them with an invitation to a five-o'clock tea—a thing which sounded so "tony" that they had all with one accord come gladly, hoping that the Extensioners would hear of the swell festivity. It was the first five-o'clock tea that most of them had ever attended, and there were some surprised glances cast upon the thinly sliced bread and butter and the tiny cups of tea which Mrs. Waring dispensed from a small table, for her little ones to hand to the guests. Some of them had come expecting a lavish feast, but not one would display surprise to another, for they all felt that Mrs. Waring knew what was the proper thing.

Only Mrs. Millirons laughingly said, as she balanced her cup in the palm of her hand—a tiny, delicate piece of frail Dresden ware, "Sure, me darlint"—to small Alice, who had served her—"the tay is that fragrint that I'm thinkin' I'll have to sind me little cup back for more, directly."

"As many times as you will, Mrs. Millirons," Mrs. Waring answered. "They are absurd little cups, aren't they? I could not resist the temptation, though, to bring them out, on the occasion of my first entertainment in Wimbledon, for they are all gifts, and I think them so pretty."

"Aren't we to have any of the Extensioners this afternoon?" Mrs. Conway asked, languidly, but Mrs. Waring felt a subdued though intense interest awaiting her reply from every woman in the room.

"Not a single one," she replied, with a little laugh. "This is just for us older residents," and then it was that she had begun to tell them her plans.

"Yes, you remember that the house was in pretty poor shape," she went on, "but we could not afford to pay more rent than was asked for it, nor could we afford to live in it in the condition in which we found it. So we went ahead and made every change which we could do ourselves, and now I can't begin to tell you the nice things Mr. Tucker says about our grass, our window boxes and our flowers. Why, I believe he would cheerfully do anything we could ask him to in the way of repairs and conveniences."

"No doubt. But you are pets of his," remarked one woman.

"I hope he does really like us," Mrs. Waring said. She paused a moment, and looked at the faces before her, and continued: "But it is my honest belief that every one of you could manage him in just the same way. You see, just now, he has a great fad for improvement work, and then, too, I think if we were to undertake it, there would be a chance for us to take a great deal of the shine off the Extensioners."

She laughed as she spoke, and watched for the effect of her words. As she had thought, she had struck the only chord which was responsive just then, and there was just enough spice of their own spirit in her remark to arrest their attention. So, sipping away at their tea most genteelly, they listened without further interruption while Mrs. Waring outlined her plans.

"We will have a regularly organized league," she said, "and we must get every family in the neighborhood interested. You see, one or two neglected places would quite spoil the effect of all we wish to do. All of our work should be undertaken in accordance with the sentiment of the majority, and in our meetings we can have no end of nice little social features."

She showed them a great portfolio which Mr. Tucker had lent her. It contained his collection of photographs and booklets made the previous winter, when he was planning the new houses. The beautiful large mansions with elegant grounds did not appeal to them, but Mrs. Waring, watching every phase of their feelings, saw their interest quicken and kindle over the pictures of cottage homes, with verandas and fences draped and wreathed with vines, and the many lovely improved back yards. She told them that Mr. Tucker had agreed to pay such prizes as the league should decide to offer, as well as to furnish the seeds and plants to begin with.

"Poor old fellow!" ejaculated one listener. "I wonder what's got him! He must kinder have soft'nin' of the brain, to be so reckless with his money."

The woman laughed at this, and Mrs. Millirons remarked, "If I'm to have an improved back yard at all, at all, faith, and I'll have to sthart operations by improving me childhren!"

Mrs. Waring's eyes flashed and brightened, for in Mrs. Milliron's jocular remark she fancied she saw the sprouting of a tiny leaf, one from the seed she was trying to sow.

The league was duly organized, and its members set to work with varying degrees of enthusiasm. The slim young poplars outlining the sidewalks had scarcely begun to hoist their canopies of light green leaves, when, in each place, there showed young plants in boxes and beds, where the

seeds had been sown. The back yard prizes had been made exceedingly liberal, as also that to be divided between the three contiguous houses which presented the most attractive front, and a general cleaning up had ensued. Women and children alike needed nothing to teach them the value of money, and the prizes were valuable enough to be an incentive. It was not possible to instill right motives into them all at once, and Mrs. Waring proceeded as cautiously and tactfully as she could.

As the year went by the change which was being wrought in the spirit of those around her was as beautiful as the exquisite blossoms and dew-gemmed leaves which each morning discovered from from one end of the Tucker block, clear around it to the other. It was no wonderful radical difference, just a subtle, insinuating influence coming into the barren lives from their work with the green things growing about them and radiating softly from the soul of the woman who had been brave enough to take her life as it came to her, and turn hand and thought unquestioningly to the duty which lay nearest her.

Mr. Tucker was delighted, and his long-suffering in the way of the repairs and fresh paint asked for had as much as anything else to do with the rehabilitation of the neighborhood.

There had been some dog-in-the-manger kind of individuals, who had refused to take part in the new movement, but they had been so sat upon by their more enthusiastic neighbors that some had been forced into line, while a few, finding the atmosphere daily growing more unfriendly, decamped quietly.

The dooryards, too small for even such a diminutive grass plot as the one which the old German gentleman left word for his wife to trim with the button-hole scissors, were almost given over to the roots of the vines which ran up, and made a lovely screen for the front porches. These porches were rather the most generous parts of the Tucker cottages, and as the children found less room for themselves in the back yards among the flower beds which had become their hearts' delight, they removed their playthings to the cool shade of the green vines, and their own appearance indicated that other mothers as well as Mrs. Millirons had begun operations on their children.

Mr. Tucker had already set a tidy cart to peregrinating about his property, gathering up the rubbish lying loose, or collected in the large wire trash baskets on the corners, and the streets about the cottages were kept as clean as were those of the Extension. His pride was boundless when at last the time came for awarding the prizes, and he drove all along the houses with the committee whom the league had asked to act as judges.

The Tucker cottages were the same ugly little houses, but how transformed with paint and the evidences of soap and water and elbow grease! Not one window pane wore a patch of pasted brown paper, not a pillow was stuffed in where a pane ought to be, for it had in the very beginning been agreed upon that the tenants themselves should make such repairs as were made needful by their own carelessness. There had been spirited discussion, but the rule had been carried. The fronts of some of the houses had such cunningly trained vines, making wide windows, square, round or oval, in the midst of the overlapping green leaves, while others had more fragile climbers around the ginger-bread posts and delicately draping the ginger-bread finish to the eaves.

When it came to inspecting the back yards, the children followed the committee in an ever-swelling throng, and Mr. Tucker did not once recall the bears who had appeared so opportunely to devour those young ones in the long ago who had scoffed at gray hairs.

The awarding of the prizes was con-

(Concluded on page 248.)

A Word to Mothers and Fathers

HOME AND FLOWERS desires to print attractive pictures of the flowers of the home and the flowers of the field, together — babies and blossoms. You, mothers and fathers, every one of you, know that your little one is prettier and cuter than any other baby. HOME AND FLOWERS wants you to convince the world of this fact. Children and flowers naturally go together, and there could be no more appropriate accompaniment to a picture of your little man or little woman than beautiful flowers. HOME AND FLOWERS offers a series of prizes for photographs of children and flowers taken together. If you begin early with your little one he will soon learn to love flowers, and through their culture can be taught to love the beautiful in all its forms. Give him (or her) flowers to hold, surround him by flowers, or let him stand in the field and pick them—and then take his picture. This magazine wants the very best, prettiest and most artistic combination of babies and blossoms. The picture on this page and that on our cover this month illustrate the idea we have in mind.



Here is the prize offer:

For the best photograph, which can be reproduced, of a child of five years or under holding or surrounded by flowers, the magazine will give $15.00; for the second best, $8.00; all photographs to become the property of the magazine, but for every one not winning a prize, which is used, we will pay $2.00. The conditions are:

1st—The child or children (there should not be more than two in one photograph) must not be more than 5 years old. Subjects between the ages of 2 and 5 years preferred. The flowers must be from your own garden or home conservatory.

2nd—The photographs must not have been published before, although they need not be taken especially for this contest.

3rd—All photographs must reach this office on or before April 15, 1903.

4th—Any subscriber to the magazine may submit photographs. The full name and address of the parent and child must accompany each photograph.

The flowers, as well as the portrait of the child, must be clear and well taken. Any print of 3x3 inches or larger will be admitted—the larger, of course, the better. Send prints unmounted, brown tones preferred. It is not necessary that the parents themselves take the photograph. Prepare at once, as the magazine wishes to publish pictures as early as possible.

For further particulars, address PRIZE EDITOR, HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio.

Among the Flowers With Rexford

PRACTICAL HELPS IN FLORICULTURE FOR AMATEURS

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "I don't see anything about botany in your department of HOME AND FLOWERS. If you are trying to educate people to a greater appreciation of flowers, why do you neglect the fundamental principles of it?"

I do not consider a knowledge of botany a "fundamental principle" in the love for, and appreciation of the flowers I write about. One may understand the make-up of a flower better if he is a botanist, but for the flower as a flower he cares no more



AN "IMPROVED" CARPENTER SHOP

than he did before he was able to analyze it. What I aim at is to encourage a knowledge of flowers for themselves, believing that such knowledge will ripen into a love for them. It doesn't matter to the average person about botanical knowledge. It is something in which he takes very little interest. He sees the beauty of the flower, and is content with that. The fact is, it is not in the province of such a periodical as this to teach botany, which is a study belonging to the schools. What we aim to do is to get people to *growing* flowers, and the love for them will follow. If this department were given up to botanical articles, it would be a flat failure. It is far more satisfactory for the non-scientific person to know *how to grow a flower well* than it is to be able to give an analysis of it from the standpoint of a botanist.

Another correspondent writes that frequently names are given which are misleading to the ordinary amateur, because they are not the common names of plants. By this I presume she has reference to the local names which most plants have. A little thought will convince her that local names are really the uncommon names, because they are used only in localities and are not of common use, or general application. The names used in this department are the names by which the plants spoken of are known the world over, therefore they are the only ones entitled to the adjective of "common." If I were to speak of plants by the names given them in different localities, most of my readers would be at a loss to understand what plants were meant. Only those where the local name was used would know. This being the case, it will be readily understood that it is absolutely necessary to give all plants a nomenclature which can be generally applied. We like to know persons by their real names rather than their nicknames only, and we ought to know flowers in the same way.

I am very much pleased with the kind words which come to me from flower-loving people about this department of HOME AND FLOWERS. We always like to know that what we do affords other people pleasure. To one and all who have had a kind word to say, I wish to tender hearty thanks, and assure them that we have only just begun to do what we have long had in mind. It takes time to get under motion, you know. But we have got a start, and we hope to make each number of the magazine better than its predecessor.

GRANDMOTHER'S GARDEN

By Eben E. Rexford

I'VE been back to grandmother's garden
where the dear old flowers grow
That she placed there, and tended in the
summers long ago—
The sweet, old-fashioned flowers that used to
delight her so.

There are lilacs by gate and doorway, and lilies,
all in a row,
Whose blossoms we fancied were trumpets for
fairy bands to blow,
And southernwood, spicily fragrant, by the
door-stone worn and low.

Pinks that are rich with odors of clove and
myrrh are there,
And I seem, as I catch their fragrance, to be in
the house of prayer,
In grandmother's pew, on Sunday, close by the
pulpit stair.

I can see her there with her hymn-book open
at "Wells" or "Mear,"
With a bunch of her garden posies between its
leaves, and hear
The Voice that has sung in Heaven for many
and many a year.

Grandmother gave her flowers to crown the
maiden's head
When she stood at the marriage altar and a
wife's "I will" is said
And they came to her for blossoms to put in
the hands of the dead.

I remember the summer morning when grand-
mother heard the call
Of the angel of death, whose summons will
some day come to us all.
The first June roses were blowing down by the
garden wall.

"How sweet they are," she whispered.
"What dear things God has made.
I am going to dwell in a country where the
flowers never fade."
Then she folded her hands on her bosom, and it
seemed as if she prayed.

She looked so peaceful, so happy, with her
hands clasped on her breast,
Holding the flowers we brought her, the blos-
soms she loved the best,
That we thought the Heaven she had gone to
was a place of sweetest rest.

Over her grave in the churchyard her dear old
flowers grow,
But I think of her out in the garden of God,
where His lilies grow,
And I fancy she tends His flowers as she used
to these below.



CACTI, PALMS, ALOES, AND BANANAS IN EAST LAKE PARK, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER

HERE is a letter from Mrs. A. M. Browning (Kansas City, Mo.) which pansy lovers will find practically beneficial, as well as interesting:

A SUCCESSFUL PANSY BED.

"The pansy has always been one of my favorite flowers, and I had many times tried to raise them in my flower garden, but without success. At last, while looking over the newspaper one day, I noticed an article on pansy culture in which the writer said, 'I never had any success raising pansies till I planted them on the north side of the house.' This was a new idea to me and I proceeded to put it into practice. About the first of March I filled a box with good mellow garden soil, set it in an east window and planted the seed in it. I kept the surface moist until the box was filled with strong, thrifty plants about one and one-half inches tall. Then I had a bed spaded the length of the north end of the house with the outer edge in the form of a semi-circle. I then filled it with good mellow garden soil mixed with a liberal supply of well-rotted stable manure, and transplanted the young plants about three inches apart. I kept the surface of the bed moist a few days till they began to grow and seldom watered it after that, except during very dry weather. The first blooms appeared about July first. From that time till frost my pansy bed increased in beauty. A solid mass of purple and gold interspersed with the dark green leaves, it was the admiration of all who saw it."

This letter from Wenonah P. Stewart (Dalhousie, New Brunswick), contains a hint which many readers of HOME AND FLOWERS may profit by:

DOUBLE NARCISSUS.

"I saw in the September number of *The Ladies' Home Journal* that Mrs. W. was asking why the double narcissus fail to bloom. Until this summer ours have always had the buds wither, as she describes, and I was wondering if nothing could be done. So I let them grow till the buds were pretty large and then I broke off the skin that covers the bud so as to help the flower push its way out, as they always wilted for want of air it seemed to me, and almost without exception they all grew to their full beauty."

Mrs. E. O. Campbell (Muskegon, Mich.) sends this very practical letter from which amateurs will be able to get some valuable ideas for next summer's garden:

NEXT SUMMER'S GARDEN.

"Now, during the winter months, is the time to begin plans for covering unsightly fences and ugly corners of your back yard, next spring and summer.

"If you are going to use hollyhocks and wish results the next summer, you will have to use



AVENUE OF CABBAGE PALMS IN LOS ANGELES

roots which have been growing this season. They should be transplanted now, or very early in the spring, in order to be at their best.

"If you have a long strip of board fence bounding your yard, with an unused corner adjoining it, plant hollyhocks by all means. Set the plants about one foot from the fence and about three feet apart. Set two or three of the hollyhock plants, then leave space to put in a dahlia bulb, or two, then another hollyhock, then a space for nasturtiums, then more hollyhocks. You will be surprised at the artistic appearance of this growth in the summer—a broken row of harmonious color along the fence. I am not in favor of so close a growth as to hide the fence entirely, because the gray of an old high-board structure is beautiful between green leaves.

"When you reach the corner, set two or three hollyhocks in a clump in the angle of the fence, being careful not to crowd them too closely together. In front of them, across the corner, sow nicotiana seeds, not in a row, but rather a large patch of them, and finally, a row of mignonette in front of all. The nicotiana is a plant about two and a half or three feet in height, bearing showy, star-shaped white flowers with a delightful fragrance. The flowers on this spreading plant open during the afternoon and remain open until the sun strikes full upon them the following morning. The nicotiana thrives in partial shade, and presents the most pleasing appearance in patches or clumps. They must be heroically thinned when they come up in profusion—as they are apt to do—as each plant, if thrifty, grows to a large size.

"Avoid flower beds which break up the lawn, unless you can plant a group of harmonious coloring and undefined shape, trailing away from a bit of shrubbery already growing upon the lawn. Even pansies, which are so often grown in geometrical beds, are far more beautiful as a foreground to the picturesque row already described, along the fence, but this line of pansies should not be continuous, but broken by an occasional patch of forget-me-nots and bachelor buttons (cornflower).

"Sweet alyssum will grow anywhere and may be sprinkled among low-growing plants, or used as a border, but must be continually thinned and cut back as summer advances. A few roots of lavender and a root of mint will add to the charm of this garden, and make it it a spot in which to linger on a summer morning.

"If you are fond of portulaca (rose moss), select a spot which the sun warms all day, or at least through the hottest portion of the day, and which may be often slighted when the rest of the yard is sprinkled, and you will be surprised at the large, beautiful blossoms which a hot sun and a dearth of water will bring out."

A. Wohlwend (Knoxville, Tenn.) sends this formula for a fertilizer, and directions for its use:

A GOOD FERTILIZER.

"A good, quick-acting fertilizer for flowers and vegetables is made as follows: Stock solution 6 oz. nitrate of soda, dissolve in 3 quarts of water. To use take 2 oz. of this and mix in 3 gal. of water. Sprinkle around the roots; don't let it touch the leaves. Use every 15 days."

Mrs. Helen M. Hinkle (Cincinnati, O.) writes most entertainingly on topics which will be of interest to the general reader, as well as to those who grow the plants mentioned in her letter:

THE TREATMENT OF THE BOSTON FERN.

"In Maine last summer I saw Boston ferns that would arouse the envy of all fern lovers in this part of our country. They were all in the living rooms of private houses, and were never put outside. The fronds were from one and a quarter to two yards in length, and on one plant there were, by actual count, two hundred such long, drooping fronds, besides forty which stood erect. As to the care given them, I was told, water thoroughly when they seem to be in need, say three or four times a week. Be sure to clip off all the thread-like runners that appear, not the leaves, and keep the plants standing up high. All I saw stood on pedestals or shelves higher than my head, in a fairly good light, but not in the sunshine. In the winter these plants are kept in the sitting rooms, which are heated by furnaces.

"In my own house I find the occasional use of a plant food very beneficial to my ferns.

"Up there in Maine the huge leafed Rex begonias (light green with red underneath) are treated much as is the Boston fern. They are placed on a high shelf (on top of a bookcase, or on a pedestal) in a strong light, but not where the direct rays of the sun fall on them. The stem grows to an enormous size, as large as a broomstick. These, each tipped with a leaf certainly eighteen inches across, hang down from four to five feet. Both begonia and fern seem to reach for the floor. I am trying similar conditions in my own house and the results already are surprising. The Chinese primroses which bloomed in my conservatory last winter were sunk, pot and all, in the ground in a shady place during the summer. Now they are again thrifty plants covered with blossoms."

HOW WE BUILT A CONSERVATORY

By Mrs. John LeValley

OF my many attempts at gardening and plant raising and the calamities that sooner or later overtook them all, I will not write here. Suffice it to say they were legion, and I finally cried, "If I can't have plants *out*-doors, I will *in*," and tried raising them in our only bay-window, which has an eastern exposure, shaded by a majestic walnut tree. I found it too shady in summer and too cold in winter. No matter how comfortable the room was, the pots were so cold I could not bear my hand on them. No plants could thrive with such cold feet. We talked first of moving the bay-window out farther to get more light, but, when all my plants froze solid last winter with a fire in the room, we gave that up. Then we decided to build a place especially for plants, and to build it as nearly "right" as possible while we were at it.

I said I couldn't be satisfied with anything less than a south bay-window with nearly square ends, so as to catch every bit of sunshine. There are two long rooms on the south side of our house—the parlor and the front chamber, which juts out, making an extra corner. The parlor is easily heated, but, after much debate, we found it would be impossible to build anything there without much tearing down and much expense, besides spoiling our view. Finally we began to talk of building something onto the chamber. Our ideas were enlarged by this time from a bay-window to a conservatory.

My husband is not fond of planning, and at last he told me that if I would present to him a plan which would not mar the appearance of the house, and would satisfy my requirements without great expense, he would carry it out. So, after much study, I prepared this plan, which we followed. (See Fig. 1.) As not a great amount of lumber was required, the windows were the greatest expense, and the whole cost, including the extra sash for winter, did not exceed fifty dollars. The painting I did myself.

I wanted as much glass as possible without losing in strength, so we constructed the corners of 3x4 lumber (as seen in Fig. 2). Between the windows we used a 1x4 (as in Fig. 3). We made a double floor, with paper between, and a double roof, that is, the roof proper, and a ceiling of the narrow lumber made for that purpose. The window sills are a foot from the floor and the base is double all around. So, with the double windows, we shall be very snug in cold weather.

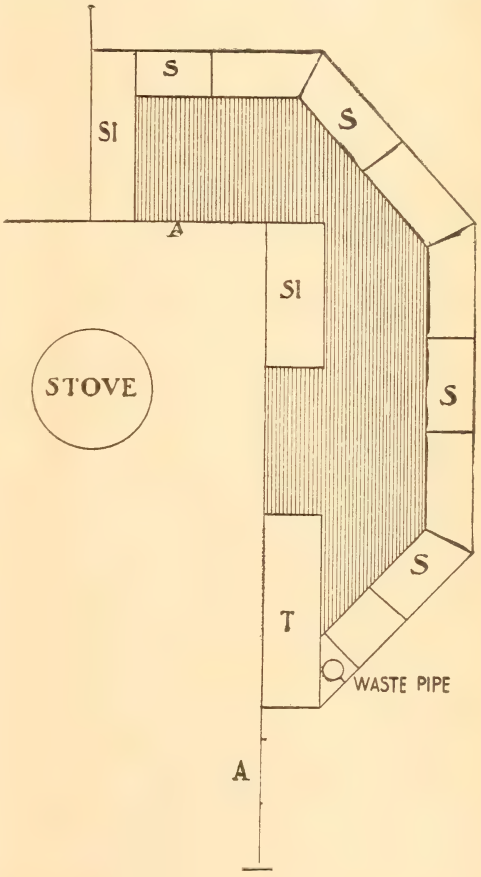


FIG. 1

SHOWING HOW A BAY-WINDOW WAS MADE INTO A CONSERVATORY.

Figure 1 will show that there are nine windows, with scarcely any obstruction of light at the corners. I thought they would furnish room for forty or fifty

plants, but I have a hundred and fifteen housed now and plenty of room left. Some of them are very large, too.

I ventilate by raising the upper sash three inches or less, and this is as much as the height of the building will allow, the roof being immediately under the cornice of the house, and following its slope at a less angle. I was sorry not to have a

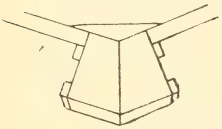


FIG. II

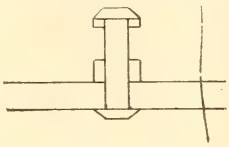


FIG. III

glass roof, but could not on account of the walnuts dropping in the fall.

We did not take out the corner of the house, but tacked this on strongly. At some later day we shall build a wall under the conservatory, similar to that under the house, and cover it with creepers. The two chamber windows which were enclosed we took out and they are to serve as an outer sash this winter. As the shades are still in place we can shut out the outside gaze as well as ever. From the conservatory itself there is a fine view. As will be seen, leaving the corner intact enables me to have extra shelves against the house, besides reflecting the light. These extra shelves, and the plant brackets between the windows afford ample room.

A friend gave me the galvanized iron tank which is 4x4x1 and holds a large amount of water. It rests on an open stool fifteen inches high, which allows a small oil stove to be placed under the tank and a pail under the faucet. I also expect it will temper the air to a large extent.

It is supplied with water from the chamber roof, which we have never been able to use before on account of the arrangement of the house, and has been constantly full. The overflow is provided for by a waste pipe which starts near the top of the tank and goes down through the floor, all in the little jamb at the west side.

WHAT TO DO IN FEBRUARY

AT this season, plants which have suffered from the many ills that plants are heir to during the months of late fall and early winter will, as a general rule, be making a brave effort to forge ahead. They should be given all the assistance possible. Let them have fresh air on pleasant days. Give them the benefit of all possible sunshine. To those which have begun to grow apply fertilizers which will assist them in making a vigorous and healthy development. But do not make the mistake of applying them too generously. Begin with small doses, and increase in strength as the plant increases in growth.

* * *

Plants infested with insects can not do good work. We have no right to expect them to. What we should do is to make a prompt and vigorous effort to relieve them of this hindrance to satisfactory development. I know of no insecticide so reliable, and so easily prepared, and so cheap, as the Ivory soap solution I have heretofore advised in this department. By its use the aphis can be completely routed.

* * *

There will be more or less pruning to do, as plants develop, in order to preserve proper symmetry. Save every cutting and grow a plant from it for use in the garden next summer, or one for next winter's use, if the old one seems to have outlived its usefulness. Most cuttings will grow readily if stuck in the soil about the plant from which they were taken, but a surer method of rooting them consists in a shallow vessel of coarse sand, which

should be kept moist, not wet, and warm.

* * *

If large chrysanthemums are wanted next season, it is well to start new plants now, by taking the young shoots which spring up about the old plants. Give them small pots of rich soil at first, and shift to larger pots as soon as the first ones are filled with roots.

* * *

Tuberous begonias and gloxinias may be started now, for early flowering.

* * *

Pelargoniums will be making vigorous growth now, preparatory to spring flowering. Encourage them by frequent applications of a good fertilizer, and do not let them suffer from lack of water. Keep them near the glass, and in a low temperature if possible. And be very sure to keep the aphis from injuring them, as he will most certainly do if you let him alone. Use the soap bath on these plants at least once a week. They are richly worth all the care you can give them.

* * *

Do not fail to give Primula obconica and Baby primroses plenty of water. Because of their thousands of fine roots they extract moisture from the soil with great rapidity. They will not bloom well if allowed to get dry at the root.

* * *

At this season, be careful about watering the Chinese primrose. If the soil in the pot is level, dig away some at the sides, to allow the water to run away from the plant instead of toward it. Water about the crown of the plant is sure to induce decay.

* * *

Look out for cold nights, when the wind blows strongly. A thickness of paper between your plants and the glass may save them from getting nipped.

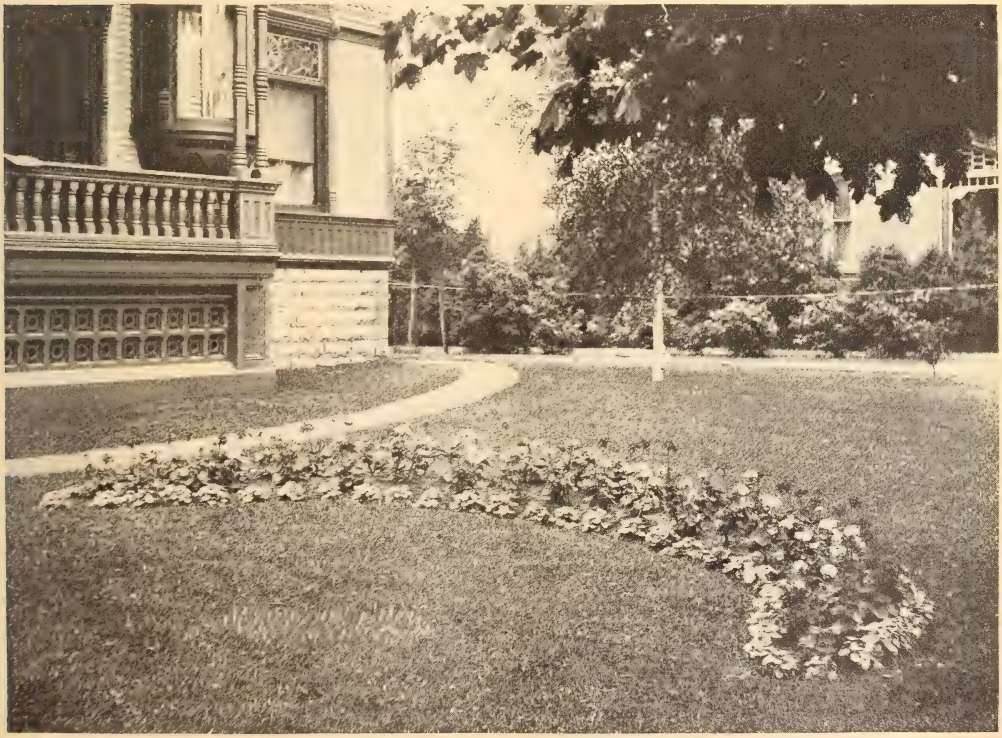


Photo by Mrs. Hattie Horton, Marinette, Wis.

A SUBURBAN LAWN



THE PINK LADY SLIPPER

THE PINK LADY SLIPPER

(Cypripedium Spectabile.)

By W. C. Egan

WHEN one speaks of an orchid, the mind naturally reverts to the tender celestial exotics of the greenhouse. The subject of our illustration belongs to the terrestrial group of the family and bears the common name of the Pink Lady Slipper or the Moccasin flower. The generic term cypripedium literally translated means the slipper of Venus, while spectabile indicates "showy." It is a native of the United States from Maine to the mountains of North Carolina, west to Minnesota and south to Missouri. It is found in swampy grounds and again on the banks of wooded ravines, where the soil, while quite moist in the spring, is dry during the summer. It grows generally on small level plateaus.

It does not take kindly to cultivation unless one happens to select a situation that meets its wants. The group illustrated had been moved, while in bloom, two years prior to being photographed, being taken from the neighboring ravines. The situation was intended to have been but a temporary one, but I found them so happy in their surroundings that they remained permanently. The soil is a yellow clay loam and the exposure north and east, but they derive no direct sunlight, as the adjoining building projects too far east, and the lattice work at the west, covered with vines, shades them from that direction. The natural surface of the ground close to the building slopes quite sharply and, for appearance sake, the bed was raised at the western end so as to present a level top, and consequently at the lattice end the top soil of the bed is some fifteen inches higher than the ground level back of the trellis. This affords ample drainage, and the building and trellis shield them from the sun's rays and strong winds.

FEBRUARY IN SOUTHERN GARDENS

By Mrs. G. T. Drennan

VIOLETS galore; violets sweet and fresh mark well the borders of the garden in February. From Washington City to the Gulf of Mexico the universal flower in the winter season is the violet. Out-of-doors in southern gardens it is the only true winter bloomer. The requisitions are well drained borders, made warm and rich with fertile soil. Silver sand intermixed is the delight of the violet, which sends out quantities of surface-feeding roots. The sand prevents obstructions when the roots penetrate and feed upon the fertile soil. Warmly bedded, and located where no water stands, and the morning sun shines freely, Marie Louise, the Tzar, Lady Campbell and the long-stemmed, large flowered English violets, will bloom from under the snow.

For blooming in February, no matter how cold the winter, the burning bush *(Achyranthes Japonica)*, in brilliant red, the double or single variety, equally gay, the flowers densely covering the plant from top to bottom before a green leaf appears; the spiræa prunifolia, locally the "rose spiræa," which blooms in pure white, double little flowers, miniature roses, from one end to the other every branch, the whole plant covered with a sheet of snow; these two hardy shrubs alone make a winter garden bright and gay. They are not new plants. In fact, both are as old as the hills, but in their capacity to resist cold, live long and bloom early and profusely, without fail, year after year, nothing better has been introduced. Large flowering shrubs, such as these, should be relegated to some dividing line, or position not marred by their bulky forms through the gay, flowering summer time. Such plants make very handsome background for many of the bright ever-blooming flowers, such as salvias, coreopsis and perennial phlox.

Toward the end of February, beds and borders should be well prepared. Gladiolis for early flowering, and even tuberose bulbs may safely be trusted to mother earth. Always bed the first planting of summer-flowering bulbs deeply in the soil. Upheavals from cold may yet occur. Deep planting is a safeguard.

Sow seeds of hardy annuals.

Plant hardy herbaceous feverfews, perennial phloxes, and platycodons.

Unless the greenhouse plants bloom well during the latter part of winter and in early spring for the demands of Easter, they fail to meet the beautiful requirements and repay the expense and trouble of hothouse culture. February is the culminating season of bloom with hothouse flowers. Given the requisite impetus, the florescence will be full and complete for Easter. The lilies that were potted for Easter will now be in bud, and some of the foremost in bloom. Begonias, abutilons, Astilbe japonica, callas, lilies-of-the-valley and geraniums now will require liquid fertilizer about twice each week, and all the sunlight possible. On balmy days, ventilate freely. White geraniums are specially lovely for Easter. They should be given every encouragement now to keep them at a maximum. La Favorite, Purity and Snowdrift are exquisite white geraniums, forming large, long-stemmed trusses of soft velvety texture.

Remember that Palm Sunday is the sixth Sunday in Lent, and the first in Holy Week, and have the palms all at their best appearing. Beware of neglecting palms, as they are very slow to recover lost beauty.

Chamerops excelsa and Cycas revoluta afford handsome branches, cut from the palms as they stand in the garden, fully exposed, from northern Louisiana to the gulf coast of Florida. These two are the hardiest of all palms. Chamerops excelsa is elegant in fan-shaped leaves and of a lighter shade of green than Cycas revoluta in immense pinnate leaves.

OUR READERS' PERPLEXITIES

Mildew on Roses.—Several correspondents complain of mildew on Crimson Rambler and other roses. I think the trouble with the Rambler comes from a low condition of vital force, caused by the forcing of plants in order to obtain a great amount of stock in the shortest possible space of time. The plants have been crowded ahead until a weakened condition is the result. I would suggest toning up such plants by good feeding, and allowing only a moderate amount of new growth to mature. Cut out all weak wood. Apply old cow manure liberally in spring. Do not let the plants exhaust themselves by flowering.

Books on Nursery Work.—If the correspondent who contemplates growing nursery stock will send to the publishers of this magazine a list of standard books on this line of work will be sent, from which those that seem best adapted to the writer's particular need can be selected. As the nursery business is somewhat "out of my line," I do not feel competent to say whose books are best. All of them on the list referred to are good.

Pruning Grapes.—These vines should receive attention at the growing period. Watch the growth of them, and when a branch has grown to be as long as you desire to have it, nip off the end of it. Don't let all the branches that start grow all summer, thus using up a good deal of the vitality of the plant. By deferring pruning until the growing season is over, a large share of the strength of the vine is wasted.

Trouble with Calla.—"My calla grows, but its leaves turn yellow, and are short lived, and it does not bloom. What's the matter with the plant?"—Mrs. S. T. J.

I don't know. You do not tell me what soil it grows in, nor what kind of care you give it. Knowing these things, I might form some kind of an opinion as to the cause of failure. As a general thing, the browning of the tips or edges of the leaves indicates defective drainage.

Ferns.—"Are the seed-bearing fronds of all ferns short lived? Those on my plants turn yellow as soon as they ripen seed, and have to be cut off, thus spoiling the looks of the plants."—Mrs. F. B. W.

Yes—all spore-fronds are comparatively short lived, because they have completed their work when seed is matured. Keep watch of your plant, and as soon as you can distinguish the seed-bearing fronds remove them.

Pruning Plants.—Prune roses in spring. Hybrid perpetuals should be cut back somewhat after each flowering period. The same is true of the everbloomers, like the teas, Bourbons, and Noisettes. Trim grapevines in spring. Shorten the growth of the season about midsummer. Woodbine—by which I presume Ampelopsis or Virginia creeper is meant—should be pruned in spring.

Flowers for Perfumery.—"Can you tell me how to go to work to distill the perfume of flowers in such a manner as to make it salable?"—B. E. C.

I cannot give the information asked in this department. Write to dealers in perfumes. Perhaps they can furnish you with literature on this subject. If they cannot do so, they may be able to tell you where you can find it.

Stock for Grafting Cactus.—"What is used as stock on which to graft cactus?"—O. S.

A plant called pereskia. I do not know where it can be obtained. Possibly Mr. A. Blanc, the cactus grower, of Philadelphia, can tell you where you can find it.

Worm on Oleander.—"A worm eats into the bark of my oleander. Then the leaves turn black. What shall I do?"—Mrs. R. L.

Scrub the plant all over, thus making sure that no worm is left on it. After that spray with kerosene emulsion once a week.

Verbenas and Roses.—A correspondent asks if allowing verbenas to grow about

roses would injure the latter. Not if the soil is made rich enough to supply the needs of both plants. The roses would be more likely to injure the verbenas by shading them too much.

Plants for Shady Windows.—"Please tell me of several plants which will grow well in windows which get no sunshine."—H. B. L.

Boston ferns, Selaginellas, Chinese primroses, Primula obconicas, ficuses, palms, araucarias, and many of the begonias.

Trouble With Window Plants.—(Mrs. E. B. W.) The leaves sent show that your plants are suffering from a bacterial disease. There is but one remedy that I have any knowledge of, and that is Bordeaux mixture, or its substitute, Copperdine.

Araucaria Cuttings.—"What part of the araucaria should be taken for cuttings?"—Miss S.

Half-ripened branches. Start with bottom heat, if possible. Success seldom follows the employment of any other method.

Scale.—(Mrs. N. D.) Your plants have scale. Scrub them with Ivory soapsuds—half a pound to tub of water, using a rather stiff brush. Apply enough force to loosen every scale, after having gone over the plant with the soap infusion.

Grafting Lemons.—"Must lemon-trees be grafted before they will fruit?"—F. P.

It is not absolutely necessary to graft seedling plants, as most of them will bear fruit in time, but grafted plants are likely to do so at an earlier date.

Quassia.—"What are quassia chips? Where can I get them?"

Quassia is a tree, the wood of which is extremely bitter. Any druggist can supply the "chips."

Scale on Rose.—(Mrs. S. E. B.) The sample of stalk sent shows the dreaded San Jose scale. I would cut the bush off close to the ground, and burn it, to prevent injury to other plants in its vicinity.

PERPLEXITIES FROM THE SOUTH

Answered by Mrs. G. T. Drennan

[All questions regarding floriculture, from the Ohio and Potomac Rivers to the Gulf of Mexico—which are the limits of Southern gardens—will receive careful attention and prompt responses.]

Roses.—Both Marechal Niel and Clothilde Soupert should be cut back to within a foot of the roots. This in reply to Mrs. E. B., Brusly Landing, Louisiana. The new growth will bloom freely in spring. Reset the roses in winter when the roots are dormant. December and January are the only months of the year in which roses are not in active growth in Louisiana.

Golden Arbor Vitae, if injured, may safely be pruned. (Mrs. M. L. S., Nashville, N. C.) Cutting away the injured branches of an arbor vitæ is all the pruning it requires. As a class, the growth is shapely, symmetrical, and in some specimens naturally pyramidal. Prune in winter. Arbor vitæs are all hardy evergreens in southern gardens.

Protect Tea Roses.—(P. J. T., Richmond, Va.) The Bride is a hardy tea, but, in the latitude of Richmond it should be heavily mulched, and grown in some part of the garden protected from northern exposure. Light, latticed frames of portable form or construction may be neat and comely for winter protection of tea roses. Painted green they make very nice appearance, and afford sufficient protection.

Oleanders will not grow in your latitude. (G. G. S., Richmond, Va.) Grow in tubs and winter them in the greenhouse.

"Painted Cup" is a native Texas flower. (Miss M. M., Dallas Texas.) The petunia is also a native of the Texas prairies.

Sweet Olive is hardly as far up as 33 degrees. (Miss R. B., Holly Springs, Miss.) It is one of the earliest flowers to bloom in the spring. In New Orleans it blooms freely in February. It is strictly an evergreen. In latitudes where the foliage would drop off in winter the sweet olive would not live.

ROSES IN CALIFORNIA

By M. D. Mansfield.

THERE is no place in the world where roses grow more beautifully and in such profusion as in California. In the pretty little towns surrounding San Francisco Bay and in Southern California they bloom the whole year round. I don't mean to say that the blossoms are as numerous during the winter months as they are in the spring and summer, but they bloom, and any amateur gardener, with an ordinary-sized garden, can have flowers, especially roses, to fill her vases, and, better still, have enough to send to a sick friend.

In the middle of December of last year one of the leading women's clubs of Oakland gave an anniversary luncheon. One of the charter members now residing in Pasadena was unable to attend and sent as a substitute an immense box of La France roses. There were hundreds of them, all raised out-of-doors in her southern home and by herself. The beautiful blossoms were large and perfectly formed and were decidedly more fragrant than those that bloom during the summer months when the La France roses bloom more freely.

Long hedges of roses are not uncommon. The Agrippina is usually preferred, as the foliage becomes much denser after being closely trimmed, than that of most other roses, making a thick wall of leaves and roses that a bird could scarcely pass through.

This reminds me of a line fence I recently saw in Berkeley. It was a rough board fence six feet in height and some two hundred and fifty feet in length. The ugliness of the unpainted boards was entirely hidden on one side by alternating red and white roses, the beautiful Gloire de Margottin and the Gloire de Lyonaise, roses of almost the same growth, both blooming freely during the summer and having quite a few blossoms during the winter. The other side of the fence was completely covered with pink ivy-leaved geranium. It was so much prettier and very much less trouble than the glaring whitewashed fences so common in most suburban towns.

A two-story cottage, also in Berkeley, which is very much admired, especially by our eastern visitors, is entirely covered from foundation to roof with the pink ivy-leaved geranium and La Marque roses. During the season when both are in bloom it is a sight worth traveling miles to see, this house of pink and white blossoms with the bright green background.

During the last few years the Crimson Rambler has become a great favorite for covering fences, barns, outhouses, etc., on account of its being such a rapid grower and for its immense clusters of crimson blossoms. This rose does remarkably well throughout the southern part of the state and in the interior; but does not thrive so well where the heavy fogs are frequent. The dampness causes it to be affected with mildew which greatly retards growth, even though the mildew preventives and remedies are applied most rigorously.

The "Beauty of Glazenwood" is a prime favorite in and about San Rafael, where it is better known as the "San Rafael rose." In no other part of the state does it make such wonderful growth, or bloom in such profusion. In the early summer, cottages, porches, fences, summer houses, etc., are covered with roses of those beautiful indescribable shadings of yellow and pink, which must be seen to be fully appreciated.

The "Caroline Testout" is another favorite with both professional and amateur rosarians. They make a splendid growth, strong and straight, doing much better as tree roses than in bushes, and doing especially well when budded on strong stock. It is a most satisfactory rose, free from diseases and very beautiful in the half-blown and full-blown state.



THE GARDEN AT THE CAREY (OHIO) POSTOFFICE

(This garden is kept up by Mrs. H. P. Fetter who lives over the postoffice. The officials are very proud of it.)

THE LEGEND OF THE CARDINAL FLOWER

By E. M. Barrett

THIS tall, stately plant is a member of the Lobelia family, and the long racemes of cardinal flowers are found glowing in all the low wet places in the Southern states, during the Indian summer.

The cardinal flower has a legend as sad and pathetic as the melancholy days could suggest. The story of Hiawatha, as told by Longfellow, is one of meekness, and gentleness, and sorrow, and troubles. "The good are only better made by ill, as odors crushed are sweeter still." But there was another Hiawatha who also loved and lost, but was not made better thereby. On the contrary, he was so bitter toward the great spirit who had robbed him of his Minnehaha that he went about shooting all the beautiful maidens he could find. One day he slept near a running brook. On waking he saw a lovely maiden plaiting her jet black tresses as she sang to her reflection in the water. The sight only caused the glowing anger of his heart to burst into flame. He raised his bow and sent an arrow to her heart. The deed was so shocking that even the placid bosom of mother earth was moved and she caused every drop of blood to spring up as a cardinal flower.

Public Improvements at St. Louis

A NEW DEPARTMENT AT THE EXPOSITION

THE appointment by the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of Mr. Albert Kelsey to take complete charge of the public improvements section at the St. Louis Fair next year is a well-earned triumph for Mr. Kelsey, and a significant recognition of the American League for Civic Improvement. Mr. Kelsey, having accepted this appointment, has already given a day to conference in St. Louis, and will be able to announce the scope and details of the exhibit in the near future. On his return from St. Louis,



ALBERT KELSEY

Mr. Kelsey met with the Chicago officers of the American League for Civic Improvement for the consideration of the St. Louis exhibit, to which it is expected the League will give the heartiest possible coöperation. Mr. Kelsey is a member of the executive board of the League, and it was at the League's second annual convention (held at Buffalo in August, 1901) that the first suggestion was made for a Model City exhibition at St. Louis. Mr. Kelsey's department is an official section of the department of Social Economy. His title is Superintendent of the Public Improvement Section of this department.

It is, as yet, too early to give the exact scope and details of the exhibit of which Mr. Kelsey will have charge. He starts for Europe shortly to gather data and suggestions for a comparison of American and European municipal progress.

The history of the Model City idea shows the gradual development of a happy thought. The original resolution was introduced at Buffalo by Mr. Kelsey, and unanimously passed.

A number of other improvement associations, prominent among them the Architectural League of America, the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, the T Square Club, of Philadelphia, and the Municipal Art Society of New York, indorsed the Model City idea or afterwards passed indorsing resolutions. The press of the country was also virtually a unit in heartily approving the plan. Several other similar plans were formulated by different individuals and organizations, but the general idea first suggested by Mr. Kelsey has been accepted as a working scheme by the exposition authorities. There is added interest and significance in the fact that the adoption of Mr. Kelsey's plan has been due largely to the influence of that remarkable improvement society, the Civic Improvement League of St. Louis.

Mr. Kelsey is a well-known architect of Philadelphia. It is significant of the development of the improvement idea that at the moment of his appointment to head the new department at St. Louis, Mr. Kelsey has also been officially selected to prepare working plans for the beautifying of the Chautauqua Assembly grounds during the next fifty years. The idea is to make Chautauqua a model community and to maintain the highest standard of architecture and landscape gardening.

The Well-Ordered Household

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A PRACTICAL WOMAN

CONDUCTED BY MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER

[Editor Cornell University Reading Course for Women.]

SANITATION IN THE HOME

IN a well-ordered household the right conditions of sanitation are such as to promote health and add to the esthetic influences of home life.

Not many years ago little was known about the germ. Even now but few know much of the practical science of bacteriology, but a knowledge of the subject has done much toward preserving and prolonging life. There are many absurd notions about this study of germs. The germ craze, or, as someone has called it, "bacteriaphobia," takes the "pleasure away from eating" with some individuals, and makes others nervous, destroying the "poetry of life." Some of these germs, however, are exceedingly friendly, and to them we are indebted for health and life, as they tear to pieces organic matter and render it capable of being used in living forms. It is, however, the germs which cause disease that we are to oppose and try to keep out of the well-ordered household. The mistress of the household must know the condition of sinks, cupboards and bed-rooms as well as parlors. Dangers are increasing about us. Not that more bacteria abound than before we knew so much of them, but because we are in greater danger from a more common exchange of household commodities and more frequent traveling, the use of telephones and the handling of money, goods, etc. Germs are carried in the trains of ladies' skirts, in the outside coating of fruits and other articles exposed in the market, in the common drinking cup and in the upholstering of car seats.

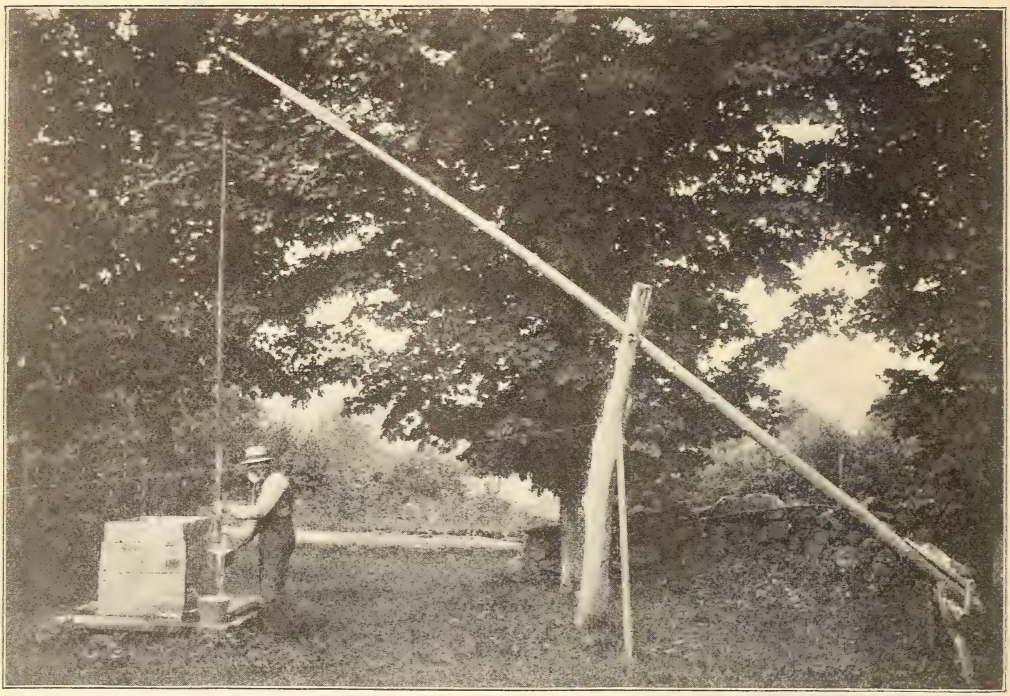
Fresh air and sunshine are great antidotes, but many are afraid to take these in sufficiently large doses to counteract all the bad influences furnished in dark places, in moisture and in poor air.

One of the first things for us to investigate in ordering our household is the condition of the soil about the place. If it is damp and sour, and not fit for vegetation, it may not be fit in its present condi-



THE OLD WAY

tion for human habitation. The living rooms are just over it and perhaps one sleeping room; if the furnace gets its cold air supply from out-of-doors, it takes it from over the soil near the house, warms it and sends to the rooms to be inhaled, loaded with impurities, if there be any. Sometimes near the doorway there is a place where dish and wash water have been thrown for a long time. Too often this is near the well and the bacterial crop of the dish-pan, wash-tub, and milk-can thrive in this moist soil and perhaps find their way to the well. Impurities may thus be transmitted by the porosity of the soil; organic matter may add its



THE (UNSANITARY) OLD OAKEN BUCKET

impurities, and ill-smelling gases be formed which add to the general disorder. The site should be drained and the soil tilled and sweetened before there can be conditions for health in the home.

The cellar is often a cause of trouble. In the springtime there is an overflow of water in an undrained cellar, and various articles stored there are floating about promiscuously. This gives rise when the inundation ceases, and as warm weather comes on, to disagreeable odors which permeate the entire house. A well-drained cellar with plenty of ventilation is a safeguard against disease. If it extends under the entire house or a large portion of it, there is better opportunity for ventilation. Windows easily opened should be placed opposite each other. A cement floor is a valuable addition, but if it cannot be had, the cellar may be rendered quite dry by draining by means of a trench on two sides of the house, at a depth below the level of the cellar bottom. In this should be laid a tile drain to lead to a lower level, where the water may empty into a ditch or stream. In the city it will connect with the sewer, although it should not have direct connection, on account of the entrance of sewer gas. The pipes in the cellar should all be in plain sight and of a color to show plainly any accidental leak. Bins should be arranged for vegetables and fruit, raised a little from the floor to allow of a free circulation of air and to prevent mold and dampness. A clean, wholesome place must be reserved for butter and eggs, and other articles of food. No decaying vegetables and fruits should be allowed to remain in the cellar, and not only should these be removed, but the cellar should be cleaned and swept every week. For some reason our enemies among the bacteria like the cellar habitation, and warfare must be waged against them constantly.

Probably one of the most difficult problems for securing correct sanitation in the home is that of disposing of the slops of the household without polluting the water supply. In the city there is but one method, and yet there are dangers experi-

WE WANT YOUR EXPERIENCE WITH ADVERTISERS!

$50.00 To Be Given Away

To Subscribers for "Home and Flowers" Who Read Advertisements

THE advertising patronage of this magazine is of vital importance to the subscribers. The subscription price alone of such a publication as "Home and Flowers" does not cover the cost of production, and it is therefore largely due to the advertising carried that we are enabled to give our subscribers such value for their money as they are now getting. But we cannot hope to have advertisers pay a large price for the space they use, unless subscribers read and answer the advertisements.

As a rule, an advertiser has a message of importance, or he would not pay to have it put before the reader. We want you to read that message, and if it appeals to you answer it, and tell the advertiser you saw it in "Home and Flowers." Then we want you to tell us your experience with the advertiser.

To stimulate the reading of advertisements, "Home and Flowers" has decided to Give Fifty ($50) Dollars in Cash to those persons who do read them. We want letters on the subject, "My Experience With Advertisers," and we make the following offer:

For the Best Letter Received by us	$10.00
For the Next Best Letter Received by us	5.00
For the Ten Next Best Letters Received by us, $2.50 each	25 00
For the Ten Next Best Letters Received by us, $1.00 each	10.00

Make your letters short and to the point. Let it embrace your actual experience. We want plain, practical letters, and you do not necessarily have to be an expert in writing or the use of English to be awarded a prize. The only requirements are that your experience must deal with advertisers who use "Home and Flowers," and that your subscription for "Home and Flowers" shall be paid in advance. Tell us what advertisements you have answered, how many you have read, which advertisers have given you the most prompt and careful response, from whom you have obtained the best bargains when purchasing advertised goods, etc., etc. All letters in this competition must be received by July 31, 1903. The awards will be made early in August. Your name will not be used without your permission. Address all communications to

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT HOME AND FLOWERS, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Field Note

All farmers and everyone who has a garden will be interested in the new catalogue just issued by the Iowa Seed Co., of Des Moines, Ia. It is the largest and most complete book of this kind ever published by any seed firm west of the Mississippi, which, as our readers are doubtless aware, is the great seed growing section of the U. S. This firm claims to now stand first in their line among twenty million people, and they make a specialty of supplying the best quality of seed corn and other farm and garden seeds direct from the grower to the user. Catalogue will be mailed free on request.

A Wonderful Shrub

It gives us much pleasure to confirm to our readers the fact that in the new botanic discovery, the Kava-Kava Shrub, found on the Ganges River, East India, medical science has found a true specific cure for that large class of diseases caused by uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the kidneys. It is a wonderful discovery, and is proving a blessing to suffering humanity. Many of our readers have already experienced its value in restoring them to health. Among these may be mentioned Rev. Thomas Owen, of West Pawlet, Vermont, cured of kidney and bladder disorders of many years' standing; Rev. W. B. Moore, of Washington, D. C., cured of rheumatism and kidney disease by this wonderful shrub; Hon. R. C. Wood, a leading attorney of Lowell, Ind., for many years a chronic sufferer, but now happily restored to health. Many ladies also write of the benefits they have received from its use in kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood. For the benefit of any of our readers who may be suffering from Bright's disease, rheumatism, kidney or bladder disorders, pain in back, gravel, and similar disorders, we desire to state that the Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 400 Fourth Avenue, New York, so far are the only importers of the Kava-Kava in the United States, and they will gladly send a free treatment thereof by mail, prepaid, to any sufferer who applies for the same.

The McGregor Brothers, Florists, Springfield, Ohio, offer our readers a grand collection of flower seeds at an absurdly low price. We know that these seeds are fresh 1902 crop. They also offer a liberal packet of Sweet Pea seed absolutely free. Their 1903 catalogue, which is replete with bargains in plants, seeds and bulbs, is free for the asking.

A Reputation That Sells Goods

Readers of this paper have been reading the advertisements of the Cash Buyers' Union, of Chicago, for several years. Mr. Julius Kahn, its present head, is a business man of wide experience and it is this knowledge coupled with his intuition which has enabled him to comprehend the wants of the people and to supply them at the lowest possible cost. He has religiously maintained the policy of the founders of this wonderful organization; he would rather suffer a loss himself than to permit any of his customers to be dissatisfied, and it is to this the Cash Buyers' Union owes much of its success.

Free Pansy Seed

The Great Northern Seed Company, Rockford, Illinois, offers our readers, absolutely free, a liberal packet of their celebrated "Everblooming Pansy Seed." In addition to this they will also send you a copy of their beautifully illustrated catalogue for 1903.

How to Grow Profitable Crops

Profitable crops can only be grown from good, reliable seeds. Poor seeds are dear at any price. Some farmers and gardeners have found this out by very costly experience. It is simply a waste of time and land to plant any but "the best seeds that grow." H. W. Buckbee, of Rockford Seed Farms, Rockford, Illinois, has spent thirty-seven years in growing his famous seeds. He gives all his seed crops his personal supervision and care. Nothing but perfect plants are saved for seed.

"49 Years, 44 Greenhouses, 1000 Acres"

These words, with a variation only in the number of the years, have appeared for many years in our advertising columns in connection with the advertisements of The Storrs & Harrison Co., Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, Painesville, Ohio. There is something impressive in the contemplation of those figures. 49 years is a long time to continue in one business and the firm that does so continue successfully must possess business integrity and the ability to interpret the public's wants in an eminent degree.

enced even with plumbing. There are objections to a cesspool, although in many places it seems the only alternative. The pipe attached to the kitchen sink through which the waste water of the kitchen passes, should be as small as the waste can pass through, for the greater the velocity, the less opportunity there is for the accumulation of grease and dirt. Much of the greasy water poured through the kitchen sink should be allowed to cool and have removed from its surface the coating of grease which has collected. This pipe should be connected with a larger vitrified pipe, securely cemented. This drain should discharge itself, if not into a sewer, into a cesspool at such a discharge itself, if house as to prevent any danger from contaminating the air or the water used. The fixtures and pipes in the house should be exposed to view instead of, as in former days, being concealed. A point may be gained in appearances by not exposing the pipes, but much is lost in health, since leakage may not be discovered and repaired easily, and the walls may become filled with dangerous gases before their presence is discovered. If a cesspool is a necessity in the household plans, have it at least one hundred feet from the house, and give it proper ventilation. It should also be cleaned when necessary. It may be possible to have the drain enter a brook or stream which is not depended upon for a water supply, or the sewage may be used as a fertilizer. In this case the sewage enters a tank, passing through a sieve which collects the larger refuse. It then passes to the land, to be enriched by means of the natural decline. This should not fall near the house.

The water supply of the household is one admitting of careful study. Persons have been known to feel greatly injured because the sparkling, crystal water of the old well was condemned. Water is not necessarily pure because it is clear. Germs are not evidenced by their physical forms and they are as frequently found in clear, sparkling water as in the less inviting draught. Great care must be exercised that the water supply used by the household does not come in contact with sewer pollution; that it does not receive any contribution from impure soil where wash and dish-water are thrown; that the drainage from barns and outbuildings cannot reach it; that the stream from which it may come has not been fed from any house or barn contamination. The drinking water forms one of the most inviting means by which germs may visit a household. The harmless bacteria which collect in stagnant water may even give rise to serious digestive disorders, while more dangerous ones are the cause in many cases of typhoid fever and cholera. It is quite necessary that the water used



OLD SENATE HOUSE KITCHEN, KINGSTON, N. Y.

$10 Dresses Any Woman

Complete from HEAD to TOE in latest style

FREE SAMPLES

And Measurement Blanks.



To Introduce Direct to the Wearer Our Ladies' Custom Tailoring we will make the first ten thousand suits absolutely to measure sent us for only $10 and give the following complete outfit FREE Actually $28 value for only $10 and nothing to pay till after you receive the suit and free outfit and find it just as represented. Send your name and postoffice address, and we will send you FREE SAMPLES OF CLOTH, 5-ft. tape line and measurement blank for size of Suit, Shirtwaist and Shoes.

A GENUINE WOOL mixed repellant latest style, Tailor Made Blouse Suit, for such ladies' tailors charge	$20.00
A Mohair Felt Trimmed Hat.	2.50
A Pair of Stylish Shoes	2.50
A Flannelette Shirtwaist	1.50
A Pair Lisle Thread Hose	.50
A Lace Bordered Handk'rch'f.	.50
A Handsome Leather Belt	.50
Ladies pay daily for this	$28.00

DON'T DELAY.

After having filled 10,000 orders our prices for these suits will be $20.00 and No Free Articles.

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Ladies' Tailoring, Dept. 413

111 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO.

Reference: First Nat'l Bank Chicago. Capital $12,000,000.

A Special Literature Offer

Recognizing the widespread need of literature on civic betterment which is cheap enough to permit its general distribution, the American League for Civic Improvement has determined to offer its pamphlet publications in sets at the following *reduced prices.*

SINGLE SETS

The Work of Civic Improvement, Price 15c
The How of Improvement Work, Price 15c
The Twentieth Century City, Price 15c
} FOR ONLY **25c**

CLUBS OF SETS

Six Copies of each of the above	$1.25
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100 Copies of each of the above	12.50

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: SMALL GRAND PIANOS :

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One Smith & Nixon,
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These Pianos are in excellent condition

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FREE Our large catalogue with hundreds of illustrations of Stamped Linens, Cushion Tops and all kinds of Fancy Work; also Patterns of Battenburg, Honiton, Duchess, Arabian, Irish and Point Lace, with illustrated lesson on Lace Making and also on Colored Embroidery, with all stitches fully illustrated; also illustrations and directions on the new TENRIFFE WHEEL LACE. All Free. Send your name and address to-day on a postal. Address,
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90 VARIETIES. Any amount. Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, and Belgium Hares. Prize list FREE. Everybody ought to have one of Our Natural Colored Description 60 page Poultry Guide, Remedies, Information and be convinced. Only 10c mailed. Address,
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DUPLICATE **WHIST** 8-Tray Set $1.50; 12 Set $2.25 (in neat case); of your stationer or sent prepaid by the manufacturer.
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WOMEN TO DO SEWING Binding Specialties. $4 per 100. Can make six an hour. Material sent free prepaid. Send addressed reply envelope for full particulars. UNIVERSAL CO., Dept. 70, Walnut St., Phila., Pa.



FREE TO AGENTS
Flat thin knife cuts loose a perfect cake. $2 Outfit Free Exp. prepaid. Dept. W.
HOUSEHOLD NOVELTY WORKS., Chicago.Ill.,or Buffalo,N.Y

CRAZY WORK SILKS enough for quilt 50 cts. Handsome package 12 c's. JERSEY SILK MILL, Box 32, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

FREE TO LADIES. P'kg. Fine Sachet Perfume and Beauty offer. H. F. Star Co., Washington, Iowa.

by households and in schools should be analyzed occasionally. Water obtained from wells should be used most sparingly in communities thickly settled, as it is easily polluted. Driven wells, if wells are used, are preferable to any other, although even they may be poisoned by sewage. Driving the well very deep, distillation, boiling and filtering the water—all come to the rescue. Long use of water without seeming detriment, the clear, crystal appearance and delicious coolness must not be trusted as safeguards, but the utmost care exercised to secure safe, pure water.

Women live within the walls of the home more than men; naturally they are the ones upon whom fall the burden of providing correct sanitation. They cannot with their own hands dig drains nor bring the water to the house from a wholesome spring, but they can be the promoters of many good things along these lines.

It is a great thing to cure disease, but those who are, by watchfulness and intelligent care, battling against the minute forms which bring sickness into the home, are as great heroes as those who work to cure after the disease comes. It is tiresome and monotonous to continually fight the enemy of dirt, but the poetry of it comes in the result of health, and the delight of cleanliness.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS FROM OUR READERS

"We cannot expect to save steps without doing some head-work. We must first begin at the foundation and manage the construction of our kitchen, so that we have everything convenient that belongs to the work in the kitchen —such as the water, fuel, vegetable garden, etc. These are the essentials, and ought to be in and as near the kitchen as it is possible to have them. This is the way I have it, and I can prepare a meal in a very short time and with few steps. In my dining-room I have a side table where I do all the work that belongs to the dining-room. I wash the dishes and replace them on the table ready for the next meal, and if any changes are to be made, I make them in the morning when I wash the dishes, so that when the time comes for getting the dinner, all that is necessary is to go to the kitchen and prepare it, and bring it to the table. I aim to do the most of my work with my hands and head, and thus save steps. If there is a trip down cellar, I always have a load to take down, and one to bring up, so that once going does both. I always was very saving of my feet. Anything that I can sit down to do, I do, and rest at the same time. Let us study conveniences, and plead with our husbands for them in our kitchens. Better have a good convenient range and a kitchen cabinet than a piano in the parlor, if you cannot have both. This is my idea of saving steps. I do all my own work, raise large flocks of poultry, entertain a great deal of company, and have a large window full of plants to care for, and always find time to read the papers and books."

"I would suggest one way of saving steps. While getting one meal, do as much toward the next as possible. There are many little things that can be done when getting dinner, toward supper. I do as much as possible. Many persons have a cold supper. In that case everything can be done but putting on the table."

One of our readers sends us a picture of the old Senate House kitchen, Kingston, N. Y. It shows the true old colonial furniture in use at the time the building was the state capitol. Compare this with the modern kitchens, pictures of which are seen so frequently in home magazines, where there is a wealth of material displayed with which to do work. With added facilities for doing housework, has the woman more time for recreation or has living become more complex so as to absorb all the time gained by improvements?

"Your magazine has been in my home for some time, and I have drawn inspiration from its pages to strive for a better garden out-of-doors, and more beautiful window decoration inside. It has also helped me in suggestions of civic improvement for our club.

"I am considered an expert housekeeper, and I rejoice that a department of Domestic Science is to be added to the magazine. It seems to me that good housekeeping is almost a lost art. Between the slavery of the old-time drudgery of housework and the domination of the present help, the sweet art of home-making seems to have slipped out of sight."

"I would like to organize a club for study and recreation, with other women this winter, and would greatly appreciate the assistance you so kindly offered through the columns of HOME AND FLOWERS.

"I live in Southern Maryland, a remote section of the country, and, aside from an occasional concert, given, too, by local talent, there is scarcely any amusement or recreation, and months pass without even the smallest social event to break the monotony. I am sure an organization would prove interesting and beneficial to the many intellectual ladies in this vicinity. I hope soon to receive your helpful suggestions, and I promise to take the lead, and interest as many women as I can."

In answer to the above inquiry we refer the writer to the December number of HOME AND FLOWERS where suggestions were given for perhaps two meetings. On the text of the work in this issue on Sanitation in the Home, some material is given here which will help in making a program for at least two meetings. It is not urged that topics on Domestic Science compose the entire program of an evening, but that the study of travel, current events, literature, art or music may afford means of culture and much enjoyment. This may be added to the work in Home Economics, to give variety to the program. The following may be used as suits the pleasure of the members:

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This plantation, not yet two years old, EARNED for its stockholders during 1902 a

Profit of 10%

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Send prospectus and full information of the Obispo Plantation to

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HOME AND FLOWERS

Mitchell, Schiller & Barnes,
INVESTMENTS,

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PITTSBURG, PA. CLEVELAND, O. CINCINNATI, O.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

HOME SANITATION—SUBJECTS FOR DSCUSSION

1. What can a woman do for improved sanitation?

2. Discuss the water supply of the neighborhood.

3. Discuss impurities of the soil about a dwelling and danger therefrom.

4. Consider the best location for sleeping rooms.

5. Is there any public or neighborhood nuisance which threatens the health of the neighborhood? Is there any preventive to be had?

6. Discuss the best means of ventilating the rooms in a home.

7. Are the children exposed to any danger from disease in the surroundings at school? Appoint,, if necessary, a committee to investigate this. Can individual drinking cups be supplied in the school? Are the floors of the schoolroom kept free from dust? Do the children sit in draughts? Are the outbuildings in a sanitary condition?

8. Is the care necessary for exquisite cleanliness conducive to the happiest homes?

References—Home Sanitation, Mrs. E. H. Richards, Estes & Lauriat, Boston. $0.25.

Cost of Living—Mrs. Richards, John Wiley & Co., New York, $1.00.

The Story of Bacteria, Dust and Its Dangers, Drinking Water and in Supplies—T. M. Pruden, Putnam & Co. $0.75.

THE HOUSE OF HAPPY HOURS

(Concluded from page 225.)

cluded to the fair satisfaction of all, and that evening Mr. Tucker sat talking over with the Warings the events of the day and the changes of the year just past. All at once he broke into a laugh, and turned to survey himself critically in a mirror near him.

"What do you think?" he said; "what do you think Mrs. Millirons said to me today?"

"I'd not presume to guess," replied Mrs. Waring.

"Why, I was congratulating her on the improvement in the neighborhood, and delicately acknowledging her own part in it, and she said, 'Faith, an' it's yersilf that nades congratulatin', for sez I to Mike this blissed mornin', sez I, "I niver has seen such a comeout as there's bin in Misther Tucker! Why-ee," sez I, "it's rale pritty he do be a-gettin' in his ould age!" An' me man Mike he up and sez, sez he, "I dunno so much about his lookin' pritty, Nora, me darlint, but thin, ye know, pritty is as pritty does."'

"Do you think the League can trot along by itself another year?" he asked, after the laugh had subsided. "Mr. Waring tells me that you see your way clear now to having an ideal home of your own very soon."

"Why, yes, I think so," said Mrs. Waring, and a sweet flush rose into her face at the thought of that home, of which little had been said, but which was already almost in sight. "With the help and encouragement they are sure to have from you, I am sure they will keep up what they have begun. They are convinced now that their own lives are made pleasanter by their being banded together in the work, and that will help to hold the league together. Many things which would help them to finer lives they can never have, because, as children, they were not taught to see and hear, and not given ideals to dwell within them, and their minds, dwarfed in the very act of unfolding, cannot expand readily now, but—their children!" She paused, as though for an answer.

"Yes, those children!" echoed Mr. Tucker. "I never saw their like for numbers. Do you know, I am hatching up a plan for those youngsters?"

"Really?" And Mrs. Waring laughed softly.

"Yes, and if you are very good, you, Alice, and Carl and Anita, yes, and you, too, Ned—though you are rather old—you shall help me to think up the finest playground that these Wimbledon people ever dreamed of! I doubt if you will be willing to move away after you hear all about it."

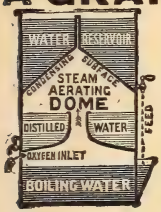
"What are you going to do with our house after we are gone?" asked Anita, innocently.

"Your house, my dear?" The old man looked all about him, with a tender, half sad expression on his wrinkled face. "If thoughts were things, and if feelings were infectious," he said, gently, to Mr. and Mrs. Waring, "I'd keep it as it is, and come to it myself very often, or maybe send discontented people to it for a while. But no, Anita, your little house is neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring—it isn't a Tucker cottage, and it isn't a Waring model, so as it lies midway between the two, I shall have it torn to the ground, when you leave it, and some day when you come back, my dear, you will see a beautiful house in its place, and a broad and lovely garden. The house will be of heavy stone and brick, for it is to be an old man's monument, my little girl, and there will be large, sunshiny rooms, and lots of books and pictures. There will be playrooms for little children, and pretty ladies to teach them to think, to play, and to sing."

Mr. Tucker's hand was straying softly back and forth among the pale golden curls of the child looking up at him so steadfastly, but the old man's eyes were looking far into the future, at the beauty of a dream come true.

"I think," he concluded, in a voice that was sweet and tender, "that over the door, in letters of stone, shall be carved, 'The House of Happy Hours.'" (THE END.)

A GRAND INVENTION



Famous Puritan Water Still. Over 72,000 already sold. Placed over the kitchen stove, it purifies the foulest water. Removes every impurity. Furnishes delicious distilled **Pure Water.** Beats filters. Saves lives and Dr. bills. Prevents Typhoid Malaria, other fevers, sickness. Only safe water for children. Cures disease. **Write for Booklet** and testimonials free. **Agents Wanted—Men and Women—BIG WAGES.**

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The World Beautiful

A SURVEY OF CURRENT BETTERMENT EFFORT

Conducted by the Editor

A Winter Use for Summer Assemblies

THE practical logic which has opened the school buildings of our great cities to vacation classes is being applied to several of the summer assembly properties in the middle West. The Winona Agricultural and Technical Institute, at Winona Lake, Ind., is the answer to the question, Why should the great assemblies be closed and vacant eight months in the year, especially when located near needy city populations? The institute aims to furnish the boys of fourteen and older such surroundings and training in agriculture, horticulture and the use of tools and machinery, including courses in English branches and the English Bible, "as will assist them in their growth toward Christian manhood and useful citizenship."

"The man on the farm, more than any other of our citizens, today is called upon continually to exercise the qualities we like to think of as typical of the United States."—*President Roosevelt, in his speech at Bangor, Maine.*

Babes and Blossoms

A business man of Chicago recently told the Physicians' Club of that city that one hundred thousand children in Chicago did not know a rose from a dandelion, nor a violet from a daisy. The M. D.'s did not believe this, and one of them took bouquets of flowers to three schools in the slum district. The rose was the only flower recognized by the children. The flower-famished little ones called violets "lilacs" and "lily buds," and chrysanthemums "cabbage flowers" and "football flowers." Think of it, comments the Buffalo *Times:*

"A hundred thousand children in one city who do not know a rose from a daisy, or a carnation from a dandelion! A hundred thousand little souls whose innate love of the beautiful, whose natural longing for the fields and woods, have been suppressed throughout their short, cheerless lives by the heavy hand of poverty and gloom. A hundred thousand children in one city who never watched a flower bud and blossom, who never heard the quail pipe from the stubble, or the robin call his mate, who never heart the blue-bird's whistle, the hum of the bee or the whirr of the locust. God save them! What sort of citizens and citizens' wives will they make?"

There are agencies at work which will make such a state of affairs impossible in the future. The nature study movement and the interest in school gardens are spreading abroad among the children a love for and knowledge of flowers. In addition to the garden at Groton, Massachusetts (described by Miss Louise Klein Miller, in HOME AND FLOWERS for January), it is a pleasure to note the recent founding of gardens at Helicon Hall, Englewood, New Jersey, and at Los Angeles, California. It is a significant fact also that the woman's clubs are beginning to take up flower study. The study of flowers, declared an Alabama club woman recently, could be made quite as fascinating and profitable as the study of Keats or Browning. Why not begin with your children, she continued, and teach them? Yes, and why not begin when they are very young, as suggested in our prize offer on another page of this issue? Our cover shows how the youngsters look upon this matter.

"That thing which I understand by real art is the expression by man of his pleasure in labor."—*William Morris.*

Figures Tell the Story

Massachusetts, according to the annual report of the state board of health, is a pretty healthful region to live in. In 1892 the death rate was 20.84, in 1901 it was 17.5, and for the year ending September 30 last it had dropped to 16.82, and this while the population of the commonwealth was nearly doubling in numbers. Of course, many facts enter into the explanation of this better public health, but *The Beacon* (Boston) declares that the improvement is mainly due to "the active propaganda of recent years in behalf of fresh air, rational exercise, sunlight and nourishing food."

"Almost all of our great presidents have been brought up in the country, and most of them worked hard on the farms."—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

Why Not a Sunset Club?

It was Rider Haggard who declared that the wilderness was never lonely for him, because "the further you get from man, the nearer you grow to God." Many will feel inclined to dispute this, he adds, but "I am sure that anybody

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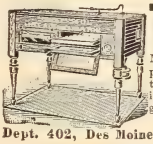


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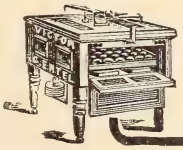




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D. Hill, Evergreen Specialist, **Dundee, Ill.**

who has watched the sun rise and set on the limitless plains, and seen the thunder-chariots roll in majesty across the depths of unfathomable sky, will easily understand." The lady who has a "blue room" in her soul, in which she stores all her pleasant memories, must be a member of one of the "Sunset Clubs" suggested and described by a writer in *Birds and Nature*. This writer (Anne Wakely Jackson) outlines the object of these clubs as "the study of art, as it is displayed in nature's studio; and the only requisites for membership are a love of beauty and a few minutes' time each day." The club will be in session every day at sunset, and all members are urged to be present at any place where they can command a view of the western sky. They will thus be enabled to study the latest picture from the brush of that master artist, Nature.

Talking about one's self is always in bad taste. It shows an unamiable weakness. None of us admire it in another, and that is quite positive proof that others will not admire it in us. We are safe in adopting and rigidly adhering to the rule never to be betrayed into speaking of ourselves.

St. Louis Still Brushing Up

In speaking of civic betterment it is impossible to ignore St. Louis for more than a few moments at a time. The energy, persistence and fertility of resource displayed by the young civic league of that city is remarkable. While keeping free from politics, this organization has for its object "to unite the efforts of all citizens who want to make St. Louis a good place in which to live." Its success is shown by its growth. Organized about ten months ago with 100 members, it has today nearly 2,000 members. Its accomplishments have already been many.

The league first used its influence toward having a bill passed removing the Exposition building from a public park in order that the new Carnegie Library might be placed there. St. Louis has no free public baths. The improvement league built three, in conjunction with playgrounds, and gave 14,665 poor children baths during last summer. The baths proved so popular that the city itself will build five in a very short time. The league has succeeded in having the present bill-board ordinances lived up to, whenever new boards were erected, and to having many old bill-boards rebuilt. A grand boulevard and park system is being planned. The president of the civic improvement league was made chairman of the commission by the mayor in appreciation of the good work of the league. This commission is about ready to report. The league was an active factor in the "keep our city clean" movement last summer, and distributed many thousand bulletins giving all the city ordinances relating to that subject for the information of citizens ignorant of their own personal responsibilities in such a movement. A special sanitary committee has followed up the movement, and encouraging results have been reached. Reports are made to the health department whenever garbage is not properly removed. The league sent a special representative to other cities to investigate the employment of women as sanitary inspectors. The report was so impressive that the city authorities are making arrangements to employ women sanitary and tenement-house inspectors. The matter of keeping waste paper off the streets has been given attention. Sample waste-paper boxes have been put out with the league's name on them. The latest triumph of this hustling betterment organization is the appointment by the health commissioner, at its suggestion, of a woman sanitary inspector. Dr. Mary Tucker, the new official, will teach families in the crowded districts the need of clean homes and clean streets.



PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS OF THE ST. LOUIS CIVIC IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE

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An Asthma Cure at Last

It gives us great pleasure to announce the discovery of a positive cure for Asthma, in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanic product found on the Congo River, West Africa. The cures wrought by it in the worst cases are really marvelous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years' standing have been at once restored to health by the Kola Plant. Among others, many ministers of the gospel testify to its wonderful powers. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va,, was perhaps the worst case, and was cured by the Kola Plant after fifty years' suffering. Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, Washington, D. C., Editor of the Farmers' Magazine, gives similar testimony, as do many others. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co,, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of HOME AND FLOWERS who suffers from any form of Asthma. They only ask in return that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. You should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.

Sure of its Victim

Dr. D. M. Bye, of Indianapolis, Ind., the great cancer specialist, who has cured over six thousand cases of cancer within the last eight years with soothing balmy oils, says that one time he selected a list of five hundred names of persons who had written to him relative to taking treatment, but who, from some cause, had neglected to do so, and wrote to them several months later inquiring after their condition; to his surprise and grief he learned that nearly twenty per cent had died within five months from the time they had written their letters of inquiry. If left to itself cancer is always sure of its victim. Book sent free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address, DR. D. M. BYE CO., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

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The Railroads Are Coming to It Also

It is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is about to erect a series of hothouses and conservatories for the growth and nursing of shrubbery, trees, plants, flowers and exotics, to be used principally in the gardens at stations along the New York and Pittsburg division, as well as orchids and expensive flowers for the offices and for special occasions. One hundred thousand dollars is the sum to be expended, says the report. HOME AND FLOWERS hopes to publish a full account of this enterprise at an early date.

"Encourage life in the open air, not for physical more than for mental and moral health. Let the schools smell of the ground as often as possible; it will help them to keep sane and resist the doctrinaire. Stand by field sports, even those which involve hurts. Our young people do not have to struggle any too much or assume any too many risks. There is more training for the real demands of American citizenship through the rush line of a 'varsity football team on one cool October afternoon than in some 'varsity class rooms in a whole semester."—*Andrew S. Draper.*

Dr. Lorenz, "Straightener of Children"

A most important contribution to a more beautiful American life has recently been made by a foreigner. Seldom has there been as striking a human demonstration of the power for healing possible in the "laying on of hands" as that made by the big-hearted Austrian surgeon, Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the "soft, strong-handed straightener of children." The newspapers and magazines have told in detail about his famous operation for congenital hip disease, how, by kneading and tearing the muscles of the hip and thigh till they are almost stripped from the bone, he sets the joint in its proper position and then binds the limb in plaster till all the parts have firmly reset in their proper relations. His six-weeks' trip to this country brought the famous surgeon over $100,000, and yet, so great was his modesty and so completely did his humanitarian work among the poor overshadow the few highly-paid cases among the rich that his profits are justly forgotten, and the profits to the many poor, afflicted, but now happy little ones of America are all that is remembered of Dr. Lorenz. A typical scene at one of the clinics presided over by this "healer" is described by John Swain (in *McClure's Magazine*). It was at the Mercy Hospital in Chicago:

"The big amphitheater was crowded with medical students and doctors, and with others who had been able to obtain admission. Some of the best known surgeons of the country were gathered on the front benches, watching with absorbing interest the work of the master. One by one the tiny children—some only two or three years old—were brought in and held in the arms of the surgeon, while he examined the joint and showed to the audience what the defect was. Tenderly he handled the little ones. He quieted their fears and sent them back to be given the anæsthetic. Then, as they were brought back to him and placed on the operating table, he would lay his enormous hands on the affected thigh, and, with a running explanation, interspersed with unexpected humor, and a comparison of the case in hand with others, he would knead and pull and twist, until it seemed as if the little one would be dismembered. There was no suffering, for the anæsthetic prevented that. And the work was done so skillfully and so swiftly that the enormous strength was often lost sight of. But when, with a final tug, he pulled the thigh down, having literally rubbed the bone free, and then, turning it out at a sharp angle, held it in position for the administering of the plaster cast, there was always a round of clapping, even of cheers, that showed the admiration of the doctors for his work. This pleased Lorenz. He would laugh like a boy and pat the child again tenderly. He was proud of his work, and he was proud to have it recognized, and he often looked up to tell the crowd so."

Heaven's reward is not to him who counts the cost of service, but to him who serves, whatever the cost.

An Outdoor Art Club

The Outdoor Art Club, of Brooklyn, New York, has been organized in the interests of "the yard beautiful." It is sending out a very pretty little illustrated booklet, entitled "Decorate Your Yard," setting forth the commercial value of "beautiful real estate," and outlining a plan of non-resident membership, for a nominal sum, which will spread all over the country the helpful information and suggestions which the club experts are constantly preparing.

Lessons from an English City

By all odds the most radical accomplishments in the way of municipal improvement are being brought about in Europe, especially in England. A very interesting instance is that of Manchester. Mr. Seebohm Rowntree's recent book entitled "Poverty," which gives an account of a singularly effective betterment campaign in the city of York, shows that, in 1899, ten per cent of the population of that city were so poverty-stricken that, supposing them to spend

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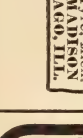
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every penny of their income wisely in the purchase of food and clothes, they could not obtain the necessaries for a proper physical life. He shows, further, that another eighteen per cent of the population lived in chronic poverty, although their incomes, if properly expended, would suffice to guarantee physical efficiency. That is to say, twenty-eight per cent of the population of a typical English town are in poverty. And these figures agree very closely with those arrived at in Mr. Booth's book "In Darkest England." Mr. Rowntree's book aroused interest among public-spirited citizens of Manchester. It will be remembered that in Great Britain the corporation of the cities have been intrusted with large powers in the matter of housing the poor and working class. Soon after the publication of Mr. Rowntree's book (early in 1901) a few ladies and gentlemen of Manchester who had long been convinced that "the tone of life in our large cities is degenerating and that drunkenness, betting and other vices are steadily claiming more devotees," formed a committee to do away, if possible, with some of "the terrible squalor and misery of the Manchester poor." One of the most striking facts which impelled them to this movement was the action of the army recruiting officials in rejecting as unfit 8,000 out of 11,000 who volunteered for service in South Africa. The fact that eight out of every eleven volunteers were unfit because of improper conditions of life alarmed the citizens' committee, and it at once began an investigation into the conditions of life among the "lower classes." A searching inquiry of clergymen, teachers, doctors, lawyers, heads of large mercantile establishments and others whose positions gave them large knowledge of the conditions of life among great masses of people showed that special attention must be paid to the problem of housing. In many parts of the city it was found that terrible overcrowding was common, and besides a large number of the houses were, from a sanitary point of view, totally unfit for human habitation. The corporation succeeded in arousing public spirit, and at once set about working out a definite program. It had already acquired a large estate in the suburbs on which it was purposed to erect workingmen's cottages. By the suggestion of, and with the assistance of the citizens' committee, the corporation drew up plans for a series of cottages of five different types, varying in size and external appearances. In most of these provision is made for a large living room, three bed rooms, and a bath room, and also a kitchen, small pantry and coal house. Gardens are planned for each house, which, whenever possible, faces on a wide street east and west, so that the full benefit of sunshine may be obtained every day.

The secretary (Mr. T. R. Marr) of "The Citizens' Committee for the Improvement of the Unwholesome Dwellings and Surroundings of the People" (which is the rather cumbersome name of this betterment association) writes that all the better element of the town is acting in earnest coöperation with the committee.

"To the healthy mind there is something invigorating in the thought of winter pastimes, and especially in those that demand brisk exercise in the keen outdoor air. Tropical winds are delicious, but the snap of ice and the glitter of frost suggest a reserve of moral support. When the wind almost screams and the snow-dust is whirled about, and one's shoes growl and complain as one walks on the dazzling white ground, then come that physical vigor and that spiritual vim which defy cold and revel in the rough caresses of the polar currents. The warm room, with its sputtering grate or crackling wood fire, is a charming place, but a whiff of crystal-bearing air and a tingling sense in cheeks and ears are enough to make one forget fire and rugs and easy chairs, if one really is a lover of outdoor pastimes."—*Maurice Thompson.*

"Nervous Prosperity"

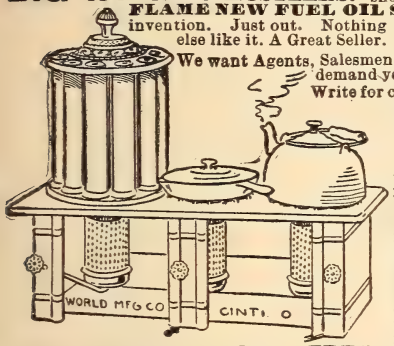
A speaker at the recent conference of the improvement associations of Cook county, Illinois, scored modern life very severely and wittily. Among other epigrammatic sentences he gave these: "We are now suffering from the disease of civilization, the most acute phase of which is nervous prosperity. To recover, we must get back to nature, and must realize that, among other things, just what lungs are to a healthy, happy man, parks are to a healthy, happy city life."

Great Things Planned for Philadelphia

Philadelphia is evidently very much in earnest over her new parkway project, if one may judge from the arguments advanced and plans made by the prominent men whose names appear in a handsomely illustrated brochure just published by the Parkway Association. It is compiled by Mr. Albert Kelsey, secretary of the association, and contains an argument and plea by the Hon. James M. Beck, with press opinions and letters from leading citizens. A city, declares Mr. Beck, must make itself attractive at the peril of falling behind in the competition of modern life. The American city which first realizes this fact, he says further, "will hold the ultimate primacy on this continent." The special feature now advocated by the Parkway Association is a splendid modern boulevard to extend from the City Hall to Fairmount Park. Philadelphia, it contends,

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BIG WAGES TO HUSTLERS. Write for Special offer to Men and Women, at home or traveling, all or part time, showing, taking orders and appointing agents for **HARRISON'S BLUE FLAME NEW FUEL OIL STOVES**, with or without **Radiator** attachment for heating. Wonderful invention. Just out. Nothing else like it. A Great Seller.



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We want Agents, Salesmen and Managers in every State. Biggest money-maker ever offered. Enormous demand year round, in every city, town, village and among farmers. Customers delighted. Write for catalogue—Most Wonderful Stove ever Invented.

A SPOONFUL OF OIL MAKES A HOGSHEAD OF FUEL GAS.

Generates its own Fuel Gas from Kerosene or common coal oil. No wick, dirt, smoke, kindling, ashes. Splendid for cooking. Makes fine **Heating Stove** for rooms, stores, offices, with **RADIATOR** attachment. **CHEAPEST AND SAFEST FUEL** furnishes. **10 to 20 cents** a week should family for cooking. A gallon of Kerosene oil costing 8c to 10c will furnish Fuel Gas for a constant blue flame, hottest fire, for about eighteen hours. **SPLENDID COOKER, ROASTER AND BAKER.**

NO MORE BIG COAL BILLS—Expensive, dirty coal and wood stoves, smoky oil wick stoves, dangerous gasoline stoves, etc. Our stoves are a delight—absolutely safe—will not explode, simple, easily operated. Handsomely made of sheet steel, finely finished—last for years. All sizes. **PRICES, $3.00 UP.**

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20 Hardy Ever-Blooming Roses for $1

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Killarney—Salmon pink and rose.
Christine de Noue—Beautiful red.
Beauty of Stapleford—Rosy pink, shading to crimson.
Empress Eugenie—Deep rich pink.
Henry M. Stanley—Amber rose-tinged apricot.
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Highland Mary—White-tinged lemon, pink border.
Bouquet of Gold—Rich yellow.
Queen of Fragrance—White edged shell pink.
Madam Hoste—Creamy white.
Lady Dorothea—Yellow, with sunset tints.
Francis Dubreuil—Dark crimson, very rich.
Mrs. Mawley—Grand, light pink.
Mad. Scipion Cochet—Soft primrose, yellow and pink.
Johanna Wesselhoft—Deep yellow bedding rose.
Aurora—Deep pink, very double.
Sylph—Blending of peach and white; fine.
Mad. Eugene Couvin—White, apricot center.
White Bougere—Pure ivory white, very double.

The best set of Roses ever offered. Catalogue for 1903 now ready for plant buyers. Address:

THE GOOD & REESE CO., P.O. Box 71 Springfield, Ohio.

THE LARGEST ROSE GROWERS IN THE WORLD.

must have a plaza, as Paris, Vienna, Venice, New York, Chicago have theirs. In conclusion, Mr. Beck commends to the Philadelphia city fathers the noble decree made by the councillors of Florence, six centuries ago, when they had decided to rebuild their cathedral:

"Since the highest mark of human prudence in a people of noble origin is to proceed in the management of their affairs so that their magnanimity and wisdom may be evinced in their outward acts, we order Arnolfo, head master of our commune, to make a design for the renovation of Sta. Reparata in a style of magnificence which neither the industry nor power of man can surpass, that it may harmonize with the opinion of many wise persons in this city and state, who think that this commune should not engage in any enterprise unless its intention be to make the result correspond with that noblest sort of heart which is composed of the united will of many citizens."

"It is the greatest mistake in the world to bury one's self in any one set of experiences to the exclusion of all others. No man, professional or business, gets the most out of life, or puts the most into his own life, when he narrows himself to a single rut, even if that rut be along the high places. How much more true is it of the mother, who is the dispenser of all good things to her family of children! She must be constantly adding to her own experiences, constantly increasing her sympathies and her educational resources. She is to be all things to her child, therefore she must get all things out of her wider horizon of life."—*Dr. Arthur S. Cheney.*

The National Government and Floriculture

Uncle Sam is taking an intelligent and increasing interest in plants and their culture. This fact is shown clearly by the part our national government will take in the floricultural exhibits at the St. Louis World's Fair. One of the most interesting novelties at the exposition will be a monster garden map of the United States, with paths for the state boundaries. The map will constitute a part of the exhibit of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the national government, and two acres will be taken up with it. This would make the state of Illinois about seventy-five feet long. The state lines will be marked by walks in cinders, red gravel or some other material. In each state reservation will be shown the economic plants produced in the state and for which the state is known. The corn of Kansas, the wheat of the middle states, the cotton, tobacco and sugar cane of the Southern states, the orange and pineapple of Florida, will all be shown. Those plants which do not grow in this latitude normally will be forced under glass in hotbeds.

With this map spread out on the southern slope, in the place allotted, it would appear from the Agricultural Building Hill like a bird's-eye view of the United States, while the visitor walking on the paths would, so far as vegetation was concerned, be traveling through the country.

Professor Galloway, of the Department of Agriculture, who prepared these exhibits, has also given considerable attention to the school garden idea. In order to ascertain just what can be done practically in the public schools, Professor Galloway has arranged for a course of experimental training in floriculture and horticulture at the Washington Normal School. A plot of ground 150 feet square, and a greenhouse have been secured for the use of the normal school. During the winter the young girls are instructed in the common operations of plant propagation, such as making cuttings and placing them in sand to root, then potting them and taking general care of the young plants in the way of watering, ventilating and regulating the temperature.

"I know of a home where it was always the custom on Sunday afternoons to sing in turn each one's favorite hymn. This was always kept up, and years afterward when all were separated and some were far across the seas, the mother, even if she were alone, would sing every hymn in turn, even the hymns of the two who had passed on to the heavenly home, and the men and women out in the world every week remembered that hour and their hearts joined that mother's as she sang those songs alone in the old home—no, not alone, for they were all with her in spirit."—*Francis Scudder Williams.*

A Unique School for Women

Lowthorpe, a school of horticulture and landscape gardening for women, has been established at Groton, Massachusetts, by Mrs. Edward Gilchrist Low. The school occupies an attractive colonial house in the picturesque old town of Groton, within easy reach of Boston.

Lowthorpe is unique in its facilities and the scope of its work. A corps of instructors will present the theoretical part of the course in a series of lectures and direct the practical work in the greenhouse, gardens, nurseries and orchards. The lectures on landscape gardening and garden design will be given by one of Mr. Frederick Low Olmsted's most efficient associates. The course includes horticulture, arboriculture, botany, greenhouse work, and work in the flower, fruit and vegetable gardens, economic entomology and ornithology, agricultural chemistry, plane and solid geometry, surveying, free-hand and mechanical drawing, landscape gardening, and garden design. The object of the work is to help women to help



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GOLD DUST

is a woman's best friend when wash day comes around. It makes the clothes sweet and clean. Takes only half the time and half the labor of soap. Just follow directions on package.

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New Floral Guide, all above postpaid, only 30c.

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FREE Our handsome **Garden Annual** and **Seed Catalogue.** Send your address on a postal to-day, or for 4c. in stamps and the names of 3 neighbors who are actual seed buyers we will send our catalogue and **packet of the Giant Red, Madam Perret PANSY** if you write before March 15th. Address,
COLE'S SEED STORE, Pella, Iowa. SEED

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EN-U-RE-SINE absolutely cures bed-wetting & incontinence of urine IN OLD AND YOUNG. IT DOES NOT FAIL. The only remedy made and guaranteed by a physician. Send for FREE SAMPLE to DR. MAY, Box 510 Bloomington, Ill. SAMPLE FREE

themselves; to show the necessity of intensive, scientific practices; to engage in an occupation which is profitable, healthful, intellectual and delightful. The work in the greenhouse is propagation, floriculture and forcing vegetables. Budding and grafting will be done in the nursery and orchard, which contains apples, peaches, pears, plums, quinces. The bush fruits include blackberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries. Frequent visits will be made to the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard



THE ENTRANCE TO LOWTHORPE.

botanical gardens, Boston markets, and horticultural shows. There will be practice in preparing products for market.

A special feature of the work is the training of women to be supervisors of school gardens. Lowthorpe offers a course especially adapted to the training necessary for such work. The practical experience can be gained in its gardens, and an exceptional opportunity for work with the children in the boys' garden under the supervision of a teacher of experience.

"The man who lives simply, and justly, and honorably, whether rich or poor, is a good citizen."—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

Man and the Rose

Three interesting bits of news about the rose may be quoted as "supplementary reading" to our leading story this month. The commissioner of patents has denied the application of a florist for a trade-mark bearing the name "Roosevelt Rose," stating that "It is against public policy for this [the Patent] office to lend its sanction to the use of the president's name by granting registration therefor as a trade-mark without his express consent." The town of Hildesheim, in Germany, has refused $50,000 for its famous 1,000-year-old rose tree, which, it is claimed, has bloomed every year since the days of Alfred the Great. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has paid $20,000 damages for the destruction of two rose gardens in Massachusetts. Some folks are thinking about the rose—and they are not all florists, either.

It is nobler and more effective to do the least service well, than to do the greatest service ill.

Apropos of Our Washington Story

It is perhaps not generally known that Washington was a faithful member of the Masonic fraternity. A New Hampshire reader of HOME AND FLOWERS (Mr. George B. Griffith) recalls the fact that, on January 15, 1800, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts voted to pay funeral honors to his memory. Several days before this, Past Grand Master John Warren, Paul Revere and Josiah Bartlett, in the name of the Grand Lodge, write a letter to Mrs. Washington, in which they said: "To their expressions of sympathy on this solemn dispensation the Grand Lodge have subjoined an order that a Golden Urn be prepared as a deposit for a lock of hair, an invaluable relique of the Hero and the Patriot whom their wishes would immortalize; and that it be preserved with the jewels and regalia of the society." To this request Mrs. Washington replied through Hon. Tobias Lear, the warm personal friend and secretary of Washington, a native of New Hampshire, enclosing a lock of Washington's hair. The urn was made of gold, by Paul Revere, the hero of Longfellow's poem, "The Midnight Ride," in which the lock of hair was placed, and where it has rested for more than a century. On February 11, 1800, a Masonic procession, consisting of more than 1,600, was formed at the Old State House in Boston, and moved to the Stone Chapel, where funeral services were held. The golden urn was borne in that procession, and was afterwards deposited in the archives of the Grand Lodge, where it still remains. Among the most valued treasures that are transmitted from one grand master to his successor is this golden urn, the work of Paul Revere, containing a lock of hair of the immortal Washington.

Please Take Notice!

The following are nom de plumes or the persons have changed their addresses since contributing to HOME AND FLOWERS. Will they kindly send their full name and correct address to the editor at once: Brown, Mrs. Cornelia; Cook, Mrs. Lucia B.; Cochrane, Mary H.; Ford, Agnes Allan; Hutchinson, Nellie M.; Johnson, Jennie Bodge; Leonard, Miriam; Richardson, C. B.; Roy, Mrs. J. E.; Vermilya, A. L.; Williams, Ray.

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Greatest Invention of the Age. Labor and Expense of Washing Clothes Cut in Two.

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will be sent absolutely free to anyone answering this advertisement, without deposit or advance payment of any kind, freight paid, on 30 days' trial. The 1900 Ball-Bearing Washer is unquestionably the greatest labor-saving machine ever invented for family use. **Entirely new principle.** It is simplicity itself. There are no wheels, paddles, rockers, cranks or complicated machinery. It revolves on **bicycle ball-bearings,** making it by far the easiest running washer on the market. No strength required; a child can operate it.

No more stooping, rubbing, boiling of clothes. Hot water and soap all that is needed. It will wash **large quantities of clothes** (no matter how soiled) **perfectly clean in 6 minutes.** Impossible to injure the most delicate fabrics.

An Enthusiastic Admirer.



CHICAGO, July 17, 1901.
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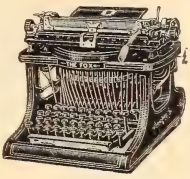
I started to wash with your "1900 Ball-Bearing Washer" at 10:30 A. M. and in half an hour the contents of two machines were washed clean, rinsed and hung on the line. A neighbor called as I started to wash my little boy's waists (which were terribly dirty), and in ten minutes I wrung them out, and we were very much surprised to see that there was not a spot left. On Monday we did a big wash of 15 machinefuls of clothes in 4 hours. The lady living upstairs saw that we turned out so much work in such a short time that she asked us to loan her the Washer for Tuesday, which we did. She has a Western Washer, which she could never use, as it took a man to turn the machine. The "1900" is by far the best machine I ever saw. It works so easily that my little boy can run it. You are at liberty to refer anybody to me for further proof. MRS. A. H. CENTNER,
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Operators who have used The Fox Typewriter are unanimous in agreeing that it combines more desirable features than any writing machine yet produced. It is a basket type machine, with ball bearing carriage, two ounce key tension, half-inch key dip, aluminum finger levers with individual tension, adjustable typebars—insuring perfect alignment even after years of service, line lock, automatic line spacer, and automatic ribbon movement, combining the features that give durability with the lightest touch, easiest action and most simple construction.

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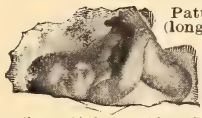
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Patterns for 32 different articles; (long clothes) with full directions for making, showing necessary material, etc., or 10 patterns for short clothes; either set sent postpaid for only **25 cts.** A large illustrated booklet, showing everything necessary for mother and infant, sent free. Send silver or stamps. Infants' ready made garments my specialty. Address
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Sunshine Every Day in the Year

[All communications relating to "Sunshine" should be addressed to Mrs. Jessie Mackenzie Walker, 1943 North Eleventh street, Kansas City, Kansas.]

SOME people object to Sunshine's stipulation that its members and branches shall report from time to time what they have done to promote good cheer. They feel that telling of one's good deeds violates the command, "Take heed that ye do not your alms before men to be seen of them." These people remember it is written, "Let not your right hand know what your left hand doeth," but they forget that it is also written, "Let us provoke one another to love and to good works."

A complacent, boastful spirit is of all things objectionable; but, surely, among ordinarily well-balanced persons, there may be interchange of experiences without anyone becoming unduly puffed up. Example is a most powerful teacher. To know what others have done is both stimulating and suggestive. It is on this principle, with the hope of practically promoting Sunshine activities, that this year we propose to talk about what Sunshine is doing or has done to increase the sum of the world's happiness.



SUNSHINE GREETING FROM MRS. F. W. BAUMHOFF.

Secretary and Treasurer Missouri Division I. S. S.

In some states Sunshine's work is being performed largely by individuals, who are winsomely doing "ye next thinge." In others, circles here and there are working for public objects. Tennessee is fortunate in having both classes of workers. For some time throughout that state individuals and small circles have been quietly doing what they could to promote "the life beautiful." This year the work is being reorganized and set moving on new lines. With a woman of the energy and consecration of Mrs. R. A. Macdonald, state organizer, coöperating with that experienced enthusiast, Mrs. C. A. Rugg, state president, and such a well-edited organ as the *Sunshine News*, Tennessee is bound to be a Sunshine center. Memphis, the state capital and home of these ladies, has already—largely through their efforts—become a leader in Sunshine's public activities.

The first public work attempted by Tennessee Sunshine was the establishment of an old men's home. This project grew out of the needs of the Old Men's Branch, in which were a number of homeless old men who, introduced by Sunshine badges, made a living by selling small wares from door to door. The cordial way in which the citizens helped realize Sunshine's project to establish a permanent old men's home encouraged the workers to suggest meeting another need of the city, so last March the proposal was made to establish a Sunshine club and lunch room. The idea was "to give business women and others the comforts and luxuries of life at a minimum expense." Though the enterprise was and is a huge undertaking, it has been a success from the first.

The Sunshine people began by endeavoring to interest the whole community. The result justified their judgment and efforts. The press, the churches, and the business men were soon vying with one another in offers of gifts and service, and in a surprisingly short time the Cynthia Westover Alden Sunshine Club and Lunch Room was open to the public. The rooms occupy three floors, are well lighted, and tastefully and comfortably furnished; provide wholesome and appetizing dishes costing from one cent up—a generous lunch can be had for seven cents, and an extravagant one for fifteen—and furnish opportunity for noonday rest and social intercourse. Besides this daytime service, the rooms are used for a variety of evening classes and entertainments, and are thus a factor in the higher life of the city.

In Commendation

I wish to thank you for the benefits I have derived from your paper. A friend placed twelve back numbers in my hands one year ago. I immediately subscribed for it, and commenced the cultivation of flowers and foliage plants, carefully observing the rules and suggestions found in your magazine. I have succeeded beyond my expectations, even better than the flower growers I know who have had years of experience. But I prize the intense interest and love of all plant life that it has awakened far more than success. MRS. G. W. MERRITT.

Kentucky.

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SPECIAL OFFER TO READERS OF HOME AND FLOWERS GOOD FOR FEBRUARY

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With the New Books

THE Macmillans are justifying the promise made by the first few volumes in their "Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology." Mr Charles Zueblin's book, "American Municipal Progress," being "chapters in municipal sociology," is one of the most clean-cut and illuminating volumes of the series. Within small space is given a most entertaining record of what has been accomplished for public betterment in America within a decade. The opening chapter defines municipal sociology, and explains the peculiar problems of our great cities. Other chapters deal with transporation, public works, buildings, schools and libraries, parks, boulevards, and public recreation, sanitation, public control, etc. An intimate acquaintance with his subject and a vast care in preparation is shown by Mr. Zueblin in his book. He is peculiarly well fitted for such a task. His position as professor of sociology in the University of Chicago and lecturer for the University Extension work has given him uncommon opportunities to observe, to compare, and to verify all his data. Mr. Zueblin was for a period president of the American League for Civic Improvement, and in this way became familiar with the needs of the smaller towns.

The chapter of Public Recreation is especially interesting and valuable, although Professor Zueblin has overlooked one rather significant fact. He, of course, treats facts and figures of recent years, and refers to the inauguration in Brookline, Massachusetts, of the first public playground for children some thirty years ago. But to Philadelphia really belongs the honor of having established the first public playground in this country. In the will of George Fox, made in 1690, there is an interesting bequest. This wise old founder of the Friends bequeathed sixteen acres of land to the Quaker Meeting in Philadelphia. Ten acres of this land were for "a close to put Friends' horses in when they come afar to the meeting, that they may not be Lost in the Woods." The other six were for a meeting-house and school-house and for "a Playground for the children of the town to play on, and for a Garden to plant with Physical Plants for Lads and Lasses to Know Simple, and to learn to make Oils and Ointments". Wise old George Fox. He combined religion, education, recreation, and a love of gardening in a small space, four essentials of a happy people. But probably those six acres enclosed the original public school-garden and playground in America.

This omission, of course, is no reflection on the volume we are considering. Professor Zueblin makes a complete record of things done in recent years or in contemplation for the near future. This record is an invaluable one, and it is safe to say that this book contains material and interpretation of current sociological development not found in any other book yet published.

"Modern Civic Art" is the title of a new book by Charles Mulford Robinson, the author of "The Improvement of Towns and Cities." This will be a sumptuous volume, beautifully illustrated from etchings by Reginald Cleveland Coxe.

The first part of the proceedings of the sixth annual meeting of the American Park and Out-Door Art Association at Boston has been issued in excellent form. Some of the notable addresses will be issued later.

What Our Friends Think

Your magazine has set the highest standard of excellence for itself, and is living up to that standard in a way which must make it an immense power for good. I think it ought to be put in the hands of every intelligent farmer in the country. SALLIE B. HATCH.

Hannibal, Missouri.

Last winter I saw a copy of HOME AND FLOWERS, and read it through. I found something I have dreamed of for years and scarcely dared to hope I would ever see. I have been enthusiastic over it, and have shown it to all my friends. X. Y. Z.

Clifton, New York.

I regard HOME AND FLOWERS as really beautiful—beautiful typographically and in its literary quality, and I quite appreciate how much taste and fine sense of selection has been exercised in making it so. I have cut out and am saving your editorial on "The Moral Effect of Beauty." LILIAN WHITING.

Boston, Massachusetts.

I am very much interested in your magazine. Its civic improvement features, together with its other most excellent features, makes it one of the most useful magazines now published. These combined should make it a permanent part of good literature. W. W. SLABAUGH.

Nebraska.

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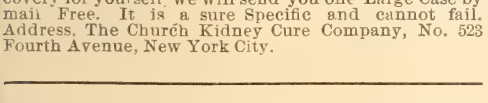
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James Thomas, Esq., of the Board of Review Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C., was cured after many physicians had failed and he had given up all hope of recovery. Nathaniel Anderson, Esq., of Greenwood, S. C., writes: "Was a sufferer of Kidney and Bladder troubles, which caused two hemorrhages of the Kidneys; had to urinate every few minutes; physicians told me my case was incurable, but was completely cured by Alkavis." Alvin D. Lane, Auburn, Me., writes: "Was cured of Rheumatism, which was so severe as to cause him to use crutches." Many ladies, including Miss Viola Dearing, Petersburg, Ind., Mrs. E. R. Dinsmore, South Deerfield, Mass., also testify as to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney diseases and other disorders peculiar to women.

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The Mystic Garden

[All matter relating to this department should be addressed to Aunt Eunice, Elmwood, New Hampshire.]

ANSWERS TO DECEMBER PUZZLES.

No. 10.— Hand-i-work.

No. 11.— The realm of flowers.

No. 12.—

N O R M A N	U N C A P E
O R E A L A	N O R M A N
R E S U L T	C R E A R S
M A U M E T	A M A D O U
A L L E G E	P A R O R E
N A T T E R	E N S U E D

No. 13.—

No. 14.— United—Untied.

No. 15.—

W A L N U T
A B E O N A
L E A R E R
N O R M A N
U N E A S E
T A R N E S

SOLVERS TO NOVEMBER PUZZLES.

Lotus, Aunt Jane, Novice, and Frantz.

PRIZE WINNERS.

No complete list received. Six months' subscription, Aunt Jane. All others three months' subscription.

NEW PUZZLES.

No. 26.— NUMERICAL.

7, 6, 9, 18 is a number.
8, 11, 14, 5 is a number.
2, 1, 10, 20 is one side of a leaf of a book.
4, 13, 16, 17 is to donate.
19, 3, 12, 15 is to fill full.

Whole of twenty letters is the title of one of the pages of HOME AND FLOWERS.

Canaan, N. H. SWEET SIXTEEN.

No. 27.— SQUARE.

1. A cotton cloth made in South India. 2. An order of amphibians without a tail in the adult, including frogs and toads. 3. A native of Normandy. 4. A beast of burden. 5. A rough carnelian bead. 6. A shawl or wrap (obs.)

Elmwood, N. H. SALLY.

No. 28.— TERMINAL ELISION.

Poor fellow, he has had a hard time
In getting along, I see,
But since he got to going down hill,
'Tis *fine all fine all* can be.
If any poser can beat this rhyme,
I am sure he can just beat me,
And take the prize, and upward climb,
And roost on the top of the tree,
And be the cock of the walk, and crow
To awake the dullards down below.

Centralia, Ills. ASPIRO.

No. 29.— SQUARE.

1. Mohammedan sacred scriptures. 2. An American leopard-like cat. 3. To withdraw from active service. 4. A plant of the water plantain family. 5. A native of Normandy. 6. Stone urns, or jars.

Elmwood, N. H. SALLY.

No. 30.— TRANSPOSITION.

Full many thrilling *one*
Were written on my *second*,
And if the teacher caught us
You'd know just how she reckoned.

She'd *three* around behind
Softly as any *four*,
And the next thing we knew,
We were standing on the floor.

This story would grow *five*
If I should tell the end,
So the *six* said the better—
This from your loving friend.

Hawley, Minn. AUNT JANE.

No. 31.— SQUARE.

1. A well-like hole for tapping an enemy's mine. 2. A preliminary certificate issued to the holder of a land claim pending the issue of pre-emption papers. 3. One who spares. 4. To make a carom. 5. A depressed spot. 6. A native of Normandy.

Elmwood, N. H. SALLY.

No. 32.— TRANSPOSITION.

Primal a fragrant plant it is,
Sometimes we call it sweet;
"Gentle as a *two*" we style
The docile ones we meet.

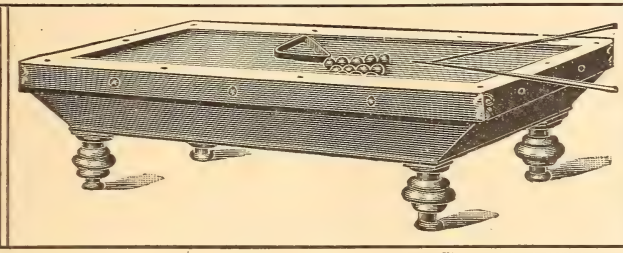
'Tis *one* of sympathy we crave
To sooth an aching heart,
A good supply of *two* will do
When pangs of hunger start.

Fresno, Calif. GENTLE ANNIE.

PRIZES.

In addition to the yearly prizes offered last month we will give a six-months' subscription

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OUR celebrated Liliputian Billiard or Pool Tables are similar to the $300 kind, on a smaller scale. They enable you to enjoy these innocent and delightful games with home surroundings. We are determined to introduce our wonderful Headache Tablets into every home, and in order to do so we need good agents and we are willing to pay them handsomely. You can get one of these Billiard or Pool Tables, complete, finely finished, perfectly level bed, very quick elastic cushions, taking a ball twice around table (7 cushions) at one stroke, green baize cover and 16 perfect balls, chalk, pockets, triangle, cues, etc., **fully guaranteed,** for selling only 8 boxes of our wonderful Tablets at 25 cents per box. Don't send a cent; order to-day and we will send Tablets by mail. When sold send us the money, $2.00, and we will promptly forward to you this Billiard or Pool Table and guarantee safe delivery. Remember, we are giving away these Tables to quickly introduce our Remedy and we offer

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to any one that can prove that we do not give the Table with cues, balls, etc., exactly as we say, for selling only 8 boxes. Order to-day and be the first in your town to own one of these fine Tables. Address,

JAMES G. SHEPARD, Supt., Dept. 121, 25 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.

The Pool Table came last night and I am well pleased with it. ROBERT V. BURWELL, Plymouth, Conn.

I received the Pool Table all right two days after I wrote you. SAMUEL FRANKLAND, Beetown, Wis.

I received your Pool Table all right. ELMER JILLSON, Newtonville, Mass.

to the one sending the first complete list to the puzzles in this issue. Three three-months' subscriptions will be awarded among those sending one or more solutions. A book (Mark Seaworth's "Voyage on the Indian Ocean") will be given for the first answer to No. 26.

CHAT.

The "forms" in this issue are a continuation of the series which appeared in December. By comparing them with the answers given above will furnish a clue to those given in this issue.

Aspiro (who we believe has passed the fourscore mark) has sent us a good supply of puzzles, and we take this opportunity to thank our friend of more than twenty years for them. The Terminal Elision of his given above is a puzzle in which the whole word is given as all, and fine being the same word with a letter taken from each end.

See the January number for the cash prizes offered for best solving record in 1903, and all solve.

AUNT EUNICE.

The State Flowers

BY MRS. G. T. DRENNAN.

No. V.—OKLAHOMA. THE MISTLETOE.

ACCORDING to Scandinavian mythology, Loki, the wicked spirit, had a deep dislike for Balder, the beloved of the gods. He gave an arrow to blind Hader, god of darkness, to test. Balder was made the target for the fatal missile, and its deadly power proven. The gods restored their favorite to life, and the mistletoe was entrusted to the guardian care of the goddess of love. It was decreed that, thereafter, everyone passing "under the mistletoe" should receive a kiss, as proof of the emblem of love rather than of death.

Myth and superstition handed down the sentiment that surrounds the plant, while its own inherent vitality, evergreen beauty and great adaptability to wide and varying climates, marks it well as a favorite in the light of the yule log, side by side with the Christmas holly.

The true mistletoe (Viscum album) is cosmopolitan. The European variety is something more of a shrub than the American, but, in the main essentials, mistletoe is the same wherever its waxen green branches and pearly white berries beautify the barren trees throughout the winter, no matter how bleak and destructive the season may be to all other vegetation.

Botanists describe mistletoe as "tough and leathery." Obviously it is tough, but the yellowish green, soft-hued branches and leaves, rounded like squirrel's ears, with milk white berries in lovely clusters, seem to belie the term.

Oklahoma, in its new form and dignity, has happily chosen the one plant in nature symbolic of its attributes. Mistletoe plants itself firmly upon deciduous trees and strikes its roots through the bark into the wood, deriving sustenance, but losing none of its own individuality. On apple, oak, hickory or other trees, mistletoe is the same. The nature of the tree has no effect upon the mistletoe. It is a plant that utilizes the air and sunshine, dew and snow, feeding upon each element, the picture of thrift and healthful comeliness. Thus it is with Oklahoma. Coming last into the fold, the new commonwealth has improved every opportunity, utilized every natural advantage, and acquired new means of wealth and sustenance.

Bonnier, a French botanist and close student of nature, has decided that the green leaves of the mistletoe elaborate sap, and are of as much use to the deciduous tree it grows upon as the tree's own leaves. Discussions have been frequent regarding the deleterious effect, or otherwise, of mistletoe as a parasite, until Bonnier proved its vitalizing qualities. Through its lungs, or leaves, atmospheric elements are imbibed and through its active roots these are conveyed to the tree upon which it grows, and that, too, at a season of the year when the vitality of the tree is low, particularly in the high or wide-spreading branches upon which the beautiful green mistletoe is wont to plant itself. It is now placed in the genus Phoradendron, which name, from the Greek, signifies "tree-thief." True to its parasitical nature, by means of its glutinous white berries, which are tenacious where they fall, or are carried by the feet of birds, from tree to tree, the mistletoe spread at random over the orchards, groves and timbered lands of Oklahoma, as in all other sections. Its principal utility is as a Christmas green. Second in demand to holly, it has come to that point that the two are classed first as evergreens for the holidays, and always together. Mistletoe outranks holly in monetary value, and for that matter all other evergreens, because there are substitutes of fir, balsam, cedar and holly one for the other, but no substitute for mistletoe.

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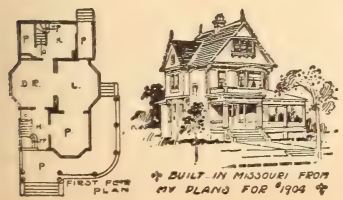
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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE FLORAL PUBLISHING COMPANY AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN, Editor — EBEN E. REXFORD, Floral Editor

D. J. THOMAS, General Manager

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NOTICE NAME THUS Stewart Hartshorn ON LABEL AND GET THE GENUINE HARTSHORN

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I have selected 142 kinds of seeds to send out free for trial, as follows: **Beets, 5 Choice kinds; Cabbage, 8 of the grandest varieties; Celery, 5 Nice kinds; Lettuce, 10 Splendid sorts; Onions, 7 Selected varieties; Tomatoes, 7 Grand new kinds, and 100 varieties of Gorgeous Flower Seeds;** making in all **142** sorts, which will produce bushels of Choice Vegetables and immense quantities of Lovely Flowers, all for **14c.** for postage.

My new Catalogue which is full of Bargains, New Offers and 10 lithographed pages of reproductions, **FREE** with every order or application. Write to-day.

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The Capitol Cook Book

One of the most practical and thoroughly reliable books of cooking recipes ever published. It is a revision of the famous White House cook book, edited jointly by Hugo Zieman, the celebrated steward of the White House, and Mrs. F. L. Gillette, the well known and highly esteemed authority on all questions of cookery and household economics—of which there have been **Over 700.000 Copies Sold.**

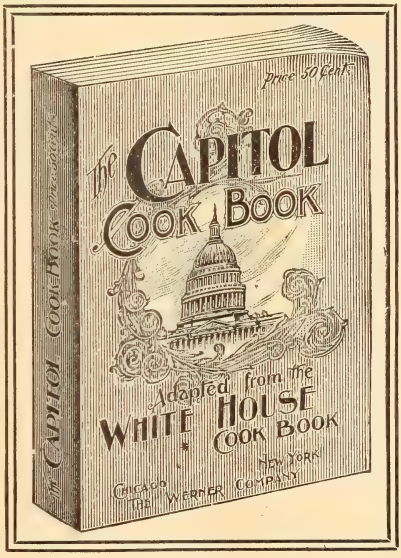
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Cooks will have no failures if they use THE CAPITOL

Contains 448 pages—Over 1400 Tested Recipes

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Are carefully classified and fully indexed; are supplemented by chapters on special dishes for the sick, coloring for fruits, etc., coffee, tea, beverages; points on table etiquette; definitions of French terms; the laying of the table and treatment of guests.



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Illustrated with over 20 diagram cuts of fowls and meats; is a valuable aid to any host who takes pride in entertaining and serving in a refined and graceful manner. Many suggestions are also given—helpful to the buyer and in the preparation and cooking of the different parts.

The most complete, practical and economical Cook Book published

ONE COPY FREE

One copy of this splendid **"Capitol Cook Book,"** as described above, bound in heavy manila, will be mailed absolutely free to anyone remitting $1 for HOME AND FLOWERS one year, provided no other premium is taken. Present subscribers may accept this offer and have their time extended one year. Or we will mail a copy to anyone sending us one yearly subscriber to HOME AND FLOWERS, the subscriber being entitled to any premium we offer with the magazine a year for $1.00.

Make all remittances and address all orders to

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SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

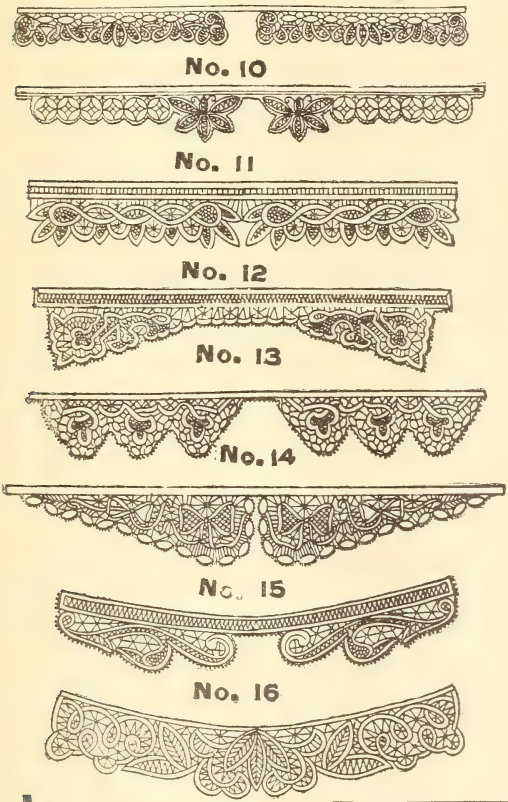
THE VERY LATEST

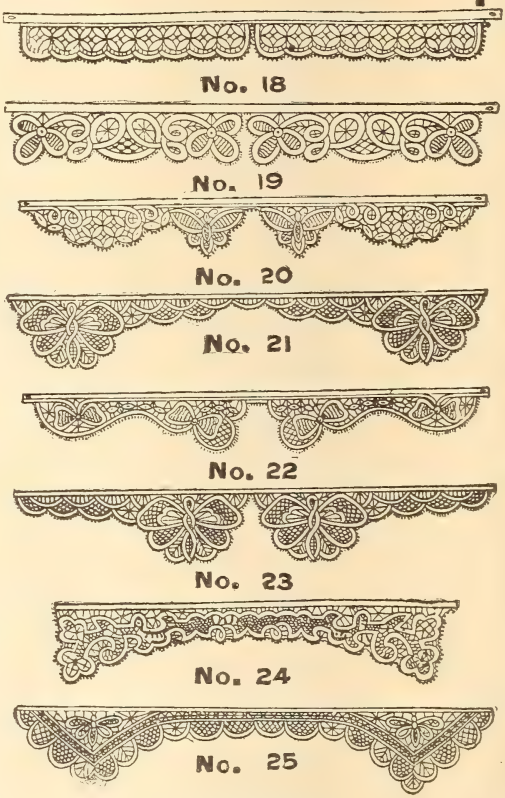
Battenberg Turn Over Collars

Designs Clearly Stamped on Cambric

WITH MATERIALS TO COMPLETE

Fashion has decreed that dainty hand-made lace work collars shall be the accepted ladies' neckwear the coming season. These collars will be universally worn and greatly admired. We offer readers of "Home and Flowers" sixteen of the prettiest designs from which to choose, and will mail any two collars with an ample supply of first-class materials to complete the patterns selected, to any one remitting $1 for "Home and Flowers" one year, provided no other premium is taken.





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SUFFICIENT MATERIAL First-class in every particular, carefully selected for each design, will be sent with every collar, thus insuring the prettiest effects in the finished work.

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Always order by number and address,

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GARDEN



20 Packets Flower Seeds. Sure to Please Postpaid for Only 50 Cents

1 Sweet Pea. A big packet.
2 Larkspur. Beautiful purple.
3 Alyssum. Very sweet.
4 Stocks. All shades.
5 Dianthus. Clove scented.
6 Cosmos. Mammoth blooms.
7 Mignonette. Sweetest scented.
8 Morning Glory. A large packet.
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See Numbers on Illustration

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15 Pansy. Mammoth flowered.
16 Zinnias. Giant flowered.
17 Candytuft. Every shade.
18 Sweet William. Richest colors.

In the above collection, we send large packets of fresh, tested seed.

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SWEET PEA SEED FREE

To place our **LARGE ILLUSTRATED BOOK** in the hands of our flower loving friends, we make the following offer: To every one who will return this coupon, **enclosing with it three cents in stamps** (to cover cost of mailing), with the names and addresses of a few of their friends who buy plants, bulbs or seeds, we will send one large packet (enough to grow 200 plants) of our **BEST MIXED SWEET PEA SEED.**

I Enclose 3 Cents in Stamps, Together with Names and Addresses, for Your Offer of Sweet Pea Seed.

Name *City* *State*

HOME AND FLOWERS Coupon.

WHO HAS NOT HEARD OR READ OF THE MARVELOUS QUAKER CURES WITHOUT DRUGS AFTER DOCTORS AND MEDICINES FAILED.

A GRAND INVENTION.—Physicians astonished and Thousands of Grateful Users Testify To The Marvelous Results Obtained From The

QUAKER HOT AIR AND VAPOR BATH TREATMENT!

MARY L. WILLIS, of Cloverdale, Ala., testifies that **it saved her life, cured her of dropsy and kiuney troubles** after doctors and medicines failed to benefit her.

JUDGE J. O. HUTCHINS., Haywards, Calif., testifies that **it rescued him from the grave.** Was a confirmed invalid for 15 years. Baffled best doctors. Thanks God the marvelous power of the Quaker cured him of weak heart, sleeplessness, dropsy, catarrh, piles, rheumatism, kidney troubles and partial paralysis. Is today well and vigorous.

L. J. MORRISON, Pellville, Ky , afflicted 30 years, unable to walk, was cured of **kidney disease, rheumatism, general debility** after everything else failed.



REDUCED TO $3.50

— **JOHN G. PERRY, Norfolk, W. Va.,** wasted away until he was a mere skeleton on crutches. Afflicted with worst case of blood poison and rheumatism on record. Was **completely cured** after doctors, medicines and everything failed by the Quaker Treatment. Improved after first trial.

JOHN H. SHAUCH, Marlboro, N. J., says: I doctored and doctored with no benefit. Physicians at Long Branch Hospital told me four years ago I had that deadly disease, Loco-Motor Ataxia and would never be well. I read of the wonderful cures of the Quaker, sent for it and commenced at once to grow strong and well. No aches or pains. Took no medicine.

JOHN CURTIS, Box 321, Malone, N. Y., afflicted from head to foot with frightful eczema, also bad kidneys, impure blood and weak heart was cured after doctors and all failed. Had despaired of life.

ELIZABETH COLEMAN, Bokoshe, I. T., testifies that her doctor told her two years ago she had deadly Bright's and kidney disease. **Could not live a month.** He recommended the Quaker Treatment. She writes it saved her life. Now well and strong. Does her own housework.

REV. J. W. HENDERSON, Weston, La., writes: That his son 13 years old the doctors had given up to die. Badly bloated. So terribly afflicted with dropsy, could not walk. Thank God the marvelous power of the Quaker Cabinet cured him in two weeks.

D. P. SMITH, Greensburg, Kan. An old soldier. **Never a well day since 1862.** A mere wreck. 63 years old. After most eminent doctors failed to benefit, was cured of heart failure, kidney troubles, rheumatism and sore eyes. Today is hale and hearty.

MRS. ANNA WOODRUM, Thurman, Iowa, afflicted for years testifies that she was cured of nervous prostration, headache, indigestion, kidney and female ills with the Quaker Treatment after doctors and medicines failed. Has since sold many Cabinets to friends and says everyone is delighted.

MRS. L. COEN, of Maysville, Mo., was relieved of **pains, congestions,** etc., and recommends the Quaker as **a God-Send to all suffering ladies.**

MRS. W. BLACKWELL, Birmingham, Miss., writes: "I hope that old chronic cases like mine that have been **doctored half to death** will not give up but take courage as I did, and **try the wonderful Quaker Bath** Cabinet Treatment. **I had muscular paralysis 3 years. Was helpless. Doctors said I was a hopeless case.** After three of the famous Quaker Treatments **my improvement was wonderful,** and now a year later I can walk as well as ever. **Am fat and well."**

No disease can resist its marvelous power. Benefits every Man, Woman and Child.

WM. CORNET, Smithville, Miss. 72 years old. Terribly afflicted with **lung trouble 16 years.** Hardly able to walk. Testifies that it did him more good than all medicines and 7 doctors. **Benefited his lungs. Cured his neuralgia and rheumatim.** After three treatments threw away his cane. Walked 7 miles.

REV. FRED. D. HAMILTON, Buffalo, says: "This Quaker Treatment **did my wife more good in 5 weeks than 3 years doctoring** and a fortune spent at Hot Springs and Health Resorts. **Cured her of female weakness, nervousness and dropsy** with which she had long suffered. **It is a God-Sent blessing to humanity.**

JULIAN F. TANNER, LaFayette, La., afflicted, testifies that this marvelous Treatment **cured him of a stroke of paralysis** when the best doctors failed to benefit.

MISS M. SPARKS, Hatley, Miss., afflicted two years with **acute indigestion, had not eaten solid food for 3 months.** After six treatments could eat what she wanted. In a few months was **completely well.**

THE ATHENS SANITARIUM, Athens, Pa., writes: They find the Quaker Cabinet Treatment **splendid for curing Morphine, Cocaine, Opium, Cigarette, Tobacco and Liquor Habits.** Hundreds of prominent people have been cured there.

Thousands of other sufferers testify to the marvelous results of this Thermal Treatment.

EX. GOVERNOR ATKINSON, of W.Va., U. S. SENATOR CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, CONGRESSMAN JOHN J. LENTZ, RT. REV. BISHOP J. C. HARTZELL and hosts of other prominent people endorse it.

GROWING RICH ARE MEN AND WOMEN SELLING THIS GRAND INVENTION.

MR. VAN TASSEL cured himself and **made over $1,500.00 first five months** selling these Cabinets. IRA GLEASON, **made $1,777.00 first year.** MRS. HOWARD, **$59.00 one week.** MISS NESNE, **$205.00 profit.** MRS. FLORA BEARD, **$400.00 profit.** ROBERT PEART, **sold 1,000 Cabinets first year.** HAYWARD GARRETT, **took orders for 625 Cabinets in 3½ months.**

Any honest lady or gentleman having spare time can get a good position at BIG WAGES by writing us at once.

Let us send you a Quaker on 30 days' trial

To be returned at our expense and your money refunded, if not as represented. **Costs you nothing to try it.** Our Quaker Cabinets have a National reputation for durability, convenience and healing properties. Over 300,000 Cabinets sold last year. Everybody needs it, men, women and children.

Our Cabinets are handsomely made, best materials, should last 20 years, guaranteed best on the market. **Anyone can operate.** Seated within the Cabinet, **clouds of Hot Air and Vapor surround the entire body,** giving a Hot Air and Vapor Bath, which opens the millions of skin pores, drawing out of the system all impure acids, salts and poisonous matter of the blood and internal organs which, if retained, overwork the vital organs and cause disease, debility and sluggishness. Keeps the body absolutely clean, inwardly and outwardly—vigorously and healthy without medicine. Clears the skin, beautifies the complexion. Safer than drugs. Cheaper than doctors and medicines. Wonderful blood purifier. Prevents disease. **You enjoy at home for 3 cents each all the cleansing, purifying and invigorating healing effects of the famous Turkish, Russian, Hot Air Sulphur or Medicated Baths** with no danger of taking cold afterward or weakening the system.

PRICES REDUCED **For 60 DAYS.** Our $5.00 Quaker Cabinet, rubber lined, complete with medicine and vaporizing pan, best alcohol heater, directions and 100 page "Health and Beauty Book," **reduced to $3.50.** Our $10.00 finest, best double-walled Quaker cabinet complete with fixtures as described above, **reduced to $6.10.** Our $1.00 **Face and Head Steaming** Attach., excellent for beautifying the complexion, **curing** catarrh, asthma, bronchitis and throat troubles, **reduced to 65 cents.**

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE TODAY FOR VALUABLE "NEW BOOK" AND SPECIAL OFFER FREE!

Also testimonials from hundreds of users—Sent **FREE,** or, better still, order a Cabinet. Don't wait. You won't be disappointed or deceived, for we guarantee every Cabinet and cheerfully refund your money after 30 days' use, if not just as represented. We're reliable old Firm. Largest Mfgrs. Capital $100,000.00. Ship immediately upon receipt of remittance.

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AGENTS, SALESMEN AND MANAGERS WANTED **$20.00 TO $35.00 WEEKLY AND EXPENSES. MEN and WOMEN**—Splendid chance. No experience. Write quick for **new plan** and **Special 1903 proposition.** Address,

WRITE TODAY. THE WORLD M'F'G CO., 747 World Bldg, Cincinnati, O.

HOME AND FLOWERS

OF CONGRESS
RECEIVED
MAR 3 - 1903

Formerly "How to Grow Flowers"
With which is consolidated "The Floral World"



e Floral Publishing Company - Springfield, Ohio

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

THE publishers of HOME AND FLOWERS have decided upon some radical changes in the policy of the magazine. In the future it will be devoted more exclusively to flower growing in the home, and kindred subjects.

Instead of giving large cash prizes to club raisers and contributors, the publishers will reduce the subscription price of HOME AND FLOWERS. All cash prize offers are hereby withdrawn, therefore, and the price of the magazine hereafter will be 50 cents a year.

A satisfactory adjustment will be made with all subscribers who have paid one dollar a year for the magazine, and such persons are requested to write us at once. We will continue to give subscribers and club raisers liberal premiums—a full list of which is to be found on the next few pages.

The civic betterment features of HOME AND FLOWERS, which have attracted so much attention and favorable comment, will be continued in *The Chautauquan*, now published under the same management. Mr. Louis E. Van Norman, formerly editor of HOME AND FLOWERS, assumes an editorial connection with *The Chautauquan*.

Eben E. Rexford will continue as one of the editors of HOME AND FLOWERS and will write for no other floral publication. Miss Martha Van Rensselaer will remain as editor of "The Well-Ordered Household." Larger space will be devoted to letters from subscribers, and the magazine will be made more practical and more popular in its nature.

The Floral World, a popular floral journal devoted more especially to the needs of amateurs, has been purchased by the publishers of HOME AND FLOWERS and the two journals consolidated. Subscribers for *The Floral World* will receive HOME AND FLOWERS in the future—getting a larger and better magazine at no additional cost.

We have made these changes that our publication may more completely fill the requirements of those who have subscribed for it. The popular demand is for a medium-priced journal of home floriculture and home interests. HOME AND FLOWERS will seek to meet this demand in every way. The continued support of our friends and patrons is solicited, and we thank them for all past favors.

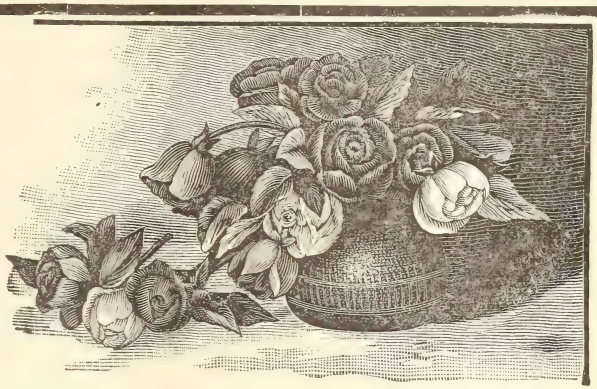
THE FLORAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

Springfield, Ohio, March 1, 1903.

FIVE FINE

ROSE PLANTS

FREE!



The collection of five choice varieties of Roses here named will be sent postpaid to anyone remitting 50 cents for HOME AND FLOWERS one year, provided no other premium is taken. This offer gives you double value for your money.

BURBANK ROSE.—This lovely Rose was raised by Mr. Luther Burbank, of California, known the world over as the "Wizard of Horticulture," and is the only variety out of seventy-five thousand cross-bred seedlings which he raised that he was willing should bear his name. This Rose is the only rival that the famous variety Champion of the World has. The color is described as cherry crimson—it is, in other words, the very deepest and brightest pink Rose in cultivation. It is peculiarly adapted for both outdoor planting or for blooming in pots in the house during Winter.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY. — Red Burbank. This is a new bedding Rose of great excellence sent out by Mr. John Cook, of Baltimore, who has originated a number of our finest Roses. It is best described as a red Burbank. A very free bloomer, and, we believe, has come to stay; indeed, we doubt if there is a better red Rose with handsome buds that can be used in everyone's garden as this one.

MADEMOISELLE FRANCISKA KRUGER.—The striking color of this handsome Rose places it at once in the front as a bud producer in the open air. It is closely allied to Catherine Mermet, and resembles it in everything save color. In its shading of deep coppery yellow it stands unique and distinct from all others. The flower, when open, is of good size and very symmetrical. One of the finest Roses to plant in masses and clumps.

MRS. ROBERT PEARY.—This is one of the finest Roses of recent introduction. The flowers are extra large, full, deep and double. Foliage very rich, blossoms pure white and exquisitely fragrant. Its most remarkable quality is that of blooming continuously throughout the first year.

MADAME JOSEPH SCHWARTZ. — A Rose on the style of the popular Duchess de Brabant. Color a very delicate blush pink, shading up to a slightly flushed white. Blossoms beautifully cup shaped and very fragrant.

THIS COLLECTION IS PREMIUM NO. 116. ORDER BY NUMBER.

TWENTY Packages Carefully Selected Choice Flower Seeds FREE

This splendid collection of seeds is worth more than the price of HOME AND FLOWERS one year. It gives you an unusual opportunity to secure necessary seeds for the most attractive garden or bed.



ALL VARIETIES TRUE TO NAME AND GUARANTEED.

GODETIA.—All colors, mixed.
MIGNONETTE.—Sweet. Giant flowered.
HOLLYHOCKS. — Double, all colors mixed.
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. — Ice or Dew plant.
SWEET WILLIAM. — Everybody's favorite.
DIGITALIS.—(Foxglove.) All colors.
MARIGOLD.—(Eldorado.) Assorted.
ZINNIA, ELEGANS.—Choicest double.
CELOSIA. — Glasgow Prize or Giant Coxcomb.
PETUNIAS.—Choicest mixed.
NASTURTIUM.—All colors, mixed.
JAPANESE MORNING GLORY.—Fine, all colors.
POPPY.—Double flowered, mixed.
SWEET PEAS.—All colors, assorted.
ALYSSUM, SWEET.—Always in bloom.
CAMPANULA.—Double, mixed.
BALSAM or LADY SLIPPER. — Mixed.
ASTER.—New, branching. Large, mixed.
PORTULACA.—Makes a grand bed.
DIANTHUS, or JAPANESE PINK.—All colors, assorted

Send us 50 cents for HOME AND FLOWERS one year and this collection will be mailed to you free, provided you take no other premium. Order by Premium No. 117 and address

The Floral Publishing Company

Springfield, Ohio

FOR CLUBS OF FOUR

Any premium collection described on this page will be given for a club of four yearly subscribers for HOME AND FLOWERS. The subscription price of HOME AND FLOWERS with a premium is only 50 cents. Any person accepting one of the combination offers of the magazine with premium described in this month's number may be counted in a club. Renewals and new subscriptions count the same. Always order premium by number.

Premium No. 101

TWELVE HARDY ROSES.



This collection of twelve hardy roses has been chosen with care. It contains the choicest varieties that are hardy everywhere.

BALL OF SNOW.—Finely formed, pure white, occasionally showing light flesh.
CLIO.—Flesh color, shading to rosy pink. Winner of two certificates of merit.
GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.—Rich velvety crimson. Unrivaled in color and fragrance.
JOHN HOPPER.—Color a brilliant rose, changing to pink-shaded scarlet.
PAUL NEYRON.—Immense in size, often measuring 5 inches in diameter. Superb.
PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.—Richest crimson. A prime favorite with everyone.
CAPTAIN CHRISTIE.—Lovely shade of pale peach deepening to rosy crimson.
DINSMORE.—Dazzling scarlet crimson. Very sweet and always in bloom.
GLOIRE LYONAISE.—Creamy white or salmon yellow. A grand rose.
MAGNA CHARTA.—Bright, clear pink flushed with crimson, Fine.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Bright red of the richest hue. Large and fragrant.
WHITE PAEONY.—Beautiful pure white pæony with blooms of largest size.

Premium No. 102

TWENTY CHOICE TEA ROSES.

BON SILENE.—Deep carmine, very fragrant.
BOUGERE.—Bronzed pink, tinged with lilac.
BURBANK.—Bright pink; a grand bedder.
CLOTHILDE SOUPERT.—Pure white, pink center.
CROWN PRINCESS VICTORIA.—(White Malmaison).
ENCHANTRESS.—Creamy white, tinted center.
LA PRINCESS VERA.—Unique coppery yellow.
MADAME WELCHE.—Amber yellow and crimson rose.
***CLOTH OF GOLD.**—A clear golden yellow, large and fragrant. Much prized for pillars and verandas.
ADA CARMODY.—Apricot, edged bright rose.
ALLIANCE FRANCO RUSSIA.—Orange yellow, shaded crimson.
BOUQUET OF GOLD.—Deepest rich golden yellow.
BRIDESMAID.—Loveliest of all pink roses.
CLARA BARTON.—Rare and exquisite pink.
CORNELIA COOK.—The favorite white rose.
EMPRESS EUGENIE.—Double. Deep rich pink.
HIGHLAND MARY.—Delicate white, tipped pink.
MADAME CAMILLE.—Remarkable salmon shade.
SAFRANO.—A fine old rose with saffron shades.
***MADEMOISELLE ALFRED CARRIERE**—(Hardy) extra large full flowers, double and sweet.

*These two roses are of the ever-blooming, climbing variety, included in this collection to add greater variety and desirability.

Premium No. 103

TEN LARGE TWO-YEAR-OLD ROSES.

MADAME DE VATREY.—A rich red, changing to silvery peach.
DUCHESS DE BRABANT.—Rich, soft rosy flesh, deepening to a warm pink.
TRIUMPH DE PERNET PERE.—A fine, clear magenta red, sometimes passing to a bright crimson.
MAMAN COCHET.—A deep rosy pink, the inner side of the petals being silver rose shaded and touched with golden yellow.
SOUVENIR.—Rich flesh colored flowers of immense size, double to the center and producing in abundance.
STAR OF LYON.—A deep golden yellow, a grand variety in every respect.
WHITE MAMAN COCHET.—Large buds, flowers of the purest white, delightfully tea-scented.
BRIDESMAID.—The grandest of all deep pink roses. The buds are long and large, while the open flower is double.
MARIE VAN HOUTTE, or the Fair Unknown.—Of fine, faultless straw-yellow color. Outer petals washed with bright rosy crimson.
MADAME LAMBARD.—Color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze, extra large, double and sweet.

Remember These Are Large Plants Two Years Old.

The yearly subscription price of HOME AND FLOWERS has been reduced to 50 cents. Notwithstanding this lower price the custom of giving a liberal premium with every yearly subscription will be continued. On other pages of this number will be found some very liberal combination offers of HOME AND FLOWERS one year with premium. Call the attention of your friends to the reduction in price to 50 cents, show them the premium offers in this number and you will be surprised how readily you can secure a good sized club. This is an unusual opportunity to obtain a generous supply of plants for this Spring. They will cost you nothing. Devote a little time, make a little effort among your own friends and the result is certain.

Address: **Publishers HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio.**

FOR CLUBS OF FOUR

Any premium collection described on this page will be given for a club of four yearly subscribers for HOME AND FLOWERS. The subscription price of HOME AND FLOWERS with a premium is only 50 cents. Any person accepting one of the combination offers of the magazine with premium described in this month's number may be counted in a club. Renewals and new subscriptions count the same. Always order premium by number.

Premium No. 104.

SIXTEEN BEST GERANIUMS.

Eight Single, Eight Double.



GERTRUDE PEARSON —Color, pure rose pink. One of the most attractive and pleasing Geraniums grown.

SOUVENIR DE MIRANDE.—Entirely distinct from any other variety known. It has round florets, upper petals cream white, distinct rosy pink border, lower petals salmon rose streaked with pure lilac. A most novel coloring.

J. P. CLEARY.—Enormous trusses, most brilliant, deep, orange scarlet. The freest blooming scarlet Geranium known.

SNOWDROP.—Enormous sized trusses of purest snow white, retaining its pureness the entire season.

WONDER.—A fiery scarlet, with shading of maroon and crimson. In color and profusion of bloom a grand Geranium.

MARY HALLOCK FOOTE —A light, clear salmon, blending into dark shades. The yellowish salmon gives it a special delicate shade seldom seen in Geraniums.

MADONNA.—A delicate pink, deepening to a soft peach-blow. A perfect Geranium of an entirely new shade.

GRANVILLE.—Clear, rosy pink. Stands the hot sun better than any other pink. Invaluable as a bedder.

S. A. NUTT.—This is the darkest and richest Geranium grown. It is very bright, dark, deep, rich, velvety maroon, an excellent bedder and a perfect pot plant. One that must find its way into every collection.

EMERSON.—Distinct rosy salmon. A decided acquisition. Unexcelled.

LA FAVORITE.—In this Geranium we believe we have the finest double white Geranium in cultivation. The flowers are borne in large trusses of the purest snow white, retaining this pure whiteness even in the height of Summer.

QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES.—Clear apricot salmon, shading towards the center to a white eye. A most beautiful Geranium and a good one.

PROF. POIRAULT.—This is a deep solferino in color. It has a splendid habit and the color is decidedly unique and bright for a Geranium.

HOFF BEACH.—Deep magenta. The best bedding Geranium of its color.

BEAUTE POITEVINE.—This variety is conceded to be the best semi-double salmon pink Geranium in existence. A most profuse bloomer.

CENTAUR.—This new mammoth Geranium is the best large flowering double pink Geranium in cultivation. As many as sixty florets have been counted on a single truss. The color is the richest deep pink.

Premium No. 105.

TWENTY NEW CHRYSANTHEMUMS. The Cream of the World's Collection.



AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—Deep golden yellow. One of the finest.

CULLINGFORDII.—Rich crimson maroon, quite unequaled for brilliancy.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—Flowers of mammoth size, deep golden yellow; nothing finer.

GLORY OF THE PACIFIC.—The best early pink, the first to come into bloom. Excellent.

HELEN BLOODGOOD.—A splendid pink variety, high and bright in color, globular in form, full.

H. W. REIMAN.—Still the best commercial yellow; has no faults.

INTENSITY.—An extra fine crimson variety, flowers large and exceedingly double. Extra desirable.

MAUDE DEAN.—An immense pink variety, finely incurved petals, broadly shell-shaped. One of the largest flowers exhibited in the fall shows.

MRS. TRENOR L. PARK.—One of the grandest of all yellow Chrysanthemums. In finish it is exquisite.

PITCHER AND MANDA.—The bi-colored Chrysanthemums, center yellow white. The edges of the petals are white, distinct.

SOLAR QUEEN.—Very large, yellow, strong, free-grower, extra fine. Good for cut bloom. Does well as large specimens.

JOHN SHRIMPTON.—A favorite dark crimson variety. Has won many prizes.

LILLIAN E. BIRD.—Of the very largest size, long, tubular petals, of perfect form, producing flowers twelve inches in diameter. An exquisite shade of shrimp pink.

LADY PLAYFAIR.—Perfectly incurving, broad pink petals, extremely delicate in color and finish. Extra good.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.—The best very late white Chrysanthemum. Can be had in bloom at Christmas.

MALCOLM LAMOND.—An extra fine deep crimson variety of the largest size; none finer of its color.

MRS. ELMER SMITH.—One of the grandest of yellow Chrysanthemums. Flowers are large and of fine form and finish.

MRS. E. G. HILL.—Blooms eight to ten inches in diameter. A delicate lavender pink, petals incurved.

MAYFLOWER.—One of the best white varieties for exhibition or for commercial purposes. Extra.

VIVAND MOREL.—Flowers so large as to startle you. The color shades from a few rows of lavender pearl to the richest pink.

FOR CLUBS OF FOUR

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Premium No. 106. FIFTEEN EVER-BLOOMING CANNAS.



AUSTRIA.—The New Giant Flowered Canna, with flowers six to eight inches across. Plants set out in June form dense clumps, with stems six feet high, surmounted with a spike of glorious, lily-like flowers.

ALSACE.—The White Canna. The flowers at first opening are a light sulphur yellow, changing to a creamy white. A grand variety for contrasting with darker colored sorts.

ALPHONSE BOUVIER.—Blooms very early, and is one mass of crimson the entire season. Flowers of the very largest size. Nothing can excel their brilliancy.

CHARLES HENDERSON.—Of a fine crimson color that has become very popular.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.—Darkest of all Cannas. Very dark crimson, a free bloomer, and a strong grower. Very desirable in every respect.

EGANDALE.—We pronounce this the best of all Cannas for bedding. Flowers in such profusion that a bed of them is a perfect mass of color, unequaled by any other sort.

FLORENCE VAUGHN.—One of the finest yellow-spotted varieties yet sent out; spotted with bright red. Flowers are of the largest size, borne in large heads and in the greatest profusion.

ITALIA.—The Orchid-Flowered Canna. Deep golden yellow; center of each petal reddish orange, the broad golden yellow margin dotted and splashed with same color; exceedingly large flower.

MADAME CROZY.—The flowers of this very popular variety are of a dazzling crimson scarlet, bordered with bright golden yellow, and produced in the greatest profusion. It can be kept in bloom the year round.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH —Pure, soft pink, an indescribable tint of day-dawn loveliness entirely different from all others. Everyone says that it is one of the sweetest and most lovely shades ever seen.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY.—New. Brilliant crimson, with scarlet shading; an exceedingly free bloomer, bearing large clusters of massive flowers. This is a grand Canna. Sure to please.

PHILADELPHIA.—Exceedingly brilliant. A bright, glowing crimson, very rich and velvety, Very early, dwarf and a profuse bloomer. Extra good and extra desirable in every way.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE.—"A perfect symphony of crimson and gold." Magnificent large flowers of the most perfect form, rich, scarlet crimson, distinct golden band around each petal. Flowers nearly five inches across.

SOUV. DE ANTOINE CROZY.—In its color it is an intense, vivid scarlet, bordered with a narrow band of the deepest golden yellow, the yellow border intensifying the brilliancy of the scarlet.

TARRYTOWN, THE FINEST OF ALL CANNAS.—No variety approaches it for display. Its particular value lies in the earliness with which it blooms, the abundance of the flowers produced, and the length of time the flowers remain after they open.

Premium No. 107.

TWENTY FINE COLEUS.

AUTUMN GLOW.—Has all the beautiful tints of Autumn leaves.
BRONZE QUEEN.—A deep bronze with fine yellow edge.
BLACK BIRD.—Very dark, with reddish cast.
BUTTERFLY.—A crimson bronze, old gold and green.
BIZARRE.—Crimson center, edged with green and gold.
BEAUTY.—A crimson bronze, with three colors.
CHICAGO BEDDER.—Green and gold. An excellent bedder.
DORA CLAPP.—Crimson center, with bronze and green edge.
EMPRESS OF INDIA —Crimson with golden edge.
FIRE BRAND.—Fine bedder. Dark crimson, shaded garnet.
FIRE CREST.—The foliage is a bright carmine crimson shade. The edge is slightly marked with golden yellow.
GOLDEN BEDDER.—Deep golden yellow. A fine bedder.
GOLDEN VERSCHAFELTII—This ranks first in yellow varieties.
HERO.—A deep, jet black.
HIAWATHA.—Bronze and yellow spotted.
PROGRESS.—A beautiful mottled red, green and bronze.
RETTA KIRKPATRICK—Bright green, large, deep yellow center.
SETTING SUN.—Crimson, with brightest golden edge.
VERSCHAFELTII.—A rich, velvety crimson. The best bedder.
YEDDO.—The color is a deep golden yellow, splotched with a bright green.



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Premium No. 108.

SEVENTEEN CHOICE FUCHSIAS.

JUPITER.—New. One of the prettiest of all Fuchsias. Large, double flowers, of a clear magenta, with dark crimson veins.

BLACK PRINCE.—The very finest Fuchsia grown for the amateur to cultivate. We have seen specimen plants six feet in height and four feet across loaded with thousands of bright buds and blossoms of a beautiful waxy carmine or pink color.

SAPALY FRERES.—Color of sepals a bright coral red, corolla violet and carmine red. One of the most beautiful and distinct of the Fuchsias.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.—Large flowers, of a most beautiful coral red, corolla most intense bright, dark purple.

MRS. E. G. HILL.—A variety unsurpassed; nearly perfection as to free growing and habit, beginning to bloom quite early and continuing late.

WAVE OF LIFE.—Has beautiful golden foliage, with flowers of deepest purple.

NEW TRAILING QUEEN FUCHSIA.—This Fuchsia is an entirely new departure, differing from all other large flowering varieties in its habit of growth, as it is a trailing vine.

NEW FUCHSIA, SILVER KING.—A novelty. Very different from the other varieties in that the beauty lies in the foliage.

GLADSTONE.—This is a new variety, a rival of Phenomenal for being the largest double Fuchsia. Extremely free, a startling variety.

PHENOMENAL.—The King of Fuchsias. The grandest of them all. Phenomenal is the largest flowered Fuchsia in cultivation. Color bright scarlet, rich violet purple corolla, very double.

WHITE PHENOMENAL.—Same as above, with large snow-white flowers.

ROSE PHENOMENAL.—Same as Phenomenal except that the flowers are a brilliant rose color. The three Phenomenal Fuchsias have enormous sized flowers and are all beauties.

NEW DOUBLE PERPETUAL-FLOWERING, WEEPING FUCHSIA, STORM KING.—Its flowering qualities are most remarkable. It is never out of bloom when in a healthy condition.

GENERAL ROBERTS.—A remarkable, beautiful variety of drooping habit. The blooms are from four to five inches in length.

ROSAIN'S PATRIE.—A splendid white variety, a free bloomer and quite early.

SPECIOSA.—Flowers are four inches or more in length; tube and sepals bright rose; corolla brilliant carmine; it blooms quite freely.

WHITE GIANT.—New Double White Fuchsia. The largest and best white Fuchsia grown.

Premium No. 109.

EIGHT PALMS.



Palms are becoming more and more indispensable for interior decoration, as well as for outdoor cultivation. They are easily grown and increase in beauty and value rapidly from year to year. By sending small plants we are enabled to make this generous offer of 8 plants for a club of 4 subscribers. The plants, while young and not large, will be good strong individuals carefully selected.



Premium No. 110.

COLLECTION OF JASMINES AND FERNS.



BOSTON FERN.—In the vicinity of Boston no other plant is used so extensively. It has fronds which frequently attain a length of six feet. These arch and droop over very gracefully.

PTERIS TREMULA. (Shaking Fern.) The slightest movement of the air shakes the leaves of this Fern. It grows readily and very fast.

HOLLY FERN.—A fine decorative variety. A beautiful and rapid growing Fern that succeeds exceedingly well, small plants making fine specimens in a short time. Fronds resemble branches of Holly, from which it takes its name.

JASMINES.

GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.—This Jasmine is very easily grown, even small plants bearing a profusion of very double cream white flowers having a delicious perfume. It will become very popular when better known.

MAID OF ORLEANS.—This is one of the most desirable of Jasmines, being easy of culture, a fine grower, good bloomer, very fragrant and having flowers of a waxy white appearance. Very double.

GRANDIFLORUM.—(California Jasmine.) The flowers are pure white, star-shaped and of delicious fragrance.

POETICA.—Flowers small, but borne in large spikes.

REVOLUTUM.—A yellow-flowered Jasmine, nearly hardy and exquisitely fragrant.

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Premium No. 111.

SIXTEEN EVER-BLOOMING CARNATION PINKS



THE DIVINE FLOWER.

WHITE CLOUD.—The largest white Carnation in cultivation. Often measures four inches in diameter. Purest white.

FAIRY PRINCESS.—Most beautiful Carnation we know. The color is a pure snow-white, delicately penciled with bright crimson.

BON TON.—By far the darkest Carnation ever seen, and at the same time the most abundant bloomer. Brilliant dark red, shaded with rich maroon, nearly every flower being on a long stem.

PROSPERITY.—This is the largest Carnation ever offered. A wonderfully free bloomer considering the monstrous size. White, overlaid with pink, in mottles reminding one of the beautiful tints seen in Azaleas.

GOLD NUGGET.—This is a pure yellow carnation. There is no stripe at all in it, being a straight out and out deep, rich, golden yellow. Taken all in all, it is the very best yellow Carnation out.

JUBILEE.—Very dwarf, and of a nice, bushy growth, each individual flower possessing a stem from three to eight inches in length. Color a rich, bright, dazzling scarlet.

DELLA FOX.—Almost indescribable. Of a rosy orange shade, striped and flaked with carmine, never bursts its calyx, is very free and early flowering, and can always be cut with a long stem.

ABUNDANCE.—Flowers very large and perfect in form Color a bright rosy pink, with salmon shading when the flowers are fully expanded. A very healthy grower and remarkably free bloomer.

GENEVIEVE LORD.—As large as largest light pink ever offered. A few blooms last season measured nearly four inches. It has taken first prize wherever offered.

MRS. THOMAS LAWSON.—No plant, of whatever kind, has ever received so much description and free advertising by the newspapers of the whole country as this sensational Carnation. It was sold for $30.000. The size is enormous, of a true pink color.

WHITCOMB RILEY.—The ground color is the faintest blush, lightly penciled in soft pink. The bloom is fluffy in appearance, exquisitely beautiful in form. One of the grandest of all Carnations.

ARMAZINDY.—Probably the most beautiful Carnation yet introduced. Flowers are a pure, satiny white, and marked and shaded with rosy pink. The strongest and sweetest scented Carnation we know.

MRS. FRANCIS JOOST.—Another grand Carnation, with enormous sized flowers, often measuring three and a half inches in diameter. A grand deep rose-colored flower.

ALASKA—This beautiful white Carnation is remarkable for its extremely vigorous growth, very large flowers, perfect shape, purest white, and sweetness of perfume.

ESTELLE.—One of the most fragrant Carnations. Color a bright, glowing scarlet, distinct in color from any other variety. Admired by all who have seen it.

MORNING GLORY.—A beautiful light pink satin color, flowers large size and very freely produced. Plant of vigorous growth; a superb variety.

Premium No. 112.

THIRTY-FOUR PACKAGES OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.



ALYSSUM, Sweet.—The old favorite; very fragrant.
CALLIOPSIS, Mixed.—All varieties.
CANDYTUFT, Sweet-Scented.—Mixed colors. The old favorite.
CELOSIA, or Coxcomb.—Dwarf mixed.
COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA.—Bright yellow flowers. Hardy.
DATURA, or Horn of Plenty.—Mixed varieties.
DIANTHUS, or Hardy Japanese Pink.
HELIOTROPE.—Very fragrant. All colors mixed.
LANTANA, or Shrubby Verbena.—All colors.
LOBELIA.—The choicest mixed colors.
MIGNONETTE, Odorata, or Sweet Mignonette.
MIGNONETTE, Mixed.—All varieties.
NASTURTIUM, Chameleon.—Dwarf; crimson.
NASTURTIUM, Giant of Battles.—Tall; spotted.
NASTURTIUM.—Tall; mixed; all colors,
NASTURTIUM.—Dwarf; mixed; all colors.
OENOTHERA, or Evening Primrose.
Oxalis, Mixed.—All colors.
PANSY, King of the Blacks.—Deep, jet black.
PANSY, Yellow Gem.—Richest yellow.
PANSY, Cliveden Purple.—Royal purple color.
PANSY, Striped and Mottled.—Lovely striped, blotched.
PHLOX, Nana Compacta.—Dwarf; all colors.
POPPY, Snowdrift.—Double; pure white.
POPPY, Fire Dragon.—Deep scarlet.
SMILAX.—An elegant climber.
SWEET WILLIAM.—Double; mixed. The old favorite.
SWEET PEA, Apple Blossom.—Bright rosy pink.
SWEET PEA, Cardinal.—Rich rosy red.
SWEET PEA, Violet Queen.—Lovely violet.
SWEET PEAS—Best mixture.
THUNBERGIA, Black-Eyed Susan.
VINCA, Mixed Colors.—White and pink.
ZINNIA, Elegans.—Choicest double, all colors.

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Premium No. 113.

FOURTEEN FLOWERING BEGONIAS.



ALBA PICTA.—Leaves thickly spotted with silvery white, foliage small and elegant, lovely pink flowers.

ARGENTEA GUTTATA.—Lovely green foliage, with spots of silvery white.

BERTHA DE CHATEAUROCHER.—It blooms the year round, making a handsome window plant, with its beautiful foliage and bright currant red flowers.

DECORUS.—This is the white flowering Rubra. Very similar to it, but with white flowers.

DEWDROP, The Ever-Blooming Begonia.—A grand variety with white flowers.

FOLIOSA.—This is one of the most graceful of all the Begonias. The foliage is small and fleshy. Bright pink flowers.

FUCHSIOIDES COCCINEA.—Elegant free blooming variety. It resembles Hybrida Multiflora in growth. Flowers bright scarlet.

HYBRIDA MULTIFLORA.—This beautiful plant makes handsome specimens, with its graceful branches and pendulous flowers of bright rosy pink.

MARGARITAE.—Leaves bronze green with purplish cast. Very free flowering, large trusses of delicate cream and rose colored flowers.

McBETHII.—Very free flowering, being constant the year round. A fine Summer bedding plant if given light soil and perfect shade.

PRESIDENT CARNOT.—The leaves are smooth, long pointed and prettily blotched. Covered with handsome rosy white flowers. A splendid house Begonia.

RUBRA.—If you can have but one Begonia let it be a Rubra. It is so fast growing that in a year or two it will reach to the top of your window.

ROBUSTA.—Bright rose and pure white. Coral red buds. This is a very desirable variety.

SANDERSONII.—One of the best flowering Begonias. The flowers are of a scarlet shade of crimson, borne in profusion for months at a time. Resembles coral.

Premium NO. 114.

TWENTY-FOUR SUMMER BULBS.



TWELVE TUBEROSES.—Tuberoses are increasing in popularity as their easy growth becomes generally known. Their freedom of bloom and delicious perfume please every lover of flowers.

TWELVE GLADIOLI.—The most satisfactory, desirable and popular of all garden bulbs. Grows and blooms for anybody and everybody, unsurpassed in brilliancy and beauty of coloring.

Premium No. 115.

ELEVEN HARDY SHRUBS, VINES AND PLANTS.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.—The Boston Ivy. For covering dead trees, gate posts, boundary walls, verandas, etc.

ACHILLEA, The Pearl.—The white cemetery plant. A hardy perennial.

ANEMONE, Whirlwind.—Fall-blooming plants, growing to a height of three feet. Pure white. Beautiful.

CLEMATIS, Paniculata.—The Japanese sweet-scented Clematis. One of the most beautiful of our hardy flowering vines. Flowers pure white.

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE.—Hardy everywhere. Pale purple flowers and scarlet berries.

DEUTZIA, Crenata.—Flowers double white tinged with rose.

HARDY LILIES, Tenuifolium.—The coral lily of Siberia.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.—Fine pips.

HARDY SCOTCH, or Sweet May Pinks.

PLUMBAGO, Lady Larpent—Dark blue. Desirable.

PASSIFLORA, Constance Elliott.—Pure white. Hardy.

A SURPRISING OFFER

Five Shares Mining Stock Free

Five Shares of Stock in the Lead Trust Mine will be issued Free to any one sending us only $1.50 for a three years' subscription for Home and Flowers

Mining Shares as a Premium

Our new premium offer is a remarkable one, and we believe it will bring a large per cent of profit to every subscriber accepting it. The offer is to give subscribers for HOME AND FLOWERS, either new or renewals, shares of stock in one of the most attractive and promising mining properties in Stevens County, Washington.

The Lead Trust Mine

The mine known as "The Lead Trust Mine" has been most carefully and scientifically examined by mining experts and men of experience who have themselves invested in the property. Putting their own money into the enterprise is the strongest indorsement they could give it. They have also expressed their belief that the mine would return dividends almost from the start. Not only may investors expect a profit in dividends, but also in the advance in the value of the stock itself.

It is confidently predicted by practical and conservative men who have personally examined the properties that within a year this stock will be selling at par, when the five shares of stock which is given you will be worth $5.00. Such an increase in value will at once make it a dividend paying stock.

Description of the Property

The property of The Lead Trust Mine consists of **TWO** full mining claims, located in Stevens County, Washington. Both claims are unusually well located as regards timber, water and shipping facilities.

Up to the present time the property has been developed solely with the view of determining the position, extent and richness of the ore bodies. The several thousand dollars spent in the work have shown splendid results. The ore has been traced the full length of the claims, showing veins at least forty feet wide. Shafts and tunnels have also been opened, and ore has shown through every foot excavated.

Lead is one of the most valuable metals used for commercial purposes, and vast wealth has resulted from the discovery and development of lead mines. Read the letter by the President of **THE LEAD TRUST MINE,** on the opposite page, and consider carefully before you let this opportunity pass of becoming a stockholder in this splendid property. This offer is not made to sell mining stock: it is made to secure subscribers for HOME AND FLOWERS, and every one who accepts it will receive full value for his money in the magazine alone, and in addition will be given the opportunity of sharing in the increasing value of this mining property.

READ THE NEXT PAGE CAREFULLY.

A Letter from the President of the Company

OFFICE OF THE

LEAD TRUST MINE

1412 WILLIAMSON BUILDING

THE FLORAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Springfield, Ohio.

Dear Sir—In accordance with our recent letter, I hereby offer you 50,000 shares of stock of the Lead Trust Mine, the same to be delivered to you in certificates of not less than five shares each. In my opinion the subscribers of Home and Flowers will be getting a thoroughly good thing in this stock. They will begin to receive dividends within eighteen months, and within two years at longest the stock will sell on the market at $1.00 per share

The company owns two mining claims (soon to be increased to six) in Northeastern Washington, convenient to two smelters, both of which are anxious to secure all the lead ore possible to mix with other ores for fluxing. The product is also in good demand for commercial purposes.

Sufficient development work has been done upon the property to determine the fact that it contains enormous quantities of very rich ore. Assays taken from a depth of only thirty feet gave a value of $65.48 per ton, and a car load taken from the surface gave a yield of $53.40 per ton. The ore is so rich that no milling is necessary. It will be sent direct from the mine to the smelter. This makes a great saving in expense as a milling plant and the expense of operating is costly.

It is capitalized at $1,000,000, with 1,000,000 shares having a par value of $1.00 each fully paid up and non-assessable. The management of the Company is in the hands of careful, conservative business men who will see to it that every stockholder is thoroughly protected.

If your subscribers receive the five shares under the offer you propose to make they will always thank you for giving them this opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

M. O. TIBBITS,

President Lead Trust Mine.

MORE EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Mr. George A. Pounder, M. E., President of the Ethel Consolidated Mines, located in the same State, is a practical mining engineer of over fifteen years' experience. His judgment of the value of mining property is considered in Washington to be second to that of no other man in the business. Mr. Pounder thoroughly examined the property and reported that the ore which is practically inexhaustible can be mined and marketed at an unusually low cost per ton. He expressed the opinion that the mines cannot fail to yield large dividends for years to come.

OUR OFFER

THIS PREMIUM OFFER OF STOCK is made for the sole purpose of greatly increasing the subscription list of Home and Flowers. We believe in giving premiums of the largest value possible. Never before have we been able to offer a premium that could confidently be expected to increase in value after its receipt.

The subscription price of Home and Flowers is 50 cents a year. A certificate for **FIVE SHARES** of stock in the "Lead Trust Mine" will be issued to any one remitting only $1.50 for a three years' subscription.

The stock assigned to us for these offers will last only a short time, and will be issued to subscribers in the order they are received, and we reserve the right to return money to the sender whenever the stock is oversold.

THE FLORAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

$40,000.00 IN CASH PRIZES

To be Distributed Among the Successful Contestants in a Grand Profit-Sharing Contest

Estimate the total vote cast for Governor on November 3d, 1903, in Ohio, Massachusetts and Iowa.

The President of the Central Savings Bank, Detroit, Michigan, certifies that The Press Publishing Association has deposited in that bank **40,000.00** for the express purpose of paying these prizes.

HERE IS THE LIST OF PRIZES

To the nearest correct estimator	$10,000 00
To the second nearest correct estimator	3,000 00
To the third nearest correct estimator	1,000 00
To the fourth nearest correct estimator	500 00
To the fifth nearest correct estimator	200 00
To the sixth nearest correct estimator	100 00
To the seventh nearest correct estimator	50 00
To the eighth nearest correct estimator	35 00
To the next twelve nearest correct estimators, $15.00 each	180 00
To the next twenty-seven nearest correct estimators, $10.00 each	270 00
To the next nine hundred and thirty-three nearest correct estimators, $5.00 each	4,665 00
Twenty special prizes of $1,000 each	20,000 00
Total	$40,000 00

These twenty Special Prizes will be awarded for the nearest correct estimates received between the dates named below.

before Dec. 15, 1902	$1,000 00	on or after May 1 and before May 15	$1,000 00
on or after Dec. 15 and before Jan. 1, '03	1,000 00	on or after May 15 and before June 1	1,000 00
on or after January 1 and before January 15	1,000 00	on or after June 1 and before June 15	1,000 00
on or after Jan. 15 and before Feb. 1	1,000 00	on or after June 15 and before July 1	1,000 00
on or after Feb. 1 and before Feb. 15	1,000 00	on or after July 1 and before July 15	1,000 00
on or after Feb. 15 and before March 1	1,000 00	on or after July 15 and before August 1	1,000 00
on or after March 1 and before March 15	1,000 00	on or after August 1 and before August 15	1,000 00
on or after March 15 and before April 1	1,000 00	on or after August 15 and before September 1	1,000 00
on or after April 1 and before April 15	1,000 00	on or after Sept. 1 and before Sept. 15	1,000 00
on or after April 15 and before May 1	1,000 00	on or after Sept. 15 and before Oct. 1	1,000 00

In case of tie, or that two or more estimators are equally correct, prizes will be divided equally between them.

CONDITIONS OF THIS GREAT CONTEST

Any one remitting 50 cents for HOME AND FLOWERS one year will be entitled to **ONE ESTIMATE**, provided no other premium is taken.

Or any one remitting $1.00 for a two years' subscription will be entitled to **FOUR** estimates, provided no other premium is taken.

Estimates must be sent with the remittance. Upon their receipt certificates will be forwarded at once that will secure for the sender any prizes the estimates may win.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

To aid in forming your estimate we furnish the official figures showing the vote for Governor in each of these States for the past ten years, as well as to give the total vote for the three States combined. The total vote for the three States is found in the right hand column.

	Ohio.	Mass.	Iowa.	Total.
1891	795,629	321 650	420,212	1,537,491
1893	823,658	365,012	415,806	1,604,476
1895	837,466	328,121	401,345	1,566,932
1897	854,986	269,795	438,292	1,563,073
1899	908,159	299,166	433,351	1,640,676
1901	827,566	324,526	390,489	1,542,581

What will be the total vote for Governor in these three States combined on the third day of November, 1903? Figure it out and send in your estimates. It may mean $10,000.00 in cash to you.

Be sure to give your estimates in letter containing your subscription and remittance.

Address, THE FLORAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Springfield, Ohio.

$46.95 "SILVER KING" BUGGY



complete with **Genuine Full Leather Top** and Shafts. Cushions with springs and covered with **genuine leather**—tan and green. Sarven patent wheels—**all hickory.** Dust proof long distance self oiling axles.

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Silver trimming—dash rails, hub bands, back rail, top prop nuts and seat handles. **The price is special. Write for our New Catalogue of Vehicles and Harness. IT IS FREE. "Union" Harness is the Best.** The quality of our goods is always in the lead. **CASH BUYERS' UNION, Dept.** E334, **Chicago, Ill.**

Your Bosom Friend

IN NYMPHIA BUST AND FLESH FOOD

FREE TO LADIES. Send your address and stamp and receive by mail, a package of fragrant Packet Perfume, and full description of Nymphia, which enlarges the bust to fullest size, makes them full, firm and plump, and gives the perfect form that women desire and we all admire. Rounds out the face and removes wrinkles. Nymphia has brought gladness to more female hearts than all other toilet preparations in existence combined. You are sure to be pleased. NYMPHIA CO.,

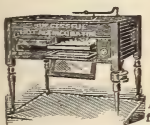
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Send your name, address and 10 cts at once and we will send you four 7-inch Hemstitched Doilies, all different designs; also our new illustrated catalog of **Fancy Work Novelties and Handkerchiefs.** All for 10 cts.

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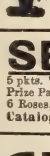
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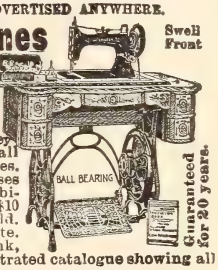
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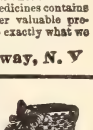
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HOME AND FLOWERS

VOL. XIII MARCH, 1903 No. 5

What the Old South Can Teach Us

SIMPLICITY, CULTURE AND BEAUTY IN COLONIAL AND SOUTHERN LIFE

BY CEPHAS SHELBURNE

IN this busy, rushing, grasping day of commerce Americans might find much instruction and inspiration, and learn a valuable lesson, if they would turn for a moment once in a while to consider the stately, generous and beauty-loving order which marked the later colonial and earlier national period of our history, particularly in the South. The present owes a real debt to the South of the past and to the early colonial period of our history —a debt that cannot be ignored as long as faith, courage, beauty, culture, and unselfish devotion and hospitality may be reckoned among a people's virtues. Separated from us by the chasm of the heroic "late unpleasantness" and by four decades of time, both the South and North have entirely put the past behind them, except in so far as both may learn from past history. And the range is now long enough for correct perspective. Shall we not today find something sweet and sound in the South that will yet be a powerful, conservative influence in the republic? "Will it not be strange," asks a distinguished biblical scholar and an old-time anti-slavery radical, "if we have to depend, after all, upon the orthodox conservatism of the South?"

The word "Southerner" carries with it as distinctive traits and characteristics as the words Scotchman or Frenchman. Isolated from the ultra-industrial spirit, undisturbed by "isms" of any sort, "born of a stock that planted itself with like vigor and purity nowhere else outside of its island home," it was bred under separate and unique conditions. And, though the old South is a thing of the past, a new era of freedom has set in, and we are one people and inseparable, the South has left a legacy and memory invaluable to this generation.

The old Southern life and civilization was full of power and inspiration. At no other time perhaps in the history of America do we find a period so fraught with sincerity, openness and frankness of manner, charm and graces of cultivation. It was a time of simple faith, honesty, and open simplicity. The voice of the scoffer at religion was seldom heard and never heeded in the Southland. There were no disintegrating influences of modern skeptical thought. The conservatism of the South refused to pipe to the mad dance of the times. While this cultured generation is elsewhere framing artistic prayers to an "eternal not ourselves" or asking unanswerable questions of the "Unknowable," and puzzling itself over "Two Isaiahs," everywhere in the Southland there were, and are, earnest men and

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ANTE-BELLUM HOUSE, ON A SUGAR PLANTATION, BAYOU SARA, LOUISIANA

women reverently thanking God for sunshine and rain, seedtime and harvest, and "into every corner of whose homes shines the light of God by day and by night." The old days in the South was a time of faith, of reverence, of simple honesty. In every land but the South good and wise men are mourning the decay of reverence, of the religious spirit. Reverence is the need of our time, of all times. As long as a healthful reverence for the beautiful, the good and true, for God and the manifestations of God, in man remain, we are safe, let creeds change as they may. Now while this religious revolution is working, some land, some people must stand out as a light, must bear the ark of the covenant. In our boasted industrial and commercial supremacy, in our mad rush for the dollar —when we are forgetting that there are stars in the heavens, flowers in the fields, and beauty in the landscape, and virtues of soul—it is well that some land and people stand a beacon-light, content to live soberly, righteously and godly in this present evil world, and to remember that the kingdom of God and of man is not altogether "meat and drink, but righteousness, joy and peace."

A thriving, pushing, hustling Northwesterner, just returning from a trip into Old Virginia and the South, in the course of which an "immense ennui" possessed him, remarked, "Oh, the South is behind the times, out of date, a back number." By which he meant that the material, commercial and industrial interests of the South were not in keeping with that of the Northwest. "But," he added, "the 'New South' is manifesting some life, and is coming up to date." And by the "New South" and "up to date" is meant that the South of today, the new industrial South, "has joined the procession," and has turned her mind to the development of her resources, to business, to enterprise, to money-making. By the "New South" is meant the South of today, busy developing coal, timber and mineral lands, drilling oil wells, building factories, towns, cities, railroads, forging to the front—bringing herself up to date.

This is all very well in its way, but to the thoughtful observer it is inadequate, one-sided, unsymmetrical. Along certain finer lines of development, such as beauty, culture and refinement, we are sadly lacking. Our machine-shops, factories, labor-



ANOTHER ANTE-BELLUM HOME IN THE SOUTH

saving tools, railroads and other means of communication, such as the electric telegraph and telephone, and electrical appliances generally, are not matched by a mental, spiritual and esthetic progress. The activities have outgrown the finer things of life. The body has out-flourished the soul. The course taken by our civilization since the war has been toward developing and perfecting the material contents of life; whereas the culture, the mind and heart, the esthetic and ethical nature of our people themselves have by no means progressed in the same degree. It has been a vulgar struggle, a spirit of plutocracy, in which, by slangy phrase, we are told to "join the procession," to "be alive," "hustle," "catch on," "get there, Eli." What was finest and best in the old Southern, colonial régime has been eliminated to make room for the materialistic spirit, and a very disagreeable atmosphere has been created for people who value the higher things of life more than money and vulgar display.

We have drifted into materialism, a mere struggle for wealth. Money, the almighty dollar, is the circle within which everything moves, the center around which everything revolves. This is our aristocracy, the altar at which we bow, the purpose for which we are educated and live. All else, we are told, is mere sentiment, romance, impractical, "a back number." Inventions, machinery, the forms of commerce and of finance, industrial training —all these forms of life have developed to an unprecedented degree; yet no one will assert that the mind, the soul, of our people has been thereby correspondingly refined, uplifted and spiritually enriched. The real refinement of living does not go along with this mad rush—certainly has not kept pace with it. The refinement, manners and culture of today cannot compare favorably with those of former times; and it is certain that intellectual and social life generally has not reached so high a level as in the old colonial and old *ante-bellum* days. The American genius for beauty, culture, refinement and the fine arts has not kept pace with the advance of a mighty material progress.

Is humanity to be measured by wealth, by power, by material prosperity? We are told to get rich, to fight, to win the



THE QUIET REPOSE OF AN OLD PLANTATION HOME

game, to be smart, to use tact and be up to date. Are these worthy motives? Are the seeds of godlike power in them? There is a sensible debasement of tone, a lowering of our ideals, a marked decline in simplicity, purity and culture as compared with a few generations back. A literary man and student of history gives it as his conviction that "our immediate generation has been sinking of late to meaner ideals, to coarser ways of life, to more vulgar types of literature and art, to more open craving after wealth, and to a more insolent assertion of pride and force." "Take the decade which closes the century," says Frederick Harrison, "can anyone pretend that it equals in power either of the middle decades of the century (1840-1860) in poetry, in literature, in science, in philosophy, in religions, and in manners?"

There needs to be a general awakening and revival along certain finer lines of thought and life. There never was a time in the history of our country when we needed so much to encourage a spirit of beauty, culture and refinement. We need to look to a greater dignity of citizenship, a larger and more fruitful culture, to the best that has been thought and said by the wise and great, and lived by the most refined and cultured. Something yet higher in pitch, and larger in scope, and finer in quality and tone, than this ultra-material progress, is needed to express the fulness of the American life, to voice the aspirations and thought of the American mind, and to perpetuate the memory and glory of American history.

Let us pause in this busy rush to look backward once in a while. Speak to the past and it shall teach thee.

"Lord, God of hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget."

"To the artistic imagination must be brought all questions of beauty, and from those who as specialists have made the study of all the conditions affecting our lives, must we secure the best answer to the problems of our times."—*Public Improvements.*

The "Blue Room" of the Soul

BY WILLIAM H. HAMBY

"WHAT a beautiful sunset!" some one exclaimed.

"Yes," said a lady who was watching it with an expression of intense enjoyment, "it is too beautiful to lose; I shall put it in my Blue Room."

"Your Blue Room?" we echoed in astonishment.

"Yes, in my Blue Room," she answered, smiling more at the sunset than at us.

We asked her to explain.

"Well, you see, there are many lovely scenes and happy hours too precious to lose, and it isn't safe to trust them to the mere accidents of memory. So I have made a room for them in my inner consciousness, which I call my Blue Room."

"It must be very large to take in the sunset," one said.

"No," replied the lady, "it is only an ordinary room in size, yet it will take in a whole landscape." Seeing that we were mystified, she explained.

"This sunset, for example, I shall frame and hang over the mantle piece. In the room it will be only an ordinary picture, until I look at it, then instantly it will become a sunset again."

"But what will you frame it with?" we asked.

"With the faces of you, my friends."

"Have you much furniture in your room now?" one asked.

"Yes, a great deal. Only the most perfect scenes and happiest moments find a place in it, yet one is surprised to know how many of these will be gathered in just a few years. However, my room is not nearly full—I think it never will be full."

"What are some of the things in it?" I asked curiously.

"Once, when a little girl, I ran along a forest path just after the leaves had fallen; green, and red, and gold they lay thick over my pathway; and with the beauty of those leaves the mysterious joy of the woods entered into my child soul. Those leaves carpet part of the room. When I'm restless, or stifled, or weary of brick walls, I take a run over my carpet and then I'm a child again in the sweet scented woods.

"Once, in an hour of despair, I sat by my west window in the gathering darkness. Life, I thought, was dead to me. My heartache was too deep for tears. My father came in, laid his hand gently upon my shoulder, and stood beside me without a word for a long time. That silent sympathy is the center table; and I lean upon it very often. I caught a look of gratitude in the eyes of a child to whom I had been kind. That is the latch on one of the doors. While drifting in a boat down a placid stream in the stillness of gathering dusk, one summer evening, such a sense of rest and peace came over me, that I made of it a couch for my Blue Room. When weary or vexed I lie down upon it for a few minutes, I'm again floating and dreaming down that stream of perfect rest and contentment.

"There are many pictures. Most of them are rare expressions which I have seen on the faces of those I love. There are bouquets of flowers which never fade—some made from a bird song, some a child's laughter, others from some delightful breeze laden with the perfume of spring. The sweetest song I ever heard, the song that reached my heart, I turned into a bird with rare plumage. Whenever I call to it, I hear that song again. The happiest day of all my life, the day when every fiber of my being thrilled with ecstatic joy, is the organ, and every hour that sets my heart strings thrilling is a new piece of music for my organ."

"You must be very happy," some one said.

"Indeed I am," she replied with a smile. "Why shouldn't I be? Whenever the surroundings are not pleasant, I take a peep into my Blue Room at the beauty there. When friends are cross, I go in and take up some remembrance of past kindnesses which I got from them. No matter how much awry the present, I can always be happy with so many treasures in my Blue Room; and oh! the joy when a little lonely or downhearted to steal in and play a symphony on my organ."

Flowers Loved by Great Men

II. NAPOLEON AND THE VIOLET

BY LORA S. LA MANCE

THE violet is inseparably connected with the name and fame of the great Napoleon. It was Josephine's flower, and, because it was hers, it became his. Napoleon was Josephine's idol. Before ambition had seared his heart he was most happy in the devotion of this charming, tactful, gracious woman. Josephine's birth and training had been in Martinique, at once the most beautiful and the most unfortunate of the West India Islands. She had imbibed all of the passionate love of the tropics for flowers, and all of the Creole fondness for sweet odors. The sweet-breathed violets were her especial favorite. She always wanted them about her. They were counted so fully her own that at her death violets were planted all about her tomb.

Napoleon, when he became first consul and real ruler of France, though four years a husband, was yet the lover. And, lover-like, he asked Josephine what birthday gift he should give her. She surprised and amused him by saying she wanted only a bunch of violets.

Forthwith he ordered violets to be provided in profusion. To his annoyance not a gardener in all Paris could supply a single blossom. Napoleon was ever impatient, and he was vexed that he, the conqueror of Europe, could not obtain a handful of flowers at his bidding.

Just at this time an admirer sent him a bouquet of perfect violets. The impossible had become a reality, within his grasp. He took it as a happy augury of his future



NAPOLEON JUST BEFORE WATERLOO

destiny, and the more so that their purple richness was of the color once sacred to kings alone. From that hour the violet was Napoleon's talismanic flower.

It is said that Josephine was at Malmaison, the Bonapartes' loved home, seven

miles from Paris. But Napoleon, in his almost childish delight over getting the flowers, galloped all the way to Malmaison, carrying the precious violets with him. Josephine was deeply touched that the master of all Europe should journey miles just to place in her hand the flowers she loved best. She never forgot the lover-like act, nor he her rapturous delight. Sorely he tried his consort's forgiveness later, but he never from that time on failed to shower violets upon her on her birthday. Even when he had divorced her, that he might marry the daughter of an emperor, he sent her the accustomed violets. The heart-broken woman shuddered. "Take them away!" she implored. "They have bloomed above a grave! I cannot wear them!"

In after days the violet became the symbol of sympathy for Napoleon in his misfortune. Loyal Frenchmen drank to the health of "Corporal Violet," and wore violet watch-guards, and loyal French-women wore violet dresses and violet ribbons. In the hard days of imprisonment at St. Helena the chained lion found his only solace in planting and tending his violets. They were the loved flowers of Josephine, who would have died for him, and whose heart he had broken. Who knows what memories those flowers brought up to this miserable man, or what voices of other days? Years after Napoleon's body was removed to Paris. From the moment the cortege touched French soil his coffin was literally hidden beneath violets, the nation's offering.



WOOD-VIOLETS

By Annice Bodey Calland

OUT 'neath the forest trees,
Sweetest of monodies
Known by the western breeze,
Grow the wood-violets.
Melodies heaven taught,
Waking our happiest thought,
By these sweet flowers caught,
Modest wood-violets.

Time ever fleeting on,
Day, night, again the dawn,
Forever the years roll on,
Violets, violets.

Fair years, fair changing years,
Latticed with hopes and fears,
Spangled with smiles and tears,
Violets, violets.

Teach me thy faithfulness,
Teach me thy loveliness,
Why you all things do bless,
Violets, violets.
"Learn, then, the secret mine-
Love, let thy love entwine
All, and sweet peace is thine,"
This say the violets.



A HARMONIOUS HALLWAY

Residence of Prof. E. A. Kroegers, St. Louis. (The woodwork is of natural finished oak, the bookcase, seats, etc., being built to match.)

Decoration in the Home

AS TO ITS SILENT, BUT POWERFUL INFLUENCE

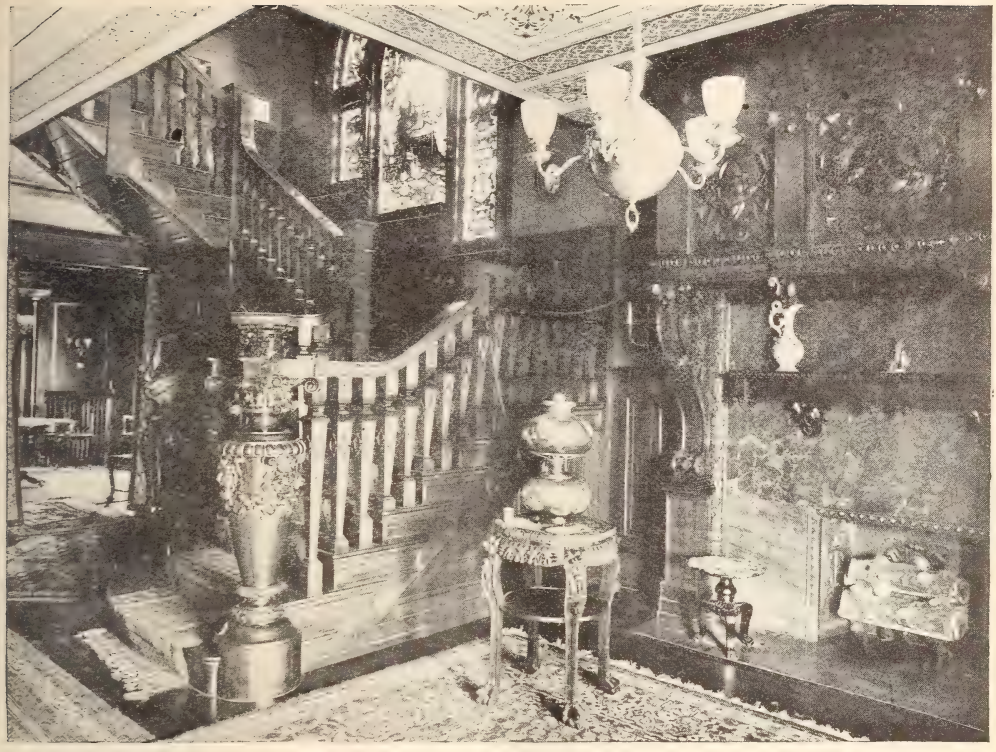
BY A. BLAIR RIDINGTON

II. FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

THE world outside of our "home folks" is usually taken most largely into consideration in planning the "company rooms"—the hall and the parlor or reception room—as it is in these rooms that our formal family contact with the outside world takes place. That there is a change for the better in the old-time feeling that these were exclusively for company is very apparent. Perhaps there has come a realization that the influence of the old formal decoration gave a stiffness and formality to our friendships, and that the rooms took on an air of barren coldness that made them utterly unsuitable for their use.

The hall of a few years ago is giving way to something more nearly approaching a room in its furnishings and decorations, the old-time parlor is often omitted in favor of the dainty reception room, and the newest idea is to find all three uses combined in one good, large, sensible "living room," from which the stairs run up, not as an unpleasant reminder that our home is on more than one level, but as an intelligently treated portion of the decorations.

In planning the hall, it is well to keep in mind that, because of the broken lines of the staircase, it will bear crooks and nooks that are too abrupt for a room with only the ordinary lines of decoration, and for that reason, if any portion is of necessity to have such breaks, put them in the hall, for here their treatment is a less grievous problem, and, in fact, they often



RECEPTION AND STAIR HALL

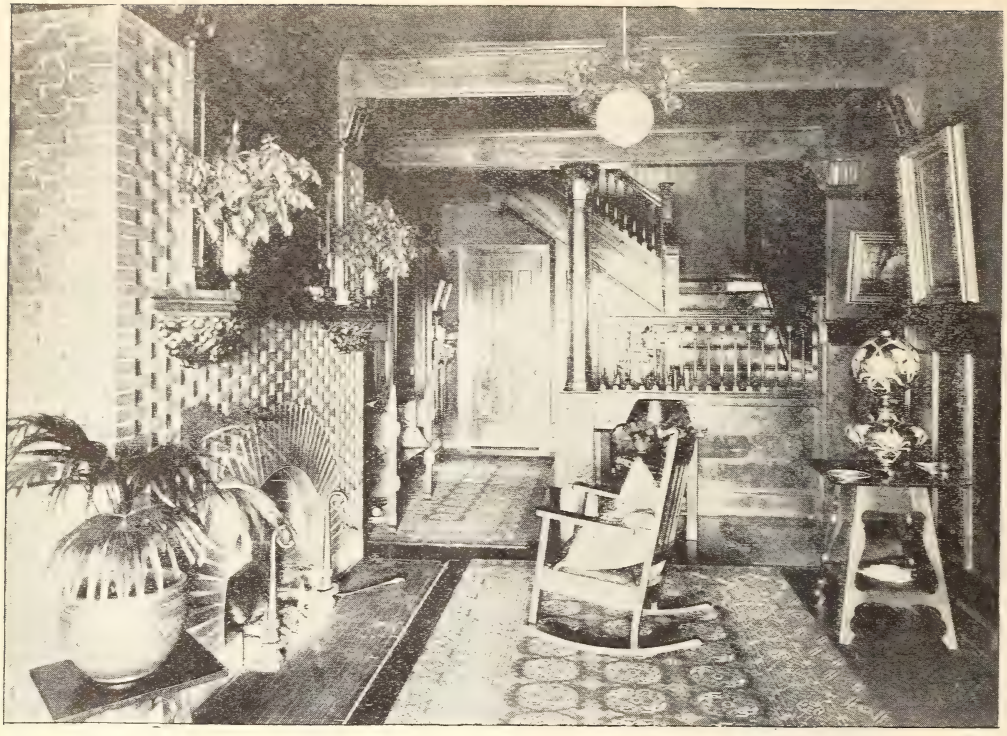
Mrs. Kupferle's residence, St. Louis. (Finished in oak with richly carved newels and mantel, staircase window all hand painted glass in Munich style, The mantel facings are in rich red Numidian marble, the grate trim and chandelier are in brushed brass, antique.)

prove a great assistance to the designer.

The stairs should be treated as simply as possible, while strictly in keeping with the architectural features around them. Have the stair treads wide and roomy looking, as this gives a sense of ease and elegance. If space is not available for this idea to be carried up the entire stairs, at least have the steps to the first platform as long and broad as possible.

If one delights in brick mantels there can be no better place for one than in the hall, where the contact of the large brick courses with the woodwork is far more pleasant than in a daintily furnished room. Where rich surroundings prevail heavy facings in golden sienna or deep red Numidian marble aid in the effect, while occasionally a terra cotta mantel detailed after Venetian or Francis I models are seen. But no matter what your materials may be, see that simplicity is striven for, that there is no finicky reaching after effects unattainable or undesirable. Beams in the ceiling, where the finances will admit, cannot be excelled, and where a hall is rather long for its width one or two of these serve to break the otherwise monotonous stretch of ceiling. If a stained glass window is planned, see that the colors are pleasant, choose soft shades rather than bright ones, and if brilliancy is sought, use some of the ripple or granite varieties of glass to obtain it. In furnishing, fit up the space under the stairs as a cosy corner, a little den or perhaps as a small library with one's choice books. Strive, as in no other room, to make your hall distinctive.

The hall, no matter what its uses, should be planned partially with an eye to the effect of its decorations, as seen in conjunction with that of the rooms usually open to view from it, and also its appear-



RECEPTION AND STAIRCASE HALLS

Mrs. Hogan's residence, St. Louis. (Woodwork in yellow pine.)

ance as seen from the rooms themselves. Practically, this makes the hall the key to the decorations of the adjoining rooms. Its color tone must either be in harmony with or give a pretty contrast to its neighbor rooms, and, if not studied beforehand, one commonly finds the key color has been used in some one of the rooms, and is forced to use it again in the hall, when a little consideration would have permitted the use of some more satisfactory tint. In the woodwork, my own choice is ivory enamel with deep mahogany panels, stair treads and rails all detailed in colonial style. Oak lends itself to a variety of styles in detail, and I have found yellow pine of deep rich color with curly panels excellent, where coupled with strong Gothic outline. As a generalization, the hall should be "handsome rather than pretty."

On the other hand, the reception room proper must be pretty, daintily so, the moldings of the door and window trim, the mantel and entire surroundings kept in harmony with this idea. The use of some special style, such as the Empire and other French styles, or our own good old simple colonial, is founded on this desire to carry the lightness into the more permanent portions of the decorations with the knowledge that these styles "wear well." They are as beautiful today as when first used a century or more ago, and, like rare pictures, bring up memories of colonial minuets or grand routs under the lightest-hearted of French queens. Something, at least, of the best portions of their beauty may be obtained at not too great cost, and will well repay the outlay of thought and money.

Much of what has been said of the reception room pure and simple also applies to the parlor, but as this room partakes somewhat of the character of a family room, it should be fitted up in its architecture and furniture on a more comfortable and less delicate scheme—a sort

of happy medium where upholstered furniture and a rocker take the place of spindles and gilt. Birdseye maple or white and gold have been our "standbys" for parlor woodwork, but almost any of the lighter woods will serve the purpose.

In many of our smaller residences where the parlor serves the purpose of a sitting-room also, it is customary to furnish it in oak, birch, cherry or other medium-colored woods, and to close them off from the hall with sliding doors, but where such use is necessary I would advise that the hall and sitting-room be definitely combined into a living room as being more useful, more homelike, and less ostentatious than the ordinary parlor.

How much of the visitor's welcome or the tired worker's joy of home is created by the first impression as the door is opened?

The Fairyland of Home

BY DANSKE DANDRIDGE

"MAMMA," said my little five-year-old to me the other day, "I think home is much nicer than fairyland, don't you?" I thought that I had never received a finer compliment.

Dorothea's question set me to thinking. It does not seem a difficult thing to keep happiness in the heart of a healthy child. Its needs are so simple. It needs, first of all, plenty of love, and then plenty of wholesome mental food for the development of its character. This is just as important as plenty of oatmeal and milk for the development of the body. Children's minds are as restless as their bodies, and need constant, untaxing occupation.

When I considered why my little girl was healthy and happy, I concluded it was largely because she is under the care of the best of fairy godmothers, Dame Nature, herself. She is growing up in the country, she plays under grand old forest trees, and she lives in intimate relations with the birds, the squirrels, and the flowers. Her kind fairy godmother has endowed her with the love of these things, and they suffice to fill her days with joy.

Dorothea, and indeed all the family, are enthusiastic gardeners. She takes a keen interest in every new plant that we procure. She knows every tree, shrub and flower on the place. I never speak to her of "my garden," but always of "our garden." She is my partner in all out-of-door pleasures, and feels that her rights in the garden are inalienable. She can pick any of the flowers, if she wishes to. But she has been taught to think that they are happier in their beds, reveling in the sunshine, and that when plucked they will soon droop and die. So that she never picks them to throw them away in a few moments, but only to give pleasure to others, and to make the house beautiful. This sympathy with Nature is, it seems to me, one of the most valuable traits that can be cultivated in a child. Nothing is more elevating and refining than a love of and knowledge of flowers. I know of no better heritage to leave one's children than the love of cultivating and arranging flowers.



DANSKE DANDRIDGE

Winning Her Way

A STORY OF A CHANGE OF HEART

BY EBEN E. REXFORD

CHAPTER III.—*(Continued.)*

"I DON'T think she'll like it if I lie in bed after daylight," thought the child. "As soon as I find out what she does like, I'm going to do everything I can to suit her." She had a strong hope that her aunt might feel in a more amiable mood this morning, but her hope was doomed to disappointment.

John had brought bad news. One of the best cows on the place was sick and likely to die. This was enough to make Miss Betty cross, if she had not been so naturally. The consequence was that Mary could do nothing to suit her.

"I jest wish to goodness you'd git out o' the way 'n' stay out of it," she declared, at last. "Ef I've got to have ye 'round, do keep out o' sight as much as possible."

Mary put on her bonnet and went out into the orchard back of the house, and sat down under a big apple tree whose gnarled branches made a tent of foliage that suggested a most delightful place in which to play at housekeeping. But though the thought came to Mary, it had but a momentary interest for her. She felt more sorrowful, more lonesome than ever, it seemed to her, since the morning's disappointment. She felt like crying, but it seemed as if even the relief of tears was denied her. Her eyes felt dry and hot. When she thought of her aunt's harshness and cruelty her heart grew hard and full of bitterness and anger. What right had Miss Betty to treat her so? What opportunity had she given for Mary to prove how helpful she could be?

As these thoughts passed through the little girl's mind they stung her to bitter resentment.

"I believe I'm going to hate her," she cried. "I don't see how I can help it if she keeps on treating me in this way. She don't want me here. If I knew where to go, I'd run away. I wouldn't set foot in her house again. She's the crossest old woman I ever saw. I do hate her," and Mary's face took on for a moment something of the hard look which characterized Miss Betty's.

Presently, however, the remembrance of many things her mother had taught her came back.

"Oh, I musn't feel like this!" she cried, half frightened at the bitterness in her heart, as she realized it fully. "Dear God, take these thoughts away, and don't let them come back any more. Mother said Aunt Betty might not like me very well at first, but she felt sure I could make her like me after a little, if I went at it right. But that's what I don't know how to do. Show me, dear God. Somehow everybody seems so far away but you."

There was no mystery about prayer to Mary. It was simply following out the teaching of the mother she had lost. She knew, and Mary had all a loving child's confidence in the truth of what that kind mother had taught her.

"Hello!"

Mary jumped to her feet, greatly startled by the sound of a voice coming from some one out of sight. She looked about her, but no one was to be seen. "I'm sure some one spoke to me," she thought. "I couldn't have imagined it."

Presently there was a chuckle from a fence corner, and directly after a boy's face appeared above the rails out of an elder bush.

"Did I scare you?" asked the boy. "I didn't mean to, if I did."

"I wasn't just scared," answered Mary,

"but it was next thing to it, I guess."

"You're Miss Betty's orphan, ain't you?" asked the boy, as he leaned over the fence.

"I'm her niece," answered Mary.

"Well, it's all the same thing," said the boy. "She's been telling she was going to start an orphan asylum, you know. That's what made me ask the question. How d'you like her?"

"I—I haven't seen much of her," answered Mary. "I only came yesterday, you know."

"But you've been here long enough to have some kind of opinion about her," said the boy. "It don't take long for that. Crosser'n blue blazes, ain't she?"

"I don't think she likes children very well," answered Mary, cautiously. "She isn't used to them, you know."

"Say, do you s'pose she was ever a child?" asked the boy. "I don't. Somehow she skipped our good times, and that's why she's got such a grudge against us. I get 'long with her pretty well, for I never plague her, or talk back, but most o' the boys are fraider of her 'n they'd be of a wild Indian. Say, can't she scold, though?"

"Maybe she has something to scold for," answered Mary, evasively.

"You just wait," said the boy, nodding his head knowingly. "If she hasn't scolded you yet, she will, you can depend on that. She'd get sick an' die in no time if she couldn't scold somebody or something. What's your name?"

"Mary Peabody," answered the little girl, looking her visitor over critically, and concluding that she rather liked his face. It was a round, good-natured one, and his eyes had a knack of twinkling whenever funny thoughts occurred to him, which was pretty often. Here was a chance to make a friend, and Mary felt strongly inclined to take advantage of it. "What's your name?"

"Bob," answered the boy. "Ain't it a nice one?"

"I like it," responded Mary. "But it isn't all the name you've got, is it?"

"Some folks call me Bob Hart, when they go in for style," was the reply. "But I'm just Bob, for common. You can call me that, if you want to—or would you rather call me Mr. Hart?"

At this both of them laughed. Aunt Betty heard them, and came to the woodshed door to see who Mary's visitor might be.

"Oh, it's you, is it?" she said, as she spied Bob, as he balanced himself across the top rail of the orchard fence. "I didn't know but it might be that Perkins boy. If it had ha' be'n, he'd got a piece o' my mind, an' mebbe suthin' else, if he'd set up to be impident an' sassy. 'Twas him that stole my early bellflowers. John see him streakin' off cross-lots with his pockets jest bulgin' out with 'em. I wish't they'd ha' made him sick. But, lan's sake, you couldn't make a Perkins sick by feedin' him all the green stuff in the neighborhood. They've got cast-iron stummicks. Jest let me git my han's on him once, an' I reckon he'll wish he'd let my apples alone."

It was seldom that Miss Betty made such a long speech as this. Mary concluded that Bob must be one of her particular friends, if she had any, otherwise he would not have been favored with so much attention on the part of her aunt.

"She likes you," said Mary, with a little sigh.

"Mebbe she does—as well as she likes anybody," responded Bob. "But that ain't sayin' much, I guess. Don't she like you? I do."

"Oh, I'm so glad of that!" cried Mary, with sparkling eyes. "I'm glad you told me. I shan't be so lonesome now. You don't know how it makes one feel to be without friends."

"I guess I can imagine," said Bob. "I was awful homesick once, an' I heard a man say bein' homesick made a fellow feel as if he hadn't a friend in the world."

"Do you live near by?" asked Mary, wondering if she would be likely to see her new-found friend very often.

"Just over the hill," answered Bob. "Some o' these days I'll coax Miss Betty to let you go over to my house. You'll like my mother, I know. She's one o' the jolly kind. An' she'll like you, I'm sure. I've heard her say a good many times she wished she had a little girl. You see, we're all boys."

"Oh, that'll be so nice!" cried Mary. "But maybe Aunt Betty won't let me go. I'd be afraid to ask her, yet awhile."

"I'll fix that," said Bob, who evidently felt quite sure of his influence with Miss Betty. "By'm'by, when blackberries get ripe, we can go berryin' over on the ledge lot. That's lots o' fun."

"Mary! Ma-ry!" It was Miss Betty's voice calling sharply from the wood-shed door. "Be you a-goin' to set out there all day? I thought you wanted to do suthin'. Them chickens hain't had a mouthful to eat this mornin', an' I guess they'd go without all day afore you thought of 'em."

"I'll have to go," said Mary. "I hope you'll come over real often," she added, as she started for the house. "It'll keep me from being lonesome if I think I've got a friend, I'm sure, and you've promised you'd be one, you know."

"I shan't go back on my word," said Bob. "I ain't one o' that kind. If Miss Betty don't use you well, you let me know, an' I'll stick up for you. I'd tell her what I thought of her, if she got to bein' too cranky."

Mary wondered if it would make a great deal of difference with Miss Betty if Bob were to give her a piece of his mind. She didn't believe it would. She went to the house, and Bob started off on a boy's trot across-lots, whistling.

Chapter IV.

"I'd like to know where you've be'n, 'n what you've be'n doin' all this time," demanded Miss Betty, when Mary made her appearance in the house.

"I was in the orchard," answered Mary. "I've been getting acquainted with that Hart boy. I like him ever so much. He's a real nice boy, isn't he?"

"He's nice enough 's fer's I know," answered Miss Betty. "He ain't as sassy 'n' impident as most boys, that's one thing in his favor. But I never took much stock in boys—or girls, neither, fer that matter," she added. "I'd try dretful hard to get along 'thout 'em, 'n' I ruther guess I'd make out to do it."

"Can't I help you wash the dishes?" asked Mary.

"Wash the dishes!" exclaimed Miss Betty. "D'ye s'pose I leave my dishes settin' 'round till this time o' day? I ain't shif'less enough for that. What d'ye think I was doin' all the time ye was gabbin' with Bob Hart? I was doin' up my mornin's work, an' if ye c'n see any of it left to do, I'd like to have ye p'int it out to me. You'll find out that I don't let work hang on all day, as some folks do. I have to work fer my livin'."

"I'm willing to work for mine," said Mary. "I'd like to do enough to pay my way. If you'd only tell me what to do—"

"Hain't I told you the chickens need feedin'? Ef ye want to do somethin' so bad, why don't ye 'tend to to 'em, 'stid o' standin' round, 'n' talkin'?"

Mary fed the chickens, and hurried back to the house, hoping her aunt would give her some other task to perform.

"Can't I take care of my room?" she asked. "I know how to sweep, and dust, and pick up things. Mother learned me how."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Miss Betty, with scornful emphasis. "Ef she knew how to do them things as they orter be done, she wa'n't like any o' the rest o' the Grahamses. They was al'ays a lazy, shif'less set."

"My mother wasn't lazy," said Mary. "She worked hard. She—"

"Don't you go to talkin' back to me," said Miss Betty. "I hain't said, in so many words, that she was lazy, but what I did say, an' what I say ag'in, is, that

she wa'n't like any o' the Grahamses. I don't want you to go to contradictin' me. I won't have it."

"I didn't mean to contradict," said Mary. "I just said my mother wasn't lazy—"

"Shet up—shet right up!" said Miss Betty, savagely. "Ef 'twa'n't contradictin', 'twas talkin' back, 'n' that's jest as bad. I don't want none o' your opinions. I've got enough o' my own. Ef you don't like what I say, why—keep your mouth shet, 'n' ye won't be half so likely to git into trouble."

Mary made no response. Presently Miss Betty looked at her sharply.

"Ye ain't sulkin', be ye?" she demanded. "Ye hain't forgot what I said yesterday about sulkin', I hope?"

"I remember it." answered Mary.

"Well, see ye do," cautioned Miss Betty. "I don't s'pose ye will, though. Might 's well pour water into a sieve 'n' expect it to stay there, as to tell young ones anything 'n' expect 'em to remember it."

The next day the sick cow was sicker, John reported, and was pretty sure to die, and this, in itself, was enough to make Miss Betty cross. Crossness was her natural condition, Mary made up her mind, but on some days she could be crosser than on others.

The sick cow lingered along for four or five days, and then died. During the period of uncertainty as to old Brindle's fate Mary tried her best to help her aunt. But Miss Betty would have none of her help. She did, however, get a little satisfaction in having the girl about the house, for it gave her an object to find fault with and vent her spiteful feelings on. But the satisfaction this afforded was all on Miss Betty's side. More than once her sharp, harsh words brought quick tears to the poor child's eyes, but she never forgot what her mother had told her about governing her temper, and when angry thoughts rose, as they sometimes did, under the cruel injustice of the treatment she was receiving, she did not utter them.

One day Mary fancied that her aunt looked a trifle less sour than usual, and this emboldened her to say something that she had wanted to say ever since she came there.

"Aunt Betty, do they have Sunday-school in the church we came past when the man brought me here, just over the big hill?"

"I s'pose they do," answered Miss Betty, curtly.

"Mayn't I go next Sunday?" asked Mary.

"No," answered Miss Betty, very decidedly.

"Why not?" asked Mary. "I used to go, every Sunday, with mother."

"What if you did?" said her aunt, with a scowl at the questioner. "I ain't obleeged to do's yer mother did, 's I know of. I hain't set foot inside that church fer a good many years, 'n' it'll be a good many years longer 'fore I do ag'in, I guess."

"But I could go alone," said Mary.

"Shet up—shet right up," said Miss Betty. "I said no, an' I meant no."

"But why can't—"

Miss Betty ended the sentence abruptly by giving Mary a blow that sent her reeling against the wall.

"Take that!" she cried, angrily. "I'll l'arn ye not to try to argy with me."

The child had never been given a blow before. For a moment she was bewildered by it. Then she turned upon her aunt a look so full of pain and reproach that it roused all the cruelty in the woman's heart.

"What d'ye mean by lookin' at me like that?" she cried. "Go right straight into the cellar-way, 'n' stay there till I tell ye to come out. March, now!"

"Oh, Aunt Betty!" cried Mary, who had the dread of dark places common to many children, "please don't make me go there!"

For answer, Miss Betty seized her by the arm and dragged her to the cellar-way, thrust her in, and fastened the door upon her.

All was silence in the dark passage.

After a little Miss Betty began to grow fidgety.

"Mebbe she's gone into a fit," she thought. "Children do, sometimes, I've heard say, when they're 'fraid o' the dark."

She tiptoed to the door, and put her ear down to the keyhole, and listened. Presently she heard the sound of Mary's voice. That relieved her. "She's talkin' to herself," said Miss Betty. "I wonder what she's sayin'?"

She bent down and listened again. And this is what she heard:

"I'd love her if she'd let me. Dear God, I don't want her to hate me. Won't you make her love me?"

Miss Betty did not care to listen longer.

She felt a kind of strange, guilty fear creeping over her, as she heard the little girl's plea. Was God in there with her?

She opened the cellar door with a jerk. "You c'n come out, ef you want to," she said, and then she turned abruptly away, for she did not feel like facing the child. She was not superstitious, but the thought that God was the child's friend—that he seemed to be near her and with her—gave her a most uncomfortable feeling. If God was with the child, then he must be near her also, and she did not care to think it so. She had shut him out of her life so long that she had almost forgotten his existence. Mary's coming had brought him back into it, in a way, and she felt much as a man does who has been doing wrong in the cover of darkness, when another comes along with a light, and he and his wrong-doings are discovered.

She avoided Mary all the rest of the day, and the child was satisfied to have it so, because it enabled her to escape the harsh words and unkind looks which had become a part of her new life.

(To be continued.)

The "Garden Cities" of England

AN OLD-WORLD PLAN FOR GETTING BACK TO NATURE

BY RALPH NEVILLE, M.A., K.C.

Chairman Garden City Association Council.

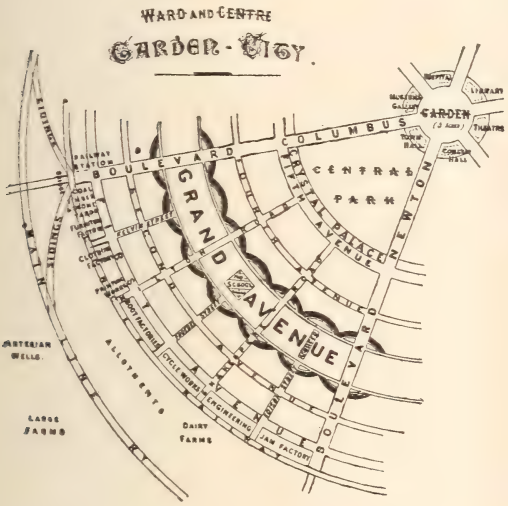
IN England the problems recognized by social reformers as most urgently demanding attention are two in number, which are closely interdependent—the overcrowding of towns, and the depopulation of the country. These evils are more acutely felt in England than elsewhere, because, so far as industrial development is concerned, England is in a much later stage of development than the rest of the world. She is so because of the early start she had in manufacturing industries, and also because of the limited area of her island domain.

There have been endless discussions of the subject. A variety of means of checking the evil have been suggested, but to my mind without hope of success, for they one and all depend upon the diversion of labor from manufacture to agriculture, the reversal in fact of natural economic law.

I should shock rather than inform my readers by dilating on the horrors resulting from overcrowding. Mr. Charles Booth, in his monumental work on London, and Mr. Rowntree, in his recent book on York, give the statistics with regard to two cities, containing a population respectively of 5,000,000 and 70,000. Suffice it to say, it is universally admitted that the existing state of things is intolerable, and seriously threatens the vigor of the race in the old country.

Any great improvement in existing towns is practically impossible—first, be-

cause the cost is prohibitive. The value attaching to the land upon which a growing city stands is enormous. Consequently any substantial clearances means a very heavy increase in the tax rates, and a very heavy increase in these rates is apt to drive the richer inhabitants out of their reach, so that there is a danger, by overtaxation, of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. Moreover, where the clearances are made, they only have the effect of driving the workmen further and further from their work, so that more and more of their leisure is spent in getting to and fro, in underground railways or



other unhealthy conveyances, while the cost of traveling goes far to neutralize the benefit anticipated from the lower rents obtaining in the localities to which they move.

If it costs so much to bring open spaces and fresh air to the towns, why not induce the population of towns, or the presumptive population of towns, to settle where open spaces and fresh air abound, and where both may be procured at the least possible expense? The economic advantage of conducting manufactures in large towns is already doubtful, and the tendency in many trades is towards removal to the smaller country towns, where labor can be obtained and at the same time ample space for the works be enjoyed at a moderate cost. Obviously, the same or a better result may be obtained if the manufacturer goes into the country, carrying his workmen with him. In this direction the example has been set by Messrs. Cadbury, the well-known chocolate manufacturers of Birmingham. This firm, finding they had to enlarge their premises, purchased an estate at Bournville, a few miles from Birmingham, and have there established their works and surrounded them with the houses of their workpeople in a veritable "garden city," a city where each householder has a large garden, which he may cultivate in his leisure time, while ample provision is made for the healthy recreation of the employees in the shape of cricket grounds, gymnasiums, parks, and pleasure grounds.

The idea of a Garden City had been promulgated by Mr. Ebenezer Howard in a book called "Tomorrow," published in 1898. The underlying idea of the book is that, instead of wasting money over a useless effort to alter the conditions of life in existing towns, it would be far better, by concerted effort, to start new towns on a sounder basis, and under conditions vastly more favorable to health and happiness than town populations have ever enjoyed before. Mr. Howard saw that the evils observed in towns really result from the private ownership of the land upon which they are built, the owner, naturally enough, being only concerned in getting the highest price he can for his land, by inviting the greatest possible number of people, according to their degree, to settle upon it. The laying out of his land in public parks and open spaces obviously would not suit his pocket. Why not coöperate? says Mr. Howard. Build a town on your own land, the increased value of which shall forever be applied for the benefit of the inhabitants, and where the land covered by buildings shall always bear such a just proportion to that left open, that the dwellers in the town shall, in addition to the social advantages arising from membership of a

large community, always have the opportunity of enjoying the tranquility and pleasures of the country. That such pleasures have not ceased to attract the English workingman is shown by the interest he takes in his garden, however small, and the diligence with which he cultivates his allotment, in the rare cases where he is fortunate enough to secure one. I once read a letter from a workingman in a gardening paper to the following effect: "Dear Sir—I have just taken a house, for the first time with a garden. My garden is ten feet long by three feet wide. It faces due north, and gets very little sun. Will you advise me what flowers and plants I can best grow in it?" The letter struck me as pathetic.

Mr. Howard has described in detail the Garden City of the future as he hopes to see it. It is to be a city containing about 30,000 inhabitants, located upon an estate of 6,000 acres. The area devoted to building is to be 1,000 acres, laid out in concentric circles round a central park. The shops are to surround the park, and to open upon wide colonnades or winter gardens, roofed over, so as to enable business to be conducted with as little inconvenience from the weather as possible (a matter of considerable importance in a climate as wet and variable as that of England), and to afford an attractive promenade at all times of the year. Behind the shops would circle successive lines of building plots for residential purposes, divided by wide roads and gardens, while the last building circle would be devoted to the factories giving employment to the population. Encircling these again and communicating by sidings with the works on the one hand, and the trunk line on the other, would run a circular railway carrying the goods for import and export. Radiating from the central park would be six magnificent avenues extending to the outer circle, and affording direct means of access to all parts of the city. Beyond the encircling railway would be the 5,000 acres of agricultural land, never to be invaded by bricks and mortar, except for such municipal purposes as hospitals, sanitariums, and the like. It will be observed that when the sites allotted for building are taken up, the size of the city will be definitely fixed, no further expansion can take place within the estate, but the overflow must establish itself in a second Garden City in close connection with the first. Mr. Howard shows how, by the exercise of forethought in their laying out, a group of such cities can be formed with such facilities of intercommunication as to form but one community for the essential purposes of social intercourse, recreation, and amusement. The 5,000 acres left unbuilt upon will themselves become of far greater value, and will afford employment to many more hands, than before, in consequence of the proximity of a new market. The flowers, fruit, vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, and poultry, and so forth, required by the community, may be raised by its own tenants, on its own estate, and though such an estate would not be entirely self-supporting in regard to food supply, at all events the farmers would be encouraged to produce all that the land was capable of producing. At present, within fifty miles of London in some seasons, fruit rots on the ground, because the cost of transit has rendered it not worth the picking, while millions of pounds annually go to France, Denmark, Italy, and other parts of the continent for the very articles of consumption that in a Garden City would be raised at the doors of its inhabitants. We hear of the over-population of England, but if such a scheme were carried out the southern counties alone would swallow up the population of London four times over, in addition to the population already upon the land.

The Garden City Association has been formed to carry out the idea. To do so in its entirety we cannot hope, but by founding one Garden City we hope to set before the country an object-lesson which will instruct the dullest.

Among the Flowers With Rexford

PRACTICAL HELPS IN FLORICULTURE FOR AMATEURS

SOME four or five years ago there appeared in one of our prominent monthlies an article on violet-growing as a means of livelihood for women. In this article the business was made to appear so profitable, and the expense so slight, that I was literally flooded with letters from women asking for further information concerning it. Women who had been teachers, clerks, and bookkeepers, whose health was breaking down under hard work and confinement, but who must earn their own living, were eager to go into so pleasant and profitable a business. Would I advise them to do so?

I cannot remember that I ever found myself in a more disagreeable position than that in which I was placed by these letters. Some of the stories told by the writers were pitiful. They must give up their old occupations, because they no longer had strength to carry them on. They knew how to do nothing else, but something else must be done to keep soul and body together. Some had families dependent on them for support. Did I suppose it possible for them to earn a living by growing violets, as the article advised? Some of them had saved a little money, which they would invest in the undertaking. But nearly every one admitted that they were entirely ignorant about flower growing.

You can see the position I was in. These women were, many of them, desperate in their fight for a living. If I advised them not to undertake the business, it meant bitterest discouragement for them. It seemed cruel to shatter their hopes by telling them that I did not believe it possible for any person entirely ignorant of such a business to make the success of it pictured in the article they had read, but what else could I do? I had to tell them that I considered the article untrustworthy and misleading, that flower growing for profit was a business that required skill and knowledge which could only result from careful study and practical training. I presume I received more than a thousand letters to which I made such a reply.

Many of these women were so influenced by the rose-colored theories of the article in question that, in spite of advice against it, they undertook to grow violets without any practical knowledge of the business, and many of them wrote me, after failing at it, that they wished they had been governed by what I said to them. They had learned by experience, some of it costly, and all of it bitterly disappointing, that to grow flowers profitably one must understand the business precisely as he understands any other trade, that without personal knowledge of it, it is not possible to achieve success, and that a desire to succeed at it does not make up for an utter lack of that knowledge. Not one of all the women who reported the results of her efforts to earn a living by growing violets had made a success.

I write this bit of personal experience because I am constantly receiving letters from women who have an idea that it is possible for them to make a good living by growing flowers. They get this idea from reading articles similar to the one referred to, written by persons who have no actual knowledge of what they write about. The harm done by such articles is incalculable, for they result in the loss of hard-earned savings, and that disheartening disappointment that comes from failure, when we find we have been misled and deceived by those who deal in theories as if they were actualities. I write to discourage those who are not willing to learn

the business before starting out in it, because I know, as every florist knows, and will tell them if they will go to him for advice, that to make a success of it one must know as much about it as he would expect to know about any other business in order to succeed at it. There is no short cut to success in commercial floriculture.

* * *

Meehan's Monthly has recently suspended publication, with a long and honorable record of good work along nearly all lines of horticultural and floricultural interest behind it. It has done more than any other periodical of its class to educate the masses to a knowledge and an appreciation of the beautiful in nature. We shall miss it sorely, for there is nothing to take its place. Those who are fortunate enough to possess complete files of it are to be congratulated, for in them they have a comprehensive and reliable library covering a wide range of nature study.

WHAT TO DO IN MARCH

THIS is a month in which to get ready for busy work in the garden. We can do much, now, to expedite matters then.

* * *

First of all, plan your work. Even if you have only a small garden, make a diagram of it as you intend to have it. Study over the matter, and do not locate a single bed of it until you have decided just what flower can be made most effective in particular places. Don't draw a plan for the plan's sake. Some persons are satisfied to do that. If the plan looks well on paper they adopt it, and quite often the garden grown after the plan is very disappointing. Have some good reason for using this flower here, that flower there. Consider general effects. Consider color harmony and contrast. Consider your garden as a composite fact, and not in isolated sections, as so many of us do. Here is where we make sad mistakes. We ought to think more of it as a whole, and the individual features of it as means by which we arrive at a harmonious general result.

* * *

Tuberous begonias can be started this month. So can gloxinias. Both are among our best summer bloomers, but I would advise keeping them in pots. As bedders they are failures. Give them a light, porous soil of leaf mold and sand. Set the tubers so that their crowns will come just below the surface. Do not water much until they begin to grow.

* * *

Start tuberoses this month, if you want early flowers from them in fall. Before potting cut away the mass of dried roots which is usually found at the base of the tuber. Cut it off smoothly with a sharp, thin-bladed knife. Unless this is done they frequently decay.

* * *

Arrange for seedling pansy plants for early flowering from some reliable florist. Have them set so that you can put them out in the garden as soon as the soil can be put in proper shape in spring.

* * *

Start chrysanthemums now. Take strong shoots from the roots of old plants. Pot them in rich soil. Three-inch pots will be large enough for them for the first month.

* * *

I would not advise starting dahlias now. We have heretofore considered it imperatively necessary that they should be given an early start, but two years ago I failed to receive my tubers until almost the first of June. I put them in the ground at once—they were well sprouted—in a very rich soil, and the plants grew with great rapidity, and began to bloom the last of

July. Last season I tried the same method, with similar results. If a rich soil is given, and the plants are kept moving steadily and vigorously ahead, I believe late planting produces much better results than early planting.

* * *

Get your sweet pea seed early, that you may have it by the time the ground is in condition to warrant planting it. It is a good plan to order all your seed some time before you are ready to use it, thus avoiding the risk of not receiving it in time to take advantage of the season if it happens to be an early one.

* * *

Do not fail to order seed of such perennials as hollyhock, pansy, and others as good, from which to grow plants for next year's use.

* * *

Give the plants in the window all possible benefit of the spring sunshine. If any seem to be languishing apply a fertilizer. Cut back those which have done flowering. Use the branches you cut off for cuttings.

* * *

Look the garden over, and decide where to make changes in it. Some can generally be made each season to its advantage. If any shrubs are to be planted order them at once. They can go into cold storage in the cellar if they arrive before it is safe to put them in the ground.

* * *

Keep watch of the pelargoniums. They ought to be in full bud by this time. Do not allow them to get dry. Give them plenty of fresh air. Keep them as cool as you can. And keep insects from them if you want good flowers. You can do this by using the Ivory soap insecticide heretofore advised. If they are not looking strong and vigorous apply a fertilizer once a week.

A MARCH VISION

By Eben E. Rexford

THE borders are drifted over
With snow that is cold and deep,
And the white drifts snugly cover
The beds where the pansies sleep.
I sigh for the vanished brightness
Of lily, and pink, and rose,
I'm weary of old earth's whiteness,
And am glad when a warm wind blows.

Just now a strange thing happened.
I leaned from my window-sill,
With a wordless longing for April,
And lo! on the far-off hill
I saw the last drift fading,
I saw the meadows bare,
And I heard the sound of a lark's song
Somewhere in the upper air.

The willows along the river
Were swathed in a mist of green.
I heard the little brook laughing
Its aldered banks between.
The trees in the old hill-orchard
Were gay in pink and white,
And all this change and beauty
Had come in a single night.

And lo! in the garden borders
The roses, red and white,
Filling the air with sweetness,
A rare and goodly sight!
And on great white lily-trumpets
The elves of the summer blew
Such wonderful, wonderful music
As Beethoven never knew!

Out of the shady corners
The pansies nodded to me,
And the morning-glory offered
Its cup of balm to the bee.
All of the old, sweet beauty
I had missed so had come back—
There was everything to be glad for
And not one thing to lack.

Only a swift, sweet vision,
Born of a longing for spring,
The brightness, and bloom, and beauty
That the days of summer bring.
But I know that the flowers are dreaming,
In their little beds under the snow,
Of the things that I saw in my vision
While the stormy March winds blow.



MARTHA WASHINGTON OAK, AUBUBON PARK, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
Photo by Mrs. G. T. Drennan.

MARCH IN SOUTHERN GARDENS

By Mrs. G. T. Drennan

[All questions regarding floriculture, from the Ohio and Potomac Rivers to the Gulf of Mexico—which are the limits of Southern gardens—will receive careful attention and prompt responses.]

The Daffodil.—Gay in its tints of primrose yellow, this lovely flower, always a component of the flower gardens of Europe, was by the old botanists called the "Easter Lily." Classifications of flowers are now so correct that the daffodil is never called a lily. It has claims, however, as an Easter flower fit for decoration side by side with the fairest, the stateliest and sweetest of the true Easter lily.

Easter is movable; the daffodil persistent. It blooms early, somewhat in advance of Easter, and continues for some time after, therefore is at its charming best on March or April Easter morning over a wide range of climates. The blooms approximate the lily more nearly than any other bulbous flowers of spring.

Twin flower with the daffodil, the jonquil blooms in deep chrome yellow, and contrasts its cup-and-saucer shape with the bold trumpet form of the lighter primrose.

These are the bulbs to plant for permanent effect. The tendency of the present day is to construct gardens of long-lived, hardy plants. For gardens that are to exist indefinitely daffodils and jonquils are not surpassed.

All old Southern gardens were gay with daffodils and jonquils, bright as sunshine, and it is their nature to naturalize themselves and cling forever to the fostering soil. On occasions of despoiling old gardens of these bulbs the depth of soil after long lapse of years since they were planted

a few inches deep has been two feet. The beauty of the blooms under these conditions remains undiminished. Daffodils and jonquils are still popular flowers. Parks and gardens give them prominence in all bold flower schemes.

Green Lawn the Year Round.—Sweet vernal, also known as "vanila" grass, is the Anthoxanthum odoratum, from whence comes the sweet scent of new-mown hay. It is one of the grasses of delicate, velvety texture and of brightest green. Charles Downing, the acknowledged authority on horticulture, recommends three kinds of grass in lawn mixtures. He says the three kinds can be selected and combined for a constant growth of green, one kind green and growing, when another may be turning sere and going to rest. The Kentucky blue, orchard, and sweet vernal Mr. Downing places at the head of lawn grasses. These three grasses are hardy and free from the middle states South. Sweet vernal grass emits the perfume of "new-mown hay" every time the lawn is shorn. Summer showers and even copious dews have the effect of extracting and disseminating through the air the refreshing odor of the sweet vernal grass. Seed sowing in March obtains tolerably good results, but autumn is the preferred season to prepare lawns in Southern climates.

Plumbago Capensis.—The unusual color from which the name plumbago leadwort is derived gives the flower distinction wherever seen. No other flower has the lead-blue color of this standard variety. It is unique and lovely.

Plumbago alba and P. coccinea, as the names indicate, are pure white and vermilion. They, too, are uncommonly beautiful. All three varieties are hothouse flowers, beyond the orange belt of the South. The true beauty of the plumbago is not restricted to the environments of the conservatory, although the delicacy of the plant and the dainty, airy grace of the flowers clearly indicate its need of protecting care. All varieties of the plumbago are trailing shrubs that need support.

Azaleas.—The Indian azaleas are now in full glory of florescence. The florists offer them in full bloom and in shape perfect little trees. Amateurs should remember to cut the seed pods when formed, by which the beautiful, symmetrical form of the azalea will be preserved. It naturally makes symmetrical growth. The azalea is one of the few flowers that, after a system of forcing, may be purchased in full bloom, brought home to amateur culture, and that will not suffer by the reaction. Hothouse culture forces the blooms, and when gone to seed the plants thus forced can be turned out in the summer border, cared for, and returned to the hothouse winter after winter. Experts differ so decidedly on the subject of shade or sunshine for azaleas that amateurs are advised to follow a middle course. The morning sun and afternoon shade are probably the best.

Azalea vervæneana is one of the most radiant of its class, in bright rose bordered with silvery white. Madame Van de Cruyssen is a brilliant pink with deep red center, very showy. Bernhard Andrea is as white as snow, and one of the most beautiful of all flowers.

Azalea Mollis.—This class differs from the foregoing in that it is perfectly hardy in all sections of the United States. It is safely adopted as an outdoor bloomer from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The brilliancy of the scarlet salmon, violet, red, shining rose, pearly white, gleaming orange, and brightest, blazing red cannot be told. These azaleas are decidedly the showiest of May flowering shrubs. Azalea amœna blooms all of May and June, in rich crimson.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER

I WANT to say to the friends who help me each month to make up this department by their pleasant, practical letters, that it is one of the most popular features of the magazine, judging by the commendatory words that come to me from many of its readers. I want to thank them for their kindness, and tell them that people all over the land appreciate their letters and the many valuable items of information gained from them. And I want to urge them to write more letters. Let them be concise, right-to-the-point, practical, and full of personal experience. Our readers everywhere who can tell us anything about flowers and their culture which others have not told are most cordially invited to do so.

Mrs. Fletcher Johnson (Tupelo, Mississippi) sends this very interesting letter. Her experience in working among flowers tallies with that of many women I know, who have found lost health in the flower garden. There may be hard work to do there, but it is healthy work, and delightful work, and the tonic of it leaves no depressing after-effects. If doctors would prescribe it more, and drugs less, it would soon become a standard remedy for tired, wornout, nerve-tortured people.

SOME EXPERIENCES.

"In a recent issue of HOME AND FLOWERS appeared a request to flower growers to send you some of their experiences. I have had great success with chrysanthemums and California violets. Although but an amateur, I have grown chrysanthemums that measured thirty inches around (five blooms to a plant). Would like to send you a picture of some white and yellow ones that I took up and put in pots after they were in bloom. I have most of my late ones in cold frames to protect them from frost, though have had but one that would hurt them. I have a perfectly green chrysanthemum that grew on a bush of 'Western King,' with three others perfectly white. It is a curiosity, and I would like you to tell me what caused it, and if you think I could produce more green ones. It is not so large or well developed as the others on the same bush, but is a beautiful green. I live with my flowers, and always enjoy your talks about them in HOME AND FLOWERS. Am trying roses in a small greenhouse this winter. Have also Lady Campbell violets, hyacinths, freesias, lilies-of-the-valley,



A BIT OF THE RIVER BANK, AT NORTHFIELD, MINN., BEFORE IMPROVEMENT BY BETTERMENT ASSOCIATION

narcissus, palms, ferns, and one cape jasmine. We have our private waterworks, and I do most of the work, except the heaviest that I have a colored man to do. I was almost a nervous wreck till I began to live out-of-doors and work in the fresh air. Found the 'dirt cure' more beneficial than all the doctor's stuff. My neighbors are becoming interested in flowers, and we can see signs of improvement on all sides of us."

Mrs. Helen M. Hinkle (Cincinnati, Ohio), who wrote last month about the care of the Boston fern, also furnishes us with these notes, giving her method of propagating rubber plants.

PROPAGATING RUBBER PLANTS.

"Reading of the difficulties some of your correspondents experience in starting rubber plants (Ficus elasticus) from cuttings, I am prompted to tell of my success. In July last two branches about fifteen inches long were stuck into the earth in the tub with the larger plant. Another was thrust into the ground where the potted plants from my conservatory are sunk. The earth is a mixture of sand, garden soil and manure. After a few days all these cuttings looked dejected and hopeless, but I was told to wait patiently for results. *Now* they are growing finely, with three or four new leaves and a healthy top bud. They have been in the sunshine a few hours each day, have had no care but the regular watering that all my plants received. Neighbors tell me of similar treatment and success."

Our valued contributor, W. C. Egan (Highland Park, Illinois), tells how he provides an attractive

COVERING FOR THE SOIL OF POTTED PLANTS.

"Some of the communications in the January issue of HOME AND FLOWERS under the heading "This, That and the Other" are very interesting. Anyone is apt to adopt some improved method of doing things, and if they can be induced to publish them in that department it would be interesting. Here is something in this line. I like when I bring hyacinths or similar flowering bulbs into the house to have the soil covered. Early in the fall I take into the greenhouse some sods of *sedum arc.* I then take some pots of same size I will use for bulbs, fill them with any soil to within one and one-half inches of the top. On this soil I lay a circular sheet of glass, about one-fourth of an inch smaller than the pot at that point—a piece of board would do, or tin—but there should be room for one and one-half inches of soil above. In the center I



A BIT OF THE RIVER BANK, AT NORTHFIELD, MINN., AFTER IMPROVEMENT BY BETTERMENT ASSOCIATION

place a thumb-pot, open side up, then I place two pieces of tin or glass one and one-half inches wide between the thumb-pot and rim of the main pot—one on each side directly opposite each other—and fill the pot up to the brim with a rather stiff soil. The sedum is then pricked in quite thickly, and as a rule grows nicely in heat. When wanted for covering the soil under a hyacinth the thumb-pot and the small pieces of glass are removed, the pot inverted, and two sections of soil and sedum come out undisturbed, the soil separating at the line of the sheet of glass underneath. Even if one cannot take away quite an inch and a half of the soil from the hyacinth the overlapping pieces of the sedum hide any soil. Often one pot of sedum lasts in condition for several successive pots of hyacinths."



HYDRANGEA HEDGE

A. M. Scoville (Chicago, Illinois), a prominent business man, takes time to say a few good words for

THE HYDRANGEA AS A HEDGE PLANT.

"I enclose a kodak picture of what I think a beautiful thing in the way of a hedge. It is the hardy hydrangea. It is seldom made use of as a hedge, but it certainly makes a better showing in that form than in any other. My hedge is 150 feet long, extending from the walk on the east line of my lot back to the garden, and when in bloom is a very attractive sight, all passers-by stopping to gaze and comment. Beyond pruning in the spring and watering freely in the summer it requires but little attention. I will be glad to answer any questions that you or your subscribers may wish to ask in reference to it."

I can endorse most heartily what Mr. Scoville says in the above letter relative to the merits of the shrub and its adaptability to the purpose named.

Mrs. A. M. Browning (Kansas City, Missouri) tells how she succeeded in having flowers in spite of difficulties. The woman who really loves flowers will have them, no matter how unfavorable conditions may seem to be.

FLOWERS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

"Last year we moved on a new place too late to plant flowers. But this spring I decided that I must have a few of my old favorites, though the prospect was not very encouraging, with my neighbors' chickens running at large, and no fence. But getting the ground spaded up, and some leaf mold filled in from the creek bank near by, I planted some sweet peas, climbing nasturtiums, pansies and phlox. I kept an ever watchful eye on the much dreaded chickens, and the flowers grew. The first pest that appeared was a swarm of small red ants. In fact, I seemed to have dug into an ants' nest. But a liberal sprinkling of tobacco-tea finished them. Next a small green worm like a cabbage-worm came and almost stripped the leaves from the nasturtiums. But I armed myself with two sticks, and every morning looked the vines over and killed all I could find. At last they were subdued. At the same time a small green plant louse almost covered my sweet peas on the under side of the leaf. Two or three applications of tobacco-tea were sufficient to free the plants from that pest, and when the rain came they began to grow again. Nothing could grow more luxuriantly or bloom more freely than they did."



"A MASS OF BLOOM"

Photo by Mrs. Hattie Horton, Marinette, Wis.

OUR READERS' PERPLEXITIES

Plants Failing to Bloom.—(Mary Peete.) If your ferns do well in the same house with your geraniums I do not think the failure of the latter to bloom can be attributed to the heat from the oil-stove, as you say your ferns are nearer it than the geraniums are. I am inclined to think they get a chill from the glass. Forty-five degrees is too low a temperature for them. Sixty degrees would be much better. Give them a warmer place out of reach of the chill from the glass and see if they are not benefited by the change. Let the tuberous begonias dry off. Then let them rest six weeks or two months before trying to start them into growth again.

Amaryllis Culture.—(J. Bollinger.) Set the bulbs about half their depth in soil. When growth is taking place feed the plant well with some good fertilizer. When growth ceases gradually withhold water until the soil is rather dry. Aim to just keep the soil moist enough to prevent wilting of the foliage. When a new period of growth sets in treat precisely as advised, and do this at each growing period, keeping the plant as nearly dormant as possible between these periods. Generally one of the first indications of the growing period will be the appearance of buds.

Hedges.—(B. Millar.) Arbor vitæ will give you a very attractive evergreen hedge if set close—not more than ten inches apart in the row, and two rows—and kept well cut back until it is thick and compact. If Rugosa roses or the Microphylea roses are hardy with you, you can make a delightful hedge of them by training them along a wire netting for the first year or two, after that letting them train themselves.

Callas.—(J. P. B.) I quite agree with your florist that callas left in the ground over winter will in all probability fail to grow in spring. The florist who advised spring planting, with a view to summer blooming, in the open ground, in Texas, probably cared more for making sales than he did for your success. Outside of California I know of no place in



WILD ROSES

Photo by G. E. McColm, Wakarusa, Kan.

the United States where callas can be flowered successfully in summer by bedding out.

Flies About Plants.—(Mrs. E. S.) You do not say so, but I infer that you used barnyard or some similar manure in your potting soil, and that, from larvæ in it, the flies you complain of have hatched out. You can kill off the flies by fumigating with nicotine, and lime-water will destroy whatever larvæ may still be in the soil. The trouble with the sanseviera I have no knowledge of, consequently cannot advise you.

Violet Trouble.—(C. La Rue.) For thirty cents the publishers of this magazine can send you a thoroughly up-to-date little book on violet growing, in which you will find all the ills which this plant is heir to treated intelligently and comprehensively. Every grower of violets ought to have a copy of it, as it gives information which cannot be given in this department because of lack of space.

To Several Correspondents.—The editor of this department is not a landscape gardener, and cannot furnish plans for the laying out and planting of grounds. Therefore please do not send diagrams. Get books on landscape work or the development of the home grounds if you cannot avail yourself of the advice of competent men, and do a little original work after reading these books.

Pruning Sweetbrier Roses.—(E. R. R.) Prune your bushes in spring. You need not fear injuring them. Kerosene emulsion is made by churning together two parts kerosene and one part slightly sour milk until it jellies. Use one part of the jelly to fourteen parts water. Spray it all over the affected plant. By all means cut away the old growth of chrysanthemums each year.

Carnations.—(Mrs. R. G. S.) From your description your carnations are diseased. If badly affected I would burn them at once to prevent the spread of the disease to other plants. If it seems to be in the elementary stages I would apply copperdine. Fifty-five degrees by night and seventy degrees by day ought to suit most roses in the greenhouse.

Marguerite.—This plant ought to be hardy enough to stand a Georgia winter with very little protection. If it does not, remove to a cellar or root-house next season. The letter containing the inquiry to which the above is a reply was not received until the middle of January, therefore it was impossible to answer sooner.

Lawn Planting.—(Mrs. L. F. T.) The publishers of HOME AND FLOWERS have in preparation a booklet on lawn-making and planting in which you will find your questions fully answered. They could not be answered in detail in this department.

Hedge.—Arbor vitæ is probably as good an evergreen plant as we have for a hedge three or four feet in height. It must be closely set with small plants. Any dealer

in nursery stock can furnish it, also box and privet.

Failure of Rose.—(M. C.) When a rose fails to perfect its buds defective health is indicated. See to it that the soil has good drainage, is made rich, and kept so, and cut back the plant sharply in spring.

Injured Peach Trees.—If worms are at work inside the tree, I know of no way of preventing them. You can not be sure of finding them by cutting into it, and no outward applications would be of benefit.

Planting Roses.—(L. W. T.) I would advise procuring dormant plants (plants which were placed in cold storage in fall), and setting them as soon as the weather will permit in spring.

Bulbs in Cellar.—(Y. Laws.) Oxalis, freesia and amaryllis bulbs need not be put in the cellar after potting. But the narcissus should go into cold storage until it has formed roots.

Hibiscus.—(Mrs. C. E. W.) The fact that your hibiscus wilts so much indicates defective root action. I would cut the plant back well and keep rather dry for a time.

Begonias.—Give a rather light, spongy soil, and keep it only moderately moist. If the air is dry, use plenty of water in the form of a daily shower bath.

Baby Primroses.—These plants like a good light, but sunshine is not necessary. In fact, they, like the obconica variety, bloom well in north windows.

Begonia Trouble.—(Mrs. F. C.) The specimens sent show a fungous disease of the worst kind. The only remedy I can prescribe is copperdine.

Plants for Shady Places.—Annuals: Nemophila, sweet allysum and pansies. Hardy herbaceous plants: Myosotis, dicentra and iris.

Bone Meal.—I consider this one of the best fertilizers for general use. It is a leading ingredient in all the prepared fertilizers.

Ivy Geraniums.—(G. L. D.) Your plants are affected with a bacterial disease. Use copperdine or Bordeaux mixture.



ONE OF THE FLORAL CARRIAGES AT THE SARATOGA, N. Y., FLORAL CARNIVAL

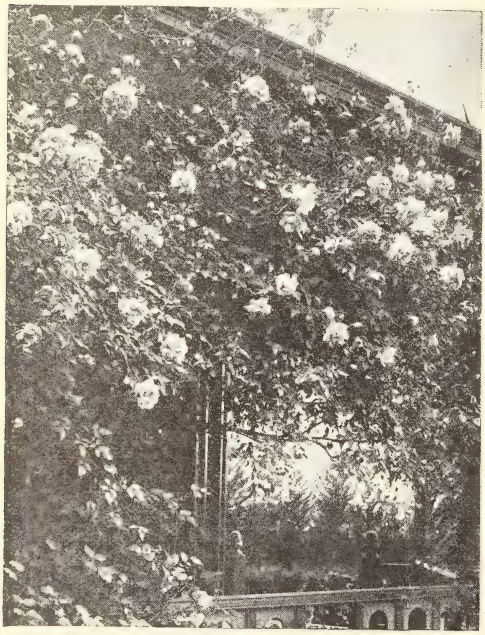
Photo by H. B. Settle, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Moonvines.—None of these plants are hardy at the North. Lift the roots, and keep them in the cellar over winter.

Otaheite Orange.—This plant often drops its fruit because it is allowed to get dry at the roots. Water regularly.

Ponderosa Lemon—This plant is not hardy in any section of the United States with perhaps the exception of Florida.

Bulbs in Washington.—All the hardy bulbs ought to bloom by the middle of April in that climate.



THE WHITE LA MARQUE ROSE

Ivy Geranium.—(L. W.) Specimen sent shows bacterial disease. Remedy, copperdine.

Lice on Roses.—Use the solution of Ivory soap heretofore advised in this department.

Gloxinias.—These plants should be confined to pots. They are not adapted for bedding.

Specimen of Fern for Name.—The leaf sent is from a plant of the polystichium variety.

Soil for Fern.—(M. C.) Maidenhair fern requires light, spongy leaf mold.

Plant for Name.—(A. M. G.) Hibiscus. Not hardy. Winter in cellar.

Several Correspondents.—I have no plants, bulbs, or seeds for sale.

Grevillea.—This plant can be wintered in the cellar, or kept growing.

Fern for Name.—(Mrs. M. T. M.) Specimen sent is maidenhair.

Salvia.—Wait until the seeds are black before gathering them.

Japan Hop.—This is an annual. Procure seed in spring.

Caladiums.—Store the roots in the cellar in winter.

Leaf for a Name.—(M. C. K.) Cyclamen.

THE PERUVIAN LILY

(*Alstrœmeria Aurantiaca.*)

By W. C. Egan

THIS genus, named by Linnæus after his friend Baron Alstrœmer, is native of Brazil and Chili, and but little grown in northern gardens on account of their tender constitution.

A. aurantiaca, from Chili, is hardy in the North, if given a sheltered position in a warm, well-drained soil, and heavily protected in winter. It bears the common name of Peruvian lily, although not a lily in structure. It grows about two feet high, and bears from ten to thirty flowers in a compound umbel. These are a bright orange in color, with some parts spotted brown. If the seed-pods are kept cut they will bloom for a couple of months, and the flowers last well in water. They like a rich vegetable mold and plenty of water during the growing season. Some advocate partial shade, but my plants are in full sun.

The Well-Ordered Household

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A PRACTICAL WOMAN

CONDUCTED BY MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER

[Editor Cornell University Reading Course for Women.]

THE EVERY-DAY ROUTINE

IT is sometimes thought that anyone knows how to cook whose cooked products can be eaten; that dishes are well washed when they look clean. Yet it is equal to a fine art to do either of these household tasks well, and a woman who knows how is greatly appreciated in her own or in any other family. Girls brought up in a home to be ignorant of the practical things which make the home are deprived of a blessing which is their due.

Pedagogy teaches that interest is the necessary element in acquiring knowledge. Terrors in housekeeping vanish, to some extent, when interest asserts itself in domestic life, while the future happiness of all concerned depends upon the mental attitude of the worker. Nothing contributes so much toward securing this quality as the lively desire to do work in the best way to secure good results and conserve time and strength.

Do I hear you say, "With so much to do, there is no time to try new methods; the work must be hurried through anyhow"? The housewife is often an all-round, intelligent worker who must perforce crowd into her busy day work belonging to a dozen different professions. The gracious lady who receives her guests with a heartsome welcome is the capable cook, the exquisite laundress, and so on to the end of the chapter.

The busiest kind of a life may be made up of these details. The spoke of a wheel is only one stick of wood, the hub a larger chunk fashioned to receive the spokes, the rim but an iron band to hold all in place. Without the spokes the wheel lacks strength; without hub the very center is lacking; without rim the wheel has no stability. These domestic trifles are the precursor of man's mightiest achievements, or are very possible elements in his defeat. A soggy potato has weighted many a man's ambition, and a complaining word, a sour look, or bitter tone has taken the heart out of men. Poor coffee has dampened the ardor of many a potential poet. A woman, therefore, cannot reasonably say that housework is mere drudgery, a round of soulless routine, and void of pleasure.

While the table must be set and the dishes washed three times a day, and the kitchen cleaned and dust removed from the furniture only to leave a new surface for more dust, there must still be something outside of routine to make these duties endurable and in fact pleasant. As much muscular energy is used in these duties as in tennis or golf, but the state of the mind is different. When a woman introduces into her routine work an effort for higher attainment in the art of practical housekeeping, or when it is relieved by the enjoyment of pleasure in view—the time to read, an entertainment, an anticipated visit or music—she sinks the heavy feeling of despair over never accomplished labor in the enjoyment of happier things. Then while she must labor on, may it not be well to sing a song, laugh in the midst of difficulties, enjoy the sunrise and the sunset, and smile at the fortune which made her a housekeeper?

WHAT OUR CORRESPONDENTS SAY

Household Conveniences

"I first had my new porcelain-lined sink put up so high that I could wash dishes without stooping. At the left end of it stands my table, with the legs pieced at the bottom to raise it even with the top of my sink. As I found that the edge of the sink was wearing out my aprons, I had a carpenter cover it with a half-round of smooth pine which obviated that difficulty. At the right of the sink is a small shelf placed at the same height, to give place for the soap dish, box of gold-dust, scrubbing-brush and small brush for cleaning potatoes, etc. On this



A SUGGESTED MODEL FOR A KITCHEN

is also a small rectangular piece of inch pine board to set into the sink to rest tea-kettles upon while filling them, and for other vessels used on the stove. Upon this shelf are driven several nails upon which hang hammers, ice-pick and hatchet—a small hole being bored in the handle of each for the purpose. Under the sink also stands a somewhat high stool, upon which to sit when my work will allow. In the left-hand corner of the sink is a triangular wire strainer, which is made to receive skins of fruit and vegetables, to catch the coarse materials in the dish-water, if the maid has failed to carefully scrape the dishes, to serve as a colander, to sift the earth for flower-pots, and a dozen other purposes. Behind the sink, fitting closely over its edge, is a strip of zinc, twelve inches high, which protects the paint and keeps the woodwork perfectly dry. Above this there are double japanned clothes-hooks, which screw into the wall at intervals for supporting dishcloths, wire dishcloth, water-dippers and other conveniences. On the table and extending over the sink is a shelf, perhaps seven or eight inches wide, for containing a closely covered can for coffee, another of tea, the kitchen lamps and cook-books. On this shelf lies a fine-grain scythe stone, for sharpening the kitchen knives, a most valuable adjunct to the cutlery supplies. On the kitchen table is a covered tin pail containing sugar to be used in cooking, another pail in which to pour drippings of fat, a small can to contain lard for greasing pans, and utensils for cooking the cereals, milk, etc.

"There should always stand on the table, or near at hand, dredging boxes for salt, pepper, flour and sugar. One who has not used them cannot estimate their value in saving time, soiling of hands, and the dainty preparation of foods, as the even distribution of seasoning is so necessary. The kitchen knife-box should always contain a *cooking palette knife*, broad at the end, flexible and always at hand, to scrape out dishes. Made of elastic steel, it fits the shape of any dish, and is a great help. The broad palette knife used by house-painters to mix their colors would answer the same purpose well."—*Mrs. James T. Edwards, Randolph, N. Y.*

From an Oklahoma Reader

"Aside from attending church on Lord's Day we have no recreation whatever, as we live too far from town to attend lectures. And when I tell you that nine-tenths of the settlers here had to build sod houses you can imagine about how much we had to spend for reading matter. We have (one by one) put up little frame cottages, and planted trees and shrubbery, until this vast prairie is beginning to look very much like civilization. Yet when I step out in the fresh air after the day's work is done, and see the little lights twinkling all around in the little homes, there is something very pathetic about it all to me. I think of the hardships and privations we have all endured, the sickness and death of some of our dear ones and no physicians within call, and, when the coyote begins his dismal howl, I wish we could fly back home to the states and forget it all."

Some Uses for Ham Fats

"Save the fat from the kettle of boiled ham water by skimming it from the top after the water becomes cold. Clarify by boiling on the back of the stove in a kettle containing a little water and a cup of sweet milk. This fat can be used for greasing dishes of scalloped goods, or lard and used for frying croquettes and French fried potatoes, and for greasing the spider for hash, vegetables, griddle-cakes, fried

W. M. OSTRANDER, Suite 1466 North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Please send, without cost to me, a plan for finding a cash buyer for my property

which consists of

Town**County**.....**State**.....

Following is a brief description.....

.....

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.....

.....

Lowest cash price.....

Name.....

Address.....

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.....

.....

If you want to sell, fill in, cut out, and mail this blank to-day.

IF YOU COULD CALL at my office

see my equipment, and have me explain to you personally how I do business, I believe that you would be absolutely satisfied that I am better equipped to make a quick cash sale of your property than any other real estate broker in the country. I would like to explain to you how I find buyers for all kinds of property in all parts of the country through advertising, through my branch offices, and through the hundreds of real estate men with whom I co-operate. I would like to explain to you how a buyer is found in Maine, and sent to California, or how a buyer is found in Chicago and sent to Texas or Florida, and taken care of until he finds a property that suits him. I would like to explain to you personally scores of other things concerning my business which cannot be satisfactorily explained in my advertisements or by letter. I don't want you to simply take my word for the assertion that I am doing the largest real estate business in the world, and that I have more efficient methods than any other broker. I will tell you how to find this out for yourself, if you have not already done so, and will give you undisputable evidence of the wonderful results I have accomplished. I will tell you how I sell all kinds of property in all parts of the country every day, and how I turn properties into cash after other brokers fail. If I did not have the ability and facilities to sell your property, I certainly could not afford to pay for this advertisement. This ad. [like all my other ads.] is practically sure to place on my list a number of new properties, and I am just as sure to sell these properties, and make enough money in commissions to pay for the cost of the ad., and make a good profit besides. Why not put your property among the number that will be sold as a result of this ad? It doesn't matter whether you have a farm, a home without land, or a business; it doesn't matter where it is located, or what it is worth. If you will fill in, and mail to me, the blank on the upper portion of this page, I will outline a plan for quickly converting your property into cash, and will send you [free] my interesting and instructive booklet. You will be glad to get the information, even if you decide not to sell. Do it right now before you forget it.

If you want to buy any kind of a property in any part of the country, fill in, and mail to me, the blank on the lower portion of this page. I will guarantee to fill your requirements promptly and satisfactorily.



If you want to buy, fill in, cut out, and mail this blank to-day.

W. M. OSTRANDER, Suite 1466 North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa.:

I desire to buy a property corresponding approximately with the following specifications:

Town or City.....

County.....**State**.....

Price between $.....**and $**.....

I will pay $.....**down, and the bal.**.....

Remarks

.....

.....

Name.....

Address

eggs, etc. Not only does it save lard, but it improves the flavor of such articles of food when they are fried in it. The grease from fried ham should be saved for greasing the tin for baked eggs, and little bits of it placed on top of the eggs instead of butter. It gives the eggs a salty ham flavor, and prevents the 'flat' taste all too frequent in a dish of baked eggs. Fat from corned-beef clarified as above is excellent for shortening and frying purposes. Do not use fat from boiled meat without clarifying, as it is too strong for most purposes."—*Mary Taylor Ross.*

"Women who are troubled with having gloves split in the middle of the opening just as they are drawn up over the fleshy part of the thumb should moisten a small piece of court-plaster and apply it just inside the glove underneath the spot apt to prove weak. This will save the glove at this point. Have your gloves fitted at the store for the first time, since this first donning of the glove should be done just right. If you indulge in a pair of bargain gloves, get some friend or relative to put them on you the first time. Failing this, remove your rings, powder your hand, and draw on the fingers, keeping every seam perfectly straight. Then draw the glove over the hand and button the second button first, then the rest."—*Mary Taylor Ross.*

Sees Only a Hard Struggle

"When I first read 'The Country Woman and the Life Beautiful,' if I could have found time to write I would have told you as emphatically as I could that, before many of the American farmers and their families could do anything toward living more beautiful lives, they must first be a little bit sure of the bare necessities.

"Back of our house is a high, steep hill. All over it are lovely little ferns and wildlings, and, in the spring, wild flowers. But the soil is light, and at every step it gives, so anyone going up must climb quickly, and cannot often get footing enough to look at the beauties on either side or scarcely in their path, and then one gets so tired. We farmers are climbing just such a hill. In a former article you speak of the haste, but say we will slacken. Can we under the present system? It seems to me we can see the flowers just in our path if we thought to look for them, but if we pause one instant to look to either side our footing gives way, and we slip and slide and roll down, and are too bruised and discouraged to try again, and a good many slip without looking for flowers. Have you any idea how many people have to give up their farms every year after a desperate struggle to keep them?

"Maybe you are right, and we can learn to appreciate the flowers in our path, and then build our road—socialism—after which we can look around without feeling the ground give way beneath us. My husband climbs from 4:30 or 5 in the morning until dark, and mostly seven days a week. He begins to read when he goes to bed, but is asleep in a few moments. Sometimes we visit, while I turn the grindstone or some equally light piece of work. But if my 'Josiah Allen' were open to conviction, and I capable of assuming the great responsibility you have placed on us, I am not sure but there might be something lacking even then.

"The ideas which HOME AND FLOWERS is so ably advancing are not altogether new to me. I had thought about it before I read your article, and if I have a thought worthy of a place in it, it is this: That to lead better lives we must grow, not simply change our ideas, and so our work is with our children. Our fathers and husbands are pretty well matured before we know them as such, and from both observation and experience I say we had better make the best of them as they are, and try and improve ourselves that we may help our children. It has taken several generations to make the typical American, and it will take some time to bring out the finer qualities that have been lost."

Managing the Boys

"I would like to tell you how we manage our boys. Instead of scolding and punishing so much we give tickets—little, square pieces of pasteboard with 'good' and 'bad' written on them. Then each day we give a ticket, good or bad, as they deserve. If they have been real naughty, we give a double bad one, as we call it, or if extra good a double good one. Twenty-five is the limit. If the bad exceeds the good we have to punish them, but if good we give a premium. The being good includes picking up after themselves, hanging up hats and coats, airing beds when they get up in the morning, taking off boots at the door in muddy weather, as well as good behavior and correct language. It takes but little time to deal out the tickets, and avoids a great deal of scolding and friction. We think boys should be taught how to do things inside as well as outside, and so save the mother a great many steps and a deal of labor in time, as well as making them more manly."

A Teacher on the Work of a Busy Woman

"She is a very remarkable woman. She does all her own work—including washing and ironing, scrubbing and cleaning. She has to walk down a hill and carry up from a spring all the drinking and cooking water—and she gets it

$1,200 a Year
FOR LIFE
Secured by Small Monthly Payments

There is nothing speculative about crude rubber. It can be sold every day in the year, in every market in the world and at a stable price that has been steadily advancing for many years. For a quarter of a century the world's supply of crude rubber has always been spoken for months before it has reached a civilized market. It can be gathered every day in the year irrespective of weather or season. The ignorant and improvident natives who gather it today almost invariably "tap to death" the tree that brings them their golden harvest, and in the virgin jungle no white man can live to guide and oversee them. Hence, the price has doubled in ten years, and the question of the world's supply of rubber for the future becomes of vast moment.

We are changing the production of Crude Rubber from the primitive and destructive method heretofore employed to the most scientific and economic plan known to modern forestry. No industry ever underwent so radical a development as we are now engaged in without making immensely wealthy those who accomplished the change.

We have 6,175 acres of land in the State of Chiapas, Mexico, the finest rubber land in all the world, and we are developing this land into a commercial rubber orchard under the most successful conditions and plans known to scientific forestry. We are selling shares in this plantation, each representing an undivided interest equivalent to an acre of land.

Any one can own such shares, or acres, by paying for them in small monthly instalments. Supposing you buy only five. You pay $20 a month for 12 months, then $10 a month for a limited period, until you have paid the full price of the shares in the present series—$276 each; but during this period you will have received dividends amounting to $210 per share; hence, the actual cost of your shares is only $66 each, and from the maturity period onward, as long as you live, they will yield you a yearly income of $1,200. This most conservative estimate is based on Government reports of the United States and Great Britain, the most reliable sources of information in the world. Of course, if you buy 10 shares your income would be $2,400 yearly, or better still 25 shares will yield $6,000 a year.

Five Acres, or Shares, in our Rubber Orchard planted to 1,000 Rubber trees, will at maturity yield you a sure and certain income of $100 a month for more years than you can possibly live. Your dividends average 25 per cent. during the period of small monthly payments.

Every possible safeguard surrounds this investment. The State Street Trust Company of Boston holds the title to our property in Mexico as Trustee. We agree to deposit with them the money paid in for shares, and we file with them sworn statements as to the development of the property. This company also acts as Registrar of our stock. We agree to place with the Trust Company a cash forfeit to be held as security to the shareholders that we will fulfil every detail of our contract. You are fully protected against loss in case of lapse of payment or in case of death, and you are granted a suspension of payments for ninety days at any time you wish. Furthermore, we agree to loan you money on your shares.

If we can prove to you that five shares in this investment, paid for in small monthly instalments, will bring you an average return of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON YOUR MONEY DURING THE PERIOD OF PAYMENT, and will then bring you $100 A MONTH FOR MORE THAN A LIFE-TIME, we could not keep you out. Send us at once $20 as the first monthly payment to secure 5 shares—$40 for 10 shares—$100 for 25 shares ($4 per share for as many shares as you wish to secure). This opens the door for yourself, not to wealth, but to what is far better, a competency for future years, when perhaps you will not be able to earn it. We already have six hundred shareholders scattered through 40 States, who have investigated and invested. Our literature explains our plan fully and concisely, and proves every statement. It will be sent to you immediately, on request.

Mutual Rubber Production Company

103 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

fresh for every meal. She sweeps the whole house every week—and covers everything up with sheets so things won't get dusty. She picks all the berries we eat (we have them three times a day) from her garden, and gathers all the vegetables—peas, beans, etc. She has to go for the milk and carry it home, and she does not keep a cow. She cooks beautifully—serves her meals in dainty courses, but enormous amounts of everything. She never seems tired—is always full of life and conversation—can talk intelligently about anything—has been a great reader. She goes off to the woods, gets ferns, and pots them, and has them around the house. She keeps vases of flowers in all the rooms, takes masses of flowers to sick neighbors, takes cucumbers to one friend, berries to another. Is always prettily and freshly dressed in the afternoon and evening; always goes to prayer-meeting; sits up till ten or half past reading. She does all our room work except making the beds. We make our own beds. She cans fruit, makes pickles, jellies, preserves, etc. I don't see how she does so much. She has the chickens to take care of, and that is considerable work. Every evening after her work is done she walks down to the village to get the mail and visit her friends—and comes back about nine, ready for her hour's reading. She is forty years old."

SUGGESTIONS FOR RURAL CLUBS

It is the purpose of the American League for Civic Improvement, 5711 Kimbark avenue, Chicago, to give special attention to "rural improvement," and a feature of this enterprise is the formation and encouragement of rural clubs. There is the Current Events program, material for which is obtained from *The Chautauquan*, the Junior Naturalist work in *Pets and Animals*, Springfield, Ohio, and, finally, the Housewives' Course of this department of HOME AND FLOWERS. Should special suggestions be desired, do not hesitate to write us. We shall be interested in every club formed for home study along these lines. In the December number of HOME AND FLOWERS we gave suggestions for club study with an outline for one or perhaps two meetings for the lesson on Saving Steps, printed in the same issue. We give a few topics for discussion on Sanitation, and suggest, in connection, a reference to the article on Sanitation in the February number of HOME AND FLOWERS.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

1. What can a woman do for improved sanitation?
2. Discuss the water supply of the neighborhood.
3. Discuss impurities of the soil about a dwelling and danger therefrom.
4. Consider the best location for bedrooms.
5. Is there any public or neighborhood nuisance which threatens the health of the neighborhood? Is any preventative to be had?
6. Discuss the best means of ventilating the rooms in a house.
7. Are the children exposed to any danger from disease in the surroundings at school? Appoint, if necessary, a committee to investigate this. Can individual drinking-cups be supplied in the school? Are the floors of the schoolroom kept free from dust? Do the children sit in draughts? Are the outbuildings in a sanitary condition?
8. Is the care necessary for exquisite cleanliness conducive to the happiest homes?

References: *Home Sanitation*, Mrs. E. H. Richards, Home Science Publishing Co., Boston; $0.25. *Cost of Living*, Mrs. Richards, John Wiley & Co., New York; $1.00. *Story of Bacteria, Dust and Its Dangers, Drinking Water and Ice Supplies*, T. M. Pruden, Putnam & Co.; $0.75.

Special attention may profitably be spent by those interested in the school in the community in which they live to the conditions found there for health and the cultivation of a wholesome, beautiful life for childhood. It is a great thing to beautify school grounds, but first of all, are the surroundings such as to promote health?





WHAT THE IMPROVEMENT IDEA WOULD DO FOR A COUNTRY SCHOOL

There ARE safe, permanent, profitable Mexican Investments.

"In the United States there are hundreds of thousands, we might say millions, of people of small or moderate means, having a few dollars or a few hundred dollars to invest, who should be taught the utter folly of taking risks in speculative or on marginal accounts. The men or women with $100 to invest who would like to have their small capital earning more money than can be paid them by savings banks, should be as careful in making their investments as the capitalist with tens or hundreds of thousands at command. It is manifestly impossible for the person of very small means to go thoroughly into the merits of properties presented for investment, but one thing should always be borne in mind, and that is, it is the height of profligacy to risk the small savings in margins on stocks in Wall Street.

"Opportunities for safe employment of funds are always to be found, if looked for, and there are many avenues of safe investment open to those who intelligently inquire, and exercise wise judgment in the outlay."—"CENT PER CENT," for January.

We are handling a conservative investment of this kind—one for instance that paid its stockholders 7% in 1901 and 10% in 1902—particulars of which we will be pleased to send, together with a sample copy of "Cent per Cent," containing several articles interesting to those who have idle money or are not satisfied with present investments.

JOHN A. BARNES
Treasurer,
52 Broadway, - N. Y.

Send prospectus and full information of the investment mentioned to

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Address

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Safe Industrial Securities

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

Pittsburg, Pa. Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland, O. St. Johns, N. B.

Sunshine Every Day in the Year

FREQUENTLY the formation of a Sunshine branch or circle is the sudden crystallization of kindly impulses which have been floating about in the community—held in solution, as it were. After organization in such cases the first question usually asked is, "What shall we as a circle do?" "How shall we proceed to scatter sunshine?" In order to respond to a number of queries along this line we shall hold over our monthly installment of news of state fields work and suggest a few ways in which branches may find profitable occupation.

Certain activities suggest themselves; they are governed by the law of supply and demand. There are others which do not suggest themselves so readily. For instance, in almost every community a Sunshine Emergency Bureau would be an unqualified blessing, and yet how few possess one! Here is an inviting field for service. The object of such a bureau is to have always on hand articles required by the physician and nurse in medical and surgical cases among the poor or unfortunate. These articles include bedding, maternity bundles, bed-pans, rubber sheets, cots, a stock of simple remedies to be used in cases of accident, and another of delicacies for invalids and convalescents.

A delightful field for action is that of interesting the children in Sunshine. Children are very susceptible to influence, and are eager to do things. It is easy to enroll them as Sunshine Juniors, and keeping up with their loving hearts and eager hands will furnish an average adult band pretty steady employment.

Another inviting Sunshine activity, which can hardly be overdone, is the work of collecting and distributing magazines and illustrated papers, and of clipping and arranging their contents for permanent use. By loosening the wires at the back, magazines can be taken apart and the pages put to a variety of uses. Serial stories can be stitched together, collections of articles or short stories made up into easy shape for invalids to hold, envelopes labeled and filled with anecdotes, jokes, pictures, etc., etc.

Then, since Sunshine is constantly assuring the public that it is not a charity, instead of giving away to the needy, and so pauperizing them, why not try a better way? Several Sunshine societies have passed on good cheer this winter by collecting cast-off clothing, mending it neatly, and then offering it for sale in the poorer districts at merely nominal figures. These sales confer a real favor upon poor and overworked women who would otherwise be compelled to purchase sweat-shop clothing or go insufficiently clad.

In almost every state there are a number of "shut-ins." What more beautiful work could a branch take up than the cheering of one of these—the state presidents would doubtless gladly supply names and addresses. Sunshine circles might profitably devote a share of their energies to systematically brightening these lives which are shut out by circumstances from ordinary social pleasures.

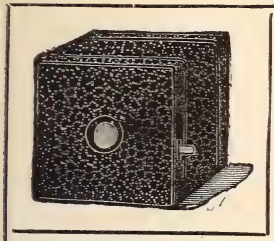
This incident recalls one reported by one of Sunshine's state presidents:

"Several years ago a young girl was obliged to come to the city to earn a livelihood. Her grief was intense at the thought of leaving her widowed mother, but fate was inexorable. She sought comfort in spending her Sundays writing letters to her dear mother. A year ago that mother passed away. Unable to place a memorial window or costly tablet to her beloved memory, the daughter conceived a most touching way of commemorating it. She wrote to the state president for the names of two members who would be glad of a daughter's letters and love, that she might continue her work of writing letters filled with love and cheer, as a loving memorial to her beloved mother. She continues to cheer and bless two lonely women in sore need of sunshine."

A Sunshine need is reported by Miss May Pancoast (Jobstown, N. Y.), who is a shut-in from rheumatism. She will be grateful for reading matter and also for silk scraps and ribbons for fancy work.

To Readers of "Sunshine"

Owing to lack of space the Sunshine department will be discontinued. A similar department, however, conducted by Mrs. Walker, is appearing every month in *Pets and Animals*, an illustrated juvenile monthly (fifty cents a year), also published by the Floral Publishing Company.



FREE

In place of spending thousands of dollars advertising our Bluing, we have closed a contract with The American Co. of this city to supply us with 10,000 of their "Little Indian" Cameras, which we propose to give away absolutely **free. Don't throw your money away,** but take advantage of our generous proposition. If you wish to own a camera that takes excellent pictures, send us your name and address at once and agree to sell only 30 packages of our **Washing Blue** at 10 cents a package, **Don't send a cent;** order today and we will send the Washing Blue by mail, post paid; when sold send us the money, $3.00, and we will promptly forward you this "Little Indian" camera and complete outfit, all charges prepaid, and **guarantee safe delivery.** No charge for boxing, packing, etc. We are giving away these cameras to quickly introduce our Washing Blue, and all we ask is that when you receive the camera, which we give absolutely free for selling only 30 packages, that you will show it to your friends. This is a grand opportunity to get a fine camera for a very little work. $100 reward will be paid to anyone that will prove that we do not give the "Little Indian" camera as we say for selling only 30 packages of Washing Blue. Give nearest express office when you write. Address,

E. J. MORGAN BLUING CO.
173 Greenwich Street, New York.

Decorate Your Yard

The **OUT DOOR ART CLUB,** whose members like beautiful yards, has a model design for decorating the home yard. They will tell you all about it for a postage stamp.

Out Door Art Club, Box 16, Station F, Brooklyn, N.Y.

LOVELY FLOWERS!

10 fine chrysanthemums, 25 cents; 10 assorted geraniums, 25 cents; 8 flowering begonias, 25 cents; 10 hothouse plants, all different, 25 cents; 10 hardy plants, all different, 25 cents. The five collections, every plant different, $1.00. Fifty prize winning chrysanthemums, $1.00.

Mrs. John C. Shaw, Bishopville, S. C.

RUGS AND LACE CURTAINS

SPECIAL MARCH PRICES—A beautiful all-wool Smyrna Rug, 60 in. long, 30 in. wide, new colors and patterns, $1.95. Dainty Ruffled Swiss Curtains, per pair, 48c. Lace curtain samples, 1 1-2 and 2 yards long, all different, but they are worth 50c and 75c, now 25c each. We pay freight. Address,

WILLCOX SUPPLY HOUSE, Dept. F, Columbus, O.

$20 A WEEK Straight salary and expenses to men with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture in country; year's contract; weekly pay. Address, with stamp, Monarch Manufacturing Company, Box 515, Springfield, Ill.

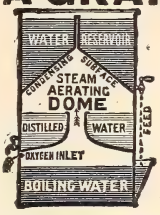
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Ladies to do piecework at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7. to $12. weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to ROYAL CO., Dept. H. F., 34 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

A SNOWY BOLL of cotton just as it grows and seeds (will grow as house plants) FREE. J. M. NEFF, Melvin Hill, N. C.

$5.00 Per Hundred for addressing envelopes. Send dime and stamp for Material and Instructions. Steady work, C. R. MILLER & CO., A. I., Ely Bldg, Chicago.

A GRAND INVENTION



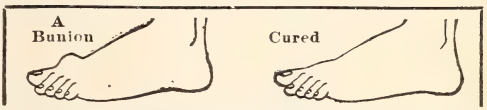
Famous Puritan Water Still. Over 72,000 already sold. Placed over the kitchen stove, it purifies the foulest water. Removes every impurity. Furnishes delicious distilled **Pure Water.** Beats filters. Saves lives and Dr. bills. Prevents Typhoid Malaria, other fevers, sickness. Only safe water for children. Cures disease. **Write for Booklet** and testimonials free. **Agents Wanted—Men and Women—BIG WAGES.**

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BE YOUR OWN CHIROPODIST. We have a handsome 20-page illustrated booklet on "How to have Easy, Healthy, Shapely Feet," which we will mail to any address for a 2c. stamp. Bunions CAN be cured. The booklet tells you how to do it in your own home without cutting and without the slightest inconvenience. It also tells about the prevention and removal of corns, ingrowing toe nails and the treatment of all kinds of foot troubles.

FOOT REMEDY CO., Suite 571, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago

SEEDS, PLANTS, ROSES,

Bulbs, Vines, Shrubs, Fruit and Ornamental Trees



The best by 49 years test, 1,000 acres, 40 in hardy roses. 44 greenhouses of **PALMS, FERNS, FICUS, GERANIUMS, EVERLOOMING ROSES,** and other things too numerous to mention. Seeds Plants, Roses, Etc., by mail postpaid, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Elegant 168 page catalogue free, send for it and see what values we give for a little money; a number of cheap collection of Seeds, Plants, Trees, Etc., offered which will interest you.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Box 143, Painesville, O.

GREAT CROPS OF

STRAWBERRIES

AND HOW TO GROW THEM.

The best book on strawberry growing ever written. It tells how to grow the biggest crops of big berries ever produced. The book is a treatise on **Plant Physiology** and explains how to make plants bear **Big Berries and Lots of Them.** The only thoroughbred scientifically grown **Strawberry Plants** to be had for spring planting. One of them is worth a dozen common scrub plants. They grow ***BIG RED BERRIES.*** The book is sent free to all readers of HOME AND FLOWERS. Send your address to

R. M. KELLOGG,
THREE RIVERS, MICHIGAN.

BRUSSELS CARPET. BRUSSELS CARPET. I will send strips of Brussels Carpet, 1, 2 and 3 yards in length for 10, 20 and 30 cents per strip. Order soon. Address L. ROMAINE, 115 State St., Binghamton, N. Y., Desk 9.

The Mystic Garden

[All matter relating to this department should be addressed to Aunt Eunice, Elmwood, New Hampshire.]

JANUARY ANSWERS.

No. 16.— Cart-ridge.

No. 17.—
S A L L Y
A T L E E
L L A M A
L E M U R
Y E A R N

No. 18.— Mush-room.

No. 19.—
O S C A N
S A L L Y
C L A N S
A L N U S
N Y S S A

No. 20.— Leper-Repel.

No. 21.—
A S S E T
S C A L A
S A L L Y
E L L E R
T A Y R A

No. 22.— Obit.

No. 23.—
C L A S P
L A G A R
A G I L E
S A L L Y
P R E Y S

No. 24.— Regal-Lager.

No. 25.—
A M A S S
M A N N A
A N G E L
S N E L L
S A L L Y

DECEMBER SOLVERS AND PRIZE WINNERS.

COMPLETE LISTS.—Russ Tique, and Tommy Tucker.

INCOMPLETE LISTS.—Novice, Aunt Clara, Frantz, and Eleanor R. Bartlett.

All were prize winners.

NEW PUZZLES.

No. 33.— TERMINAL DELETION.

We gazed at the ship's tall sides as she glides,
With her nose pointed out of the bay.
Three time flew *two* fast as the moments passed,
For my sailor was going away!

.

I *one* by the storm-tossed sands with my hands
Pressed to eyes filled with tears and the spray,
As they bore a form through the blinding storm,
For my sailor has gone away!

Denver, Col. TOMMY TUCKER.

No. 34.— SEVENTEEN HIDDEN VEGETABLES.

A woman chewed gum bought at a corner grocery, and then hid it in that urn I put on the step. She must be an ignoramus, I declare! A bee tickled her nose, as an ape appeared from behind some boxes (the woman's name was Mrs. Carr). O! then you should have heard her scream. Her purchases she put in an old bag. She called it "A scab bag entirely," and said she got it in Boston. I only laughed at her, and in a trice she squashed me with a look. She wanted a drink—a lemonade would not do—so I sauntered to the pump kind of slow (I was sleek those days), and punched a hole in the pail with a pair of Pars nippers, and lost all the water. The old lady thought she could spot a tone of mischief in my regrets expressed, and shook her finger at me, saying, "You naughty Tom, a toning down would do you good." "TOMBOY."

Fresno, Cal.

No. 35.— TRIPLE CHARADE.

1. A dainty little *Primal,*
Tossing her *last* so fair,
Went dancing to the forest
To gather *Totals* there.

2. Her *One* was at a distance,
She heard the wild beasts bay;
No friend to *Two* off danger,
As she *Total* took her way.

3. She met some *One* while roaming,
And lost her *Two,* they say,
But gaily laughed at gloaming—
She'd found a *Total* gay.

Hawley, Minn. AUNT CLARA.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature E. W. Grove on every box, 25c.

GUARANTEED TO CURE
or benefit most
Obstinate Diseases.

A MOST REMARKABLE INVENTION

PHYSICIANS ASTONISHED AND THOUSANDS OF grateful users testify to the wonderful results obtained by using the famous

QUAKER Hot Air and Vapor Bath CABINET

JUDGE J. O. HUTCHINS, Haywards, Cal., invalid for 15 years. Baffled best doctors, testifies that it **cured him of weak heart, sleeplessness, dropsy, catarrh, piles, rheumatism, Kidney troubles and partial Paralysis.**

L. J. MORRISON, Pellville, Ky., afflicted 30 years, unable to walk was **cured of kidney disease, rheumatism and General Debility.**

ELIZABETH COLEMAN, Bokoshe, I. T., testifies **it cured her of Bright's and Kidney disease** after her doctor told her she could not live a month.

REV. J. W. HENDERSON, Weston, La., testifies that it cured his son, 13 years old, of **dropsy** in 2 weeks after **doctors had given him up to die.** So terribly afflicted could not walk.

RT. REV. BISHOP J. C. HARTZELL, Bishop of Africa. Rev. A. REGAN, L. L. D., of Chicago, REV. CHAS. B. MITCHELL, of Minneapolis, recommend them highly as also does EX-GOV. ERNOR ATKINSON of W. Va., Congressman JOHN J. LENTZ, and hundreds of others.

REV. G. N. BARLOW, D. D., of Detroit, afflicted for years **was cured of frightful case of rheumatism, kidney troubles and la grippe.**



This $5.00 Cabinet reduced to $3.50.

MRS. ANNA WOODRUM, Thurman, Ia., afflicted for years, was **cured of nervous prostration, headaches, indigestion, kidney and female ills.**

MRS. W. BLACKWELL, Birmingham, Miss., testifies **she was helpless, that it cured her of muscular paralysis** after doctors said her case was hopeless.

JOHN H. SHAUCH, Marlborough, N. J., was **cured of Loco-Motor Ataxia** after doctors at hospital told him **4 years ago he would never be well.**

WM. CORNETT, Smithville, Miss., 72 years old. Afflicted with **lung trouble 16 years.** Hardly able to walk, testifies **it did him more good than all medicines and 7 doctors.**

MISS M. SPARKS, Hatley, Miss., afflicted 2 years, was **cured of acute indigestion.** Could not retain solid food.

REV. FRED. D. HAMILTON, Buffalo, testifies that it **did his wife more good** in 5 weeks **than 2 years doctoring,** and a trip to Hot Springs. **Cured her of female weakness, nervousness and dropsy.**

JULIAN F. TANNER, LaFayette, La., **was cured of a stroke of paralysis.**

JOHN CURTIS, Box 321, Malone, N. Y. **was cured of frightful case of eczema,** also **bad kidneys, impure blood and weak heart.**

D. P. SMITH, Greensburg, Kans., **an old soldier,** a mere wreck. **Never a well day since 1862, was cured** of heart and kidney troubles, rheumatism, etc., after **doctors failed** to benefit.

Hundreds of others testify to marvelous cures by this Thermal Bath Treatment.

GETTING RICH

Are men and women selling this grand invention. Ira Gleason made $1777 first year. Mr. Van Tassell, cured himself, made $1500 first 5 months. Mrs. Howard $59.00 one week. Mrs. Flora Beard $400.00. Rob. Peart sold 1000 first year.

If you want **Good Position at Big Wages, WRITE at once.**

LET US SEND A QUAKER ON 30 DAYS TRIAL

to be returned and your money refunded if not as represented. Over 300,000 Cabinets sold last year. Customers delighted. You enjoy these famous Baths at home for 3c. each. They make beautiful complexion, rosy cheeks, cleanse inwardly and outwardly. Prevent disease and will surprise and delight you.

Special 60 Day Offer. Our $5.00 Cabinet complete with Best Heater. Medicine and Vaporizing pan and 100 page Health and Beauty Book, reduced to $3.50. Our $10.00 Finest and Best Double Walled Cabinet, reduced to $6.10. Our $1.00 Face and Head Steaming Attch., 65c.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW BOOK AND OTHER OFFERS FREE!

Also testimonials, or order to-day. We're responsible. Capital $100.000. Ship promptly. Write to-day sure.

World Mfg. Co., 885 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Representatives and good agents wanted. Big wages. Write.



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If you are interested send for our attractive booklet on nursing, giving full details of the course with valuable suggestions.

W. S. BAILEY, SECRETARY
FORMERLY DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS
CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY

THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF NURSING,
217 Main Street,
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

16 D. & C. Roses

16 superb, strong, hardy plants—*on their own roots.* No two alike—the best selections from a thousand varieties. Properly labeled and sent by mail, **postpaid,** anywhere in the United States for $1.00. Orders booked for delivery when directed. We make this inducement to further spread the fame of **D. & C. roses.** The collection includes two great Roses, **Climbing Clotilde Soupert** and the new **Ramoler Rose Rubin.** *All will bloom this season.* Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Mention this paper and we will send a **return check for 25c** which we will accept as cash on a future order. **Free** with every order and also to all who will write for it. **Our New Guide to Rose Culture for 1903.** Write for it to-day.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.
West Grove, Pa.
70 Greenhouses.

$1.00

Ready for Use



Rat Bis-Kit

Packed in Boxes.

The only poison not dangerous to handle. Acts quickly, no mixing, no soiling of dishes, no trouble. Kills every time. Die in open air seeking water. Put in rat holes, linen closets, etc., without soiling anything. Rats and mice leave choicest grain and food for it. Why take risk of mixing poison?

Ask your druggist. If he hasn't it, send us 25 cents for one full size box, or 60 cents for three boxes, postpaid.

The Rat Biscuit Co., Dept. D, Springfield, Ohio.

No. 36.— DOUBLE-LETTER ENIGMA.

In "valor,"
In "pallor,"
In "lovelorn" sighs;
In "Helen,"
In "Ellen,"
In "beauteous" eyes;
In "haunting,"
In "wanting,"
In "evening" walks;
In "answers"
That's given
When someone talks;
And then some day two *primal* come;
My lady sweet will softly hum,
And, blushing, will a *fine* prepare
In answer to the *primal* fair.

Hawley, Minn. KAPPA KAPPA.

No. 37.— CHARADE.

My first.
I have one, others have two, some have seven,
Others there are who have one in heaven.

My second.
There are many of these, any size you wish,
Some are for men, some for birds and fish.

My "whole" is written for wealth and fame,
And gives *much* glory to the writer's name.

Rock Creek, Texas. "NOVICE."

PRIZES.

Three subscriptions will be awarded among those sending complete lists.

Three books will be awarded among those sending incomplete lists.

A fifty-cent book for first correct answer to No. 34.

CHAT.

The puzzles in this number are not hard, and we should have a good list.

No. 33 is very easy, and a very good one. No. 34 is very clever, and is good for a beginner. Come again, Tom. No. 35 is really three separate puzzles, and easy to solve. No. 36 is a little late for the season, but is too good to keep over. No. 37 is from our old friend Novice, and that is all that need be said. We can add that Aunt Eunice has five.

Don't forget the yearly contest. There is still time to get into the race. AUNT EUNICE.

An Old Nurse For Children

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

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50 CENTS A YEAR

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Don't buy until you have investigated our special proposition. Send for FREE catalogue No. **144**

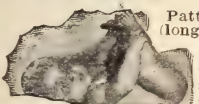
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DON'T SET HENS the same old way

while a **200 Egg Natural Hen Incubator Costs But $3,** other sizes equally as low. Over 125,000 in use. **Indispensable** to anyone who keeps a hen. Our Patents protected against infringements. Agents wanted everywhere, either sex, no experience necessary. Catalogue telling all about and **25c Lice Formula FREE** if you write today. **NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR CO.** Box 57, Columbus, Nebraska.

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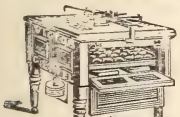


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Hatch every fertile egg. Simplest, most durable, cheapest first-class hatcher. Money back if not positively as represented. *We pay freight.* Circular free; catalogue 6c. **Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.**



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CRAZY WORK SILKS enough for quilt 50 cts. Handsome package 12 cts. JERSEY SILK MILL, Box 32, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

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EN-U-RE-SINE absolutely cures bed-wetting & incontinence of urine **IN OLD AND YOUNG. IT DOES NOT FAIL.** The only remedy made and guaranteed by a physician. Send for **FREE SAMPLE** to **DR. MAY, Box 510 Bloomington, Ill.** **SAMPLE FREE**

PAPER JARDINIERES, a New



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Send coin or money order. No stamps.

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Our premium watch has a **GOLD** laid case, handsome dial, dust proof, adjusted to position, patent escapement, expansion balance, quick train, and is a highly finished and remarkable watch. We guarantee it, and with proper care it should wear and give satisfaction for 20 years. The movement is an **American** make, and you can rely upon it that when you own one of these truly handsome watches you will always have the correct time in your possession. **Do you want a Watch of this character? We give it Free** as a premium to anyone for selling 20 cases of our everlasting Perfumery at 5c. each. Simply send your name and address and we will send you the Perfumery postpaid. When sold send us the One Dollar, and we will forward you the handsome watch. We trust you and will take back all you cannot sell. We purpose to give away these watches simply to advertise our business. Address, **W. S. SIMPSON, NEW YORK CITY.**

Twenty-Five Free

Lasting Forty Days,

AND OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN THIS advertisement we publish nine rebus pictures, each spelling the name of a city located in the United States. Can you name them correctly? If you can, fill in the slip and send it to us, together with a short, twenty word article on the City No 1 named after a famous general. We will give a First Prize of Five Hundred Dollars in Cash to the person whose list is correct, and whose article is best in the estimation of the Committee. For the next best answer, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars in Cash; for the next best answer, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in Cash; for the next best answer, One Hundred Dollars in Cash; for the ten next best answers, Twenty-five Dollars each; for the twenty next best answers, Fifteen Dollars each; for the forty next best answers, Ten Dollars each; for the fifty next best answers, Five Dollars each; and everyone naming three or more of these cities correctly will receive a cash prize of One Dollar.



NAMES OF CITIES

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

Some one is going to win the money, and it may be you; anyway, it does not cost you any money to try. There is only one easy condition, which will take about one hour of your time, and which we will write you as soon as your answer is received. This rebus is not as easy as it appears, and it will take a great deal of brain work to solve the nine cities correctly. The envelope containing the correct answer has been sealed and deposited with a leading safe deposit company of Boston, and will not be opened until after the close of the contest. This, we believe, is the only honest way of conducting a contest, as everyone will have an equal chance. In the event of a tie, we will request five persons who have answered our advertisement to act as a committee to award the cash pro-rata. They will be invited to come to Boston at our expense and be our guests while in this city. We take this original method of ours of selecting a committee to show our good faith, as we want to treat all in the fairest manner possible. The Committee will be selected, solely upon their merits, from among our contestants, and,

Contest Department, The Brown Book,

Tours of Europe

All Expenses Paid

IN CASH PRIZES TO BE GIVEN AWAY

in addition to their expenses being paid, we will allow each one Five Dollars a day for their time. You may be asked, but not compelled to act as one of the Committee. The Committee who decided our last contest was composed of the following named persons:—Fitz James Browne, Montreal, Can.; C. D. Baldwin, Cascade, Ia.; Mrs. Francis Little, Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. R. Ryan, Houston, Tex.; Fred T. Tremble, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Now, in addition to the cash prizes mentioned above, we are going to give to someone who complies with our easy condition, an opportunity to win and secure from us without any labor or expense on their part, one of the following **Twenty-five prizes which will consist of a free trip to Europe lasting forty days; which means every expense paid, first-class, from the time you leave home until you get home.** Below you will find the daily itinerary:

Tuesday, July 21, sail from Boston via S. S. Cunard Line. Wednesday, July 29, due at Queenstown, Ireland. Thursday, July 30, land at Liverpool and take especially reserved cars for Warwick, Hotel "Warwick Arms." Friday, July 31, make a coaching trip to Sholtery and Stratford-on-Avon, returning to Warwick. Saturday, August 1, visit Warwick Castle, the Leicester Hospital, and the old church of St. Mary, taking an afternoon train for London, "St. Erwin's Hotel."

Friday, August 7, leave by day express, proceed to Newbourn, cross the Channel to Dieppe, and through Normandy, reach Paris. Grand Hotel St. James. Thursday, August 13, leave Paris on a morning train for Brussels, Grand Hotel. Saturday, August 15 (Evening), leave Brussels on evening train for Antwerp, one hour distant. Sunday, August 16, in Antwerp, Hotel Central. Monday, August 17, go by morning train to The Hague and Scheweninzen. Hotel des Indes, The Hague. Thursday, August 20, Proceed to Rotterdam, and sail by Steamship of the Holland America Line. Saturday, August 29, due in New York.

To give you a slight idea of the places visited, we append the following:

In London, two days' carriage drives, and visits paid the Guildhall, the Museum, the Corporation Gallery, St. Paul's and the Crypt, Fleet Street, the Law Courts, Middle Temple Hall, the Temple Church and grave of Oliver Goldsmith, the Embankment. Parliament Buildings, Houses of Lords and Commons, Westminster Abbey, Whitehall, Trafalgar Square, the National Gallery, Piccadilly, St. James and Green Parks, Marlborough House, St. James' Palace, Buckingham Palace, Hyde Park, Rotten Row, the Albert Memorial, the Royal Albert Hall, South Kensington Museum, the British Museum, Smithfield Market, the Mansion House, Bank of England, the Old Curiosity Shop, and Tower of London.

In Paris. There will be carriage drives, two days to visit the Palais de Justice, Ste. Chapelle, the Pantheon, the Church of St. Etienne du Mont, the Luxembourg Gallery, the Tomb of Napoleon and Les Invalides, the Eiffel Tower, the Trocadero, the Place de la Concorde, the Madeleine, the Park Morceau, the Boulevards, the Opera House, the Porte St. Denis, the Column July, and Place de la Bastille, Pere-la-Chaise, Notre Dame, the Morgue, the Galleries of the Louvre, the Palais Royal, and the Gobelin Tapestry works. A whole day will be devoted to a trip to St. Cloud, thence to the Park of Versailles and the Great and Little Trianon, and to visit the state carriages. From here the party will proceed to the grand Palace at Versailles, and devote the afternoon to its treasures of history and art. In Brussels. Drive, and visit the Hotel de Ville, the Church of Ste. Gadule, the Palace of Justice, and the Wiertz Picture Gallery.

These are prizes which are worth trying for, and only come once in a life-time. It will be under the auspices of the "BROWN BOOK," which means that everyone will have a good time.

Now, outside of these twenty-five free European trips, there will be a twenty-sixth prize of Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars, a twenty-seventh prize of Two Hundred Dollars, a twenty-eighth prize of One Hundred Dollars, and Twenty Prizes of Fifty Dollars each, Twenty Prizes of Twenty-five Dollars each, Twenty Prizes of Fifteen Dollars each, Twenty Prizes of Ten Dollars each, and Fifty Prizes of Five Dollars each. You have an opportunity to win and secure from us **without one cent of expense on your part,** any of the above mentioned prizes. There is positively no deception, and as for trickery, how can there be when the Committee is selected from the contestants, and you yourself might be chosen to decide who the winners are.

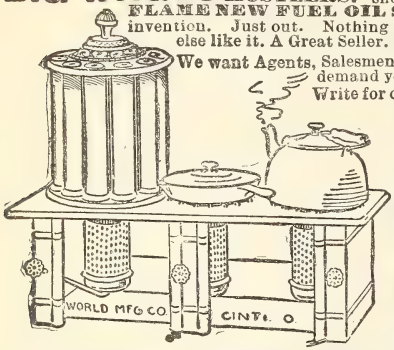
Remember, we are the only publishing firm in the world who have given away the largest cash prizes in contests arranged by a single firm. Do not throw this advertisement aside and say, "O, Pshaw! I have answered puzzles before and got nothing for it," for if you do, you will regret it as long as you live. Someone will win the money, and it may be you; anyway, it does not cost you one cent, as we do not want any money from you, and surely the prizes are worth trying for.

Do you candidly know of any firm in the world who has made such liberal offers in such a fair manner? Of course, you have no assurance except our word that we are financially able to carry out the promises we have made. If you have the least doubt, look us up. You will find that we have lived up to every promise that we have ever made, and we have thousands of letters from prize winners on file in our office. We are a responsible Company with a paid-up capital of $300,000, composed of well-known business men, giving employment to upwards of two hundred people, and our sole object in giving away such princely prizes is to lead our competitors; and we will leave no stone unturned to accomplish, by honest methods only, our object. Everyone entering these contests will receive honest treatment, and you will have the same chance whether you live in California, Canada, or Massachusetts; distance positively makes no difference. No one connected directly or indirectly with this firm will be permitted to compete for these prizes. Send your answer to us at once, and in a few days you will receive our reply. Do not delay. Address us this way:—

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We want Agents, Salesmen and Managers in every State. Biggest money-maker ever offered. Enormous demand year round, in every city, town, village and among farmers. Customers delighted. Write for catalogue—Most Wonderful Stove ever Invented.

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Generates its own Fuel Gas from Kerosene or common coal oil. No wick, dirt, smoke, kindling, ashes. Splendid for cooking. Makes fine **Heating Stove** for rooms, stores, offices, with **RADIATOR** attachment. **CHEAPEST AND SAFEST FUEL** furnishes **10 to 20 cents** a week should family for cooking. A gallon of Kerosene oil costing 8c to 10c will furnish Fuel Gas for a constant blue flame, hottest fire, for about eighteen hours. **SPLENDID COOKER, ROASTER AND BAKER.**

NO MORE BIG COAL BILLS—Expensive, dirty coal and wood stoves, smoky oil wick stoves, dangerous gasoline stoves, etc. Our stoves are a delight—absolutely safe—will not explode, simple, easily operated. Handsomely made of sheet steel, finely finished—last for years. All sizes. **PRICES, $3.00 UP.**

Write to-day for **Catalogue FREE.** **ALSO FOR SPECIAL OFFER, NEW PLAN, ETC.** Address.
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WORLD MFG. CO., 5236 World Building, CINCINNATI, O.



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Four inch flowers on 12 inch stems, pure white. Lasts 2 weeks after cutting. **HARDY AS AN OAK.** This is one of **Burbank's New Creations** illustrated in Dec. No. of HOME AND FLOWERS. A grand thing for permanent planting in Parks, Borders, etc. Price per 100 on application, circular free, one Shasta Daisy Plant, one spotted calla bulb, one pkt. mix. aster seed, all for 25 cts. silver.
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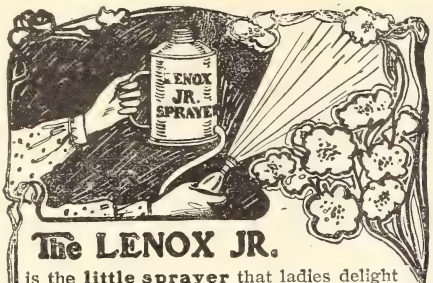
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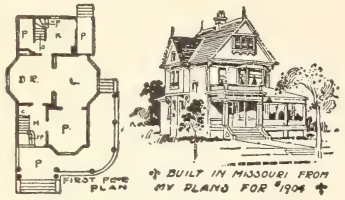
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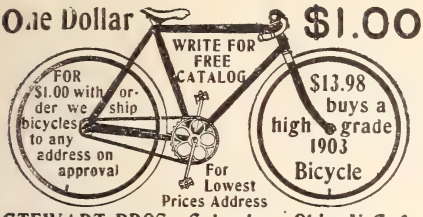
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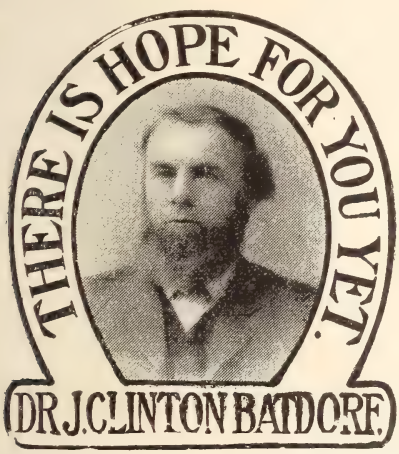
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How Mamma Cured Our Papa Who Was a Terrible Drunkard by Mixing a Remedy in His Coffee and Food Curing Him Without His Help or Knowledge.

A TRIAL PACKAGE FREE TO ALL

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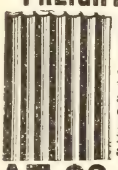
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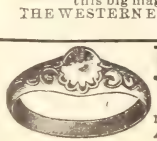


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Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma in every form in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanic discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma of fifty years' standing, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair, being unable to lie down night or day from Asthma. The Kola Plant cured him at once. To make the matter sure, these and hundreds of other cures are sworn to before a notary public. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of HOME AND FLOWERS who suffers from any form of Asthma. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. Send your name and address on a postal card, and they will send you a large case by mail free. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

Vaccinating Bugs.

The science of medicine has reached wonderful perfection. The microbe theory in certain diseases has been proven true beyond doubt. The inoculation of chintz bugs with the microbes of contagious diseases, in order that epidemics may spread among the little pests, is a practical method now in use. Dr. D. M. Bye, the eminent specialist for cancer, of Indianapolis, Ind., says that dosing with medicines, cutting with knives or burning with plasters to cure cancer is no longer to be recognized, but that he has discovered a combination of soothing balmy oils which kill the cancer microbes and cure the most malignant cases. Those who read this will confer a great favor by cutting it out and sending it to a friend who is afflicted. Book sent free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. BYE Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

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The success of the incubator and brooder has created an industry that has rapidly grown to large proportions. Easily the leaders in this enterprise is the George Ertel Company, of Quincy, Ill., the makers of the celebrated Victor Incubator. An idea of the magnitude of their business can be formed from the statement that in one day of February, 1902, they made the enormous shipment of five carloads of Victors, covering orders from every part of the world.

About Successful Incubators.

The Successful Incubator has played a most important part in establishing what might be called the "modern idea" in the poultry business. Both the Incubator and Brooder are typical of all that is best for hatching and raising chicks. Other machines contain in substance some of the valuable features of the Successful.

About an Advertiser

Throughout the year 1 03 Stewart Bros., Columbus, Ohio, will use the advertising columns of this magazine. They promise bargains for the readers of this paper, and they have always fulfilled their promises. Their ads. may be found in several places in this number and time spent reading them will not be wasted.

The Deming Catalog.

The 1903 Catalog of the Deming Company of Sale, Ohio, is just off the press. As usual, our readers will look to it to exemplify in practical form the latest ideas in spraying orchards, vines, potatoes, shrubbery, etc.

"The Sahlin"

Cultivates Naturally the STRAIGHT FRONT and ERECT FIGURE

The garment identified by having no hooks, no clasps, no laces, no strings, no heavy steels. If you wish to be satisfied accept no substitute. The name "SAHLIN" is stamped on every garment. No corset is necessary, as it is **A Corset and Form Combined**





Patented July 26th, 1898.

SAHLIN PERFECT FORM CORSET COMBINED

Pat. Feb. 20, 1900.

It is impossible to state here all of its many merits.

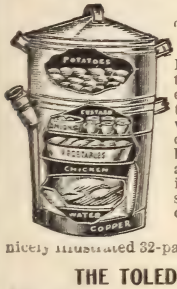
Write for free catalogue, containing interesting literature, "How to wear a Corset." Every form guaranteed.

PRICE $1.00 AND $1.50

If your dealer hasn't them, order direct, giving bust and waist measure, and length of waist under arm. Add 18 cents postage.

SAHLIN CORSET CO., 48 Fulton St., Chicago, Ills.

COOKING-The New Way



Every woman should know about cooking by steam. Food cooked in an

IDEAL STEAM COOKER

Is more palatable, more nutritious than food cooked the old way; no evaporation: juices of meats retained; tough meats made tender. Cooks a whole meal on one burner of gas, gasoline, oil or cook stove; reduces fuel bills one-half. Impossible to scorch anything; whistle blows when water is needed. Ideal Cookers (round or square with doors) cost no more than ordinary kind.

BOOK FREE—Let us send you a nicely illustrated 32-page book about cooking by steam.

THE TOLEDO COOKER COMPANY,

Agents Wanted. 2328 Albion St., TOLEDO, OHIO

FREE Calendar Coupon No. 473

Cut out this Coupon and mail it to us with your name and address and 3c. stamps for postage and receive Free of Charge a beautiful calendar for 1903, together with our handsomely Illustrated Catalogue and Housekeepers' Guide; contains over 1,000 descriptions & quotations of Household Supplies and learn how to save money on everything you buy; write today. Stewart Bros., 467-469 N. High St., 468-470 Market Place, Columbus O., U. S. A. Always send coupon when writing.

GOLD WATCH On Installments. Payments $1.00 per week. Ladies' or Gents' 15 Jewel Elgin or Waltham. 14 K. Gold case, guaranteed 25 years. No references required. Wear a watch while paying. Book No. 4,
POLLARD & COUTHWAY, Bloomington, Ills.

SUPERB DAHLIAS PAN-AMERICAN GOLD MEDAL. 20 Kinds (my selection) $1. Purchasers' selection $1 doz. and up. 500 kinds, latest and best. Catalogue free, H. F. BURT, Taunton, Mass.

WOMEN TO DO SEWING on Specialties $4 per 100. Can make six an hour. Material sent free prepaid. Send envelope for particulars and testimonials from our workers.
UNIVERSAL CO. Dept. 70. Walnut St., Phil., Pa.

CONSTIPATION

Trial Treatment Sent Absolutely FREE

without any conditions sample for the asking by return mail

We do this to demonstrate the fact that "Relievets" permanently relieves constipation, without the use of injections or taking cathartics. One "Relievet" will relieve the most obstinate case of constipation in less than 30 minutes, while 100 times the amount of medicine if taken into the stomach would have no effect.

No more complicated and troublesome injections No more swallowing of nauseous potions. No more sickening, griping pains to get the results produced in a few moments by this mild, absolutely harmless, natural stimulant. Your name on a postal brings a sample by mail, postpaid. We will convince the most skeptical.

The New Remedy Co., 818 LaSalle Ave., South Bend, Ind.

"BIG FOUR"

The World's Fair Route

From the Leading Cities of

Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to

ST. LOUIS

Write for Folders.

Warren J, Lynch, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

W. P. Deppe, Ass't Gen'l P. A.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

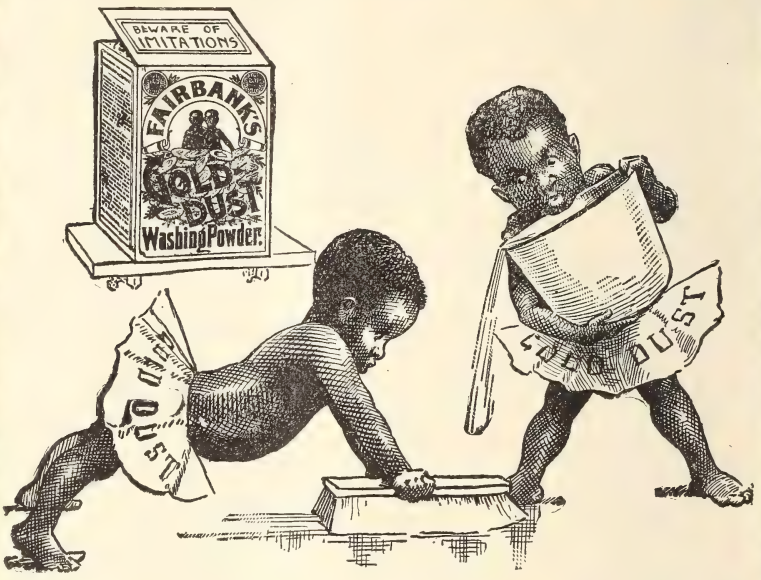
ANY FOR TWENTY CENTS A handsome gold watch, ladies' gold brooch or ladies' or gents' fine dress shoes. By our unique plan any of these articles can be secured for 20 cents. Address, **Cleveland Art and Specialty Co., 708 Superior St., S, Cleveland, Ohio.**

RUGS MADE FROM OLD CARPETS. We make beautiful imitation Oriental Rugs from old carpets. You can do the same at home with sewing machine and make big money. Sample and instructions 50 cents.
ANTIQUE RUG CO., Mechanicsville, Iowa.

LADIES Suggestions on correct dressing and book free. PROCTOR & CO., Dept. T, 55 State St., Chicago.

IMPROVED COMBINATION DIPPER. Nine useful articles in one. Greatest ever invented. 25c.
RAPID SUPPLY CO., 616 South Park, Shawnee, Okla.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."



Don't plod along like your grandmother did before you, scouring and scrubbing; bending and rubbing.

GOLD DUST

makes housework easy. It cleans everything and injures nothing. More economical than soap.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis, Baltimore, San Francisco, Montreal.
Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.



THE THREE GRACES *SUPERBLY BEAUTIFUL* **The freest blooming plants in the world.**

Impatiens Sultana, rosy scarlet; The Queen, pink; and Evening Star, pure white, with crimson eye. Words cannot describe the grandeur and beauty of these flowering wonders. They bloom all the time, Summer and Winter. They furnish you a gorgeous display of lovely flowers that measure three inches around. Unequaled for either bedding or potting. In order to induce you to try these satisfaction-giving plants we will send one strong plant of each together with our handsome catalogue (lithographed in colors) of valuable plant information for only 25 cents postage paid. We offer the biggest plant bargains on earth. Order to-day.

SCHMIDT & BOTLEY, Box A **Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.**

LOTS OF PROFIT-MAKING SEED FREE

81 RARE VARIETIES FREE! This Famous "Great Northern" Seed Collection has Productiveness, Quality and Profit-Making bred into every variety. In order that you may test them, we make the following LIBERAL OFFER: **SEND US ONLY 10 CENTS,** to help pay packing and postage, and we will send you 11 Luscious Melons, 12 Prize-Winning Beets, 13 Superior Lettuce, 14 Magnificent Tomatoes, 15 Earliest Radishes and 16 Gorgeously Beautiful Flowers—81 Best Varieties of Vegetables and Flowers in all. This offer has no equal. **Only one collection sent to any address. The Seeds cost you absolutely nothing.** We will also send you **FREE** our Grand Lithographed Seed Buyers' Guide Book and Catalogue, which gives full particulars about the Grand Premiums and Presents you can get by dealing with us. Get your order in early. Write to-day, or you may be too late. Remember, these are NEW VARIETIES, placed on the market for the first time, and they have genuine merit

Address **GREAT NORTHERN SEED CO., 311 Rose Street, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.**

EVERY VARIETY A PROFIT-MAKER

WEAK MAN

A Wide-Open Letter to that Great Army of Weak Men Who Have Been Hoodwinked and Defrauded by the Infamous Rascals Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.

My Dear Brothers:—More than 260,000 permanent cures during the past four years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a God-send to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Men's Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth (no matter whether caused by overwork, abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that "Wonder-Workers" will fail to cure quicker and at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world, if simply used (at home, at your work) one tablet at dose three times a day. They cured me in less than one months' time, at the age of forty-four years, when I, like you, lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined



by the frauds and fakirs who disgrace the medicine business. Bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine he sells cured himself, and that the names of all who buy it will be held sacred forever. Cures Varicocele.

I am the same Geo. S. Beck, who is hated by every Free Sample schemer, Free Prescription fakir and C. O. D. fraud in America, because of the manner in which I have exposed their infamous schemes. Their only object in making "Free" offers is to get the names of men who are vitally weak, so that they may harass them with their impudent letters and lying, filthy circulars; and I now again challenge all of these poison distributors to thoroughly sift and test my charges of villainy and fraud in any court they may select. If you have had any dealings with them you know that my charges are true.

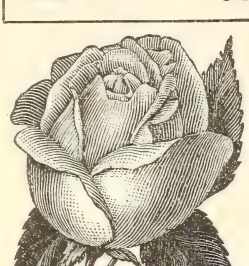
I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by overwork, too frequent indulgence in legitimate pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will search every nerve center of your body, renew every tissue, develop every organ, strengthen every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring to you a perfect and permanent restoration of nerve strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and because they do not contain any phosphorus, or Spanish Fly, or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums sent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life. It is perfectly safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore **natural** strength and vigor without stimulation in old or young.

Because of the wonderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers" medicine, I have built up the largest mail-order medicine business in the world in less than four years, and have been compelled to remove from my old quarters at 420 South Market Street, this city, to 44 and 46 East Main Street, the largest business building in Springfield, in order to properly conduct my enormous business. If you order "Wonder-Workers" **mention this paper,** the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud and scoundrel if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.15 to pay packing and postage, I send them by mail postpaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me, write to any Commercial Agency, the First National Bank of this city (the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President), or to any of your friends in Springfield.

GEO. S. BECK, 44 and 46 Main Street, **Springfield, Ohio.**

20 CHOICE ROSES, POSTPAID $1.00
OUR RAINBOW COLLECTION



Our Rainbow Collection of Twenty Choice Roses, $1.00 postpaid

Killarney—Salmon Pink.
Christine de Noue—New red tea.
Beauty of Stapleford—Rosy crimson.
Empress Eugenie—Deep rich pink.
Henry M. Stanley—Rare shade of amber rose.
Ruby Gold—Yellow, pink, rose and crimson.
Papa Gontier—Fine crimson shade.
Highland Mary—Each petal white, with lemon tint.
Bouquet of Gold—Richest and deepest yellow.
Queen of Fragrance—Largest size. Pure white.
Madame Hoste—Lovely creamy white.
Lady Dorothea—Colors of a beautiful sunset.
Francis Dubreuil—Distinct red rose
Mrs. Mawley—Several shades lighter than Maman Cochet.
Madame Scipion Cochet—Soft Primrose yellow. The finest rose of its section.
Johanna Wasselhoft—Deep golden yellow.
Aurora—Bright pink in color.
Sylph—Ivory white, tinted with peach.
Madame Eugene Couvin—White and yellow in pleasing harmony.
White Bougere—Pure ivory white.

We Guarantee Safe Arrival and Perfect Satisfaction

Send for our new illustrated spring catalogue. It is free to intending plant buyers.

THE GOOD & REESE CO.,

The Largest Rose Growers in the World, P. O. Box 71, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

BOYS and GIRLS—Earn a ring Selling Toilet Cream Tablets and Frozen Perfume. **Samples Free.** J. McDANIEL CO., Malta, Ohio.



FREE Our large catalogue with hundreds of illustrations of Stamped Linens, Cushion Tops and all kinds of Fancy Work; also Patterns of Battenburg, Honiton, Duchess, Arabian, Iris, and Point Lace, with illustrated lesson on Lace Making and also on Colored Embroidery, with all stitches fully illustrated; also illustrations and directions on the new **TENRIFFE WHEEL LACE**. All Free. Send your name and address to-day on a postal. Address,
LADIES ART CO., Box 219, ST. LOUIS, MO.

A WOMAN FLORIST

6 EVER-BLOOMING ROSES



THE GEM SET

Bessie Brown, white flushed pink;
Coronet, clear pink;
Frances E. Willard, pure white;
Winnie Davis, apricot pink;
Admiral Schley, deep red;
Bouquet of Gold, golden yellow;

FOR 25 CENTS.

All Will Bloom This Summer

Send 25 cents for the above Six Colors of Roses. I want to show you Samples of the Roses I grow, hence this offer.

Some Special BARGAINS in Flower Collections.

8 Lovely Tea Roses, bloom all summer,	25 cts
8 Carnations, the "Divine Flower," all colors,	25 cts
8 Prize-Winning Chrysanthemums, World-Beaters,	25 cts
8 Beautiful Coleus, will make a charming bed,	25 cts
8 Sweet-Scented, Double Tuberoses,	25 cts
6 Fuchsias, all different,	25 cts
10 Lovely Gladiolis, the prettiest flower grown,	25 cts
10 Superb Large-Flowered Pansy Plants,	25 cts
12 Pkts. Flower Seeds, all different,	50 cts

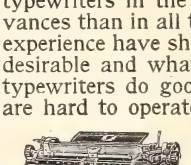
Any Five Collections for One Dollar

Guaranteed satisfaction. Once a customer, always one.
CATALOGUE FREE.
MISS ELLA V. BAINES, Box 240, Springfield, O

Great Prize Combination—The Magic Charm for preventing Disease; the mysterious oracle; 50 Recipes; Trade Secrets and 25 other Rare, scarce valuables. All for 10 cents.
L. SCHLEGEL, 952 N. 51st Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Some Facts About TYPEWRITERS

Great progress has been made in building typewriters in the last three years, greater advances than in all the time previous. Years of experience have shown what was valuable and desirable and what should be sacrificed. Some typewriters do good work and are durable, yet are hard to operate and are cumbersome; others are too complicated and easily get out of order, do not keep alignment, etc.



Operators who have used The Fox Typewriter are unanimous in agreeing that it combines more desirable features than any writing machine yet produced. It is a basket type machine, with ball bearing carriage, two ounce key tension, half-inch key dip, aluminum finger levers with individual tension, adjustable typebars—insuring perfect alignment even after years of service, line lock, automatic line spacer, and automatic ribbon movement, combining the features that give durability with the lightest touch, easiest action and most simple construction.

Our 1903 catalogue tells all about it and will be sent for the asking. Our free trial plan enables anyone, anywhere, to try "THE FOX" for ten days.

Write us today about it. Fox Typewriter Co., Ltd. 62 Front Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Buckbee's Seeds

I want you to know all about my Seeds—
And not only know about them, but Buy,
Plant and Profit from them.

Very Special Offer

Buckbee's Seeds are the standbys and favorites of thousands and thousands of seed buyers everywhere. Both the people who grow seeds for profit, and those who grow them for pleasure, enthusiastically endorse the sterling qualities of **Buckbee's Seeds.**

Buckbee's Seeds are carefully selected and tested. They are hardy—and thrifty—and grow They do and are all that ***Good Seeds*** ought to do and be—and not only once, but all the time. They are ***the best*** seeds you can buy, and they are the cheapest because they are the best.

AND HERE'S MY VERY SPECIAL OFFER TO HOME AND FLOWERS READERS ONLY:

Buckbee's Famous Gem Collection of Nasturtiums.

Fancy Dwarf Mixed—35 varieties.
Chameleon—Wonderful dwarf spotted.
Spitfire—Tall, gorgeous, scarlet.
Superior—Tall, mixed, 42 varieties.
Madam Guntier's Hybrids—Tall, 11 novelty varieties.

5 Liberal Packages—90 Varieties in all. Complete and Postpaid 10c.

Buckbee's Great Glow Collection of Sweet Peas.

Gilt Edge Mixture—55 new varieties.
Navy Blue—The best blue.
Rough Rider—The newest scarlet.
Mont Blanc—The latest white.
New Dwarf Cupids—43 splendid varieties.

5 Liberal Pkgs.—101 Varieties in all. Complete and Postpaid 10c.

Buckbee's Beauty Collection of Choice Flower Seeds.

Aster—Superb mixture, 18 favorite varieties.
Phlox—Finest mixture, 34 choice varieties.
Mignonette—Rockford mixture, 11 best sorts.
Verbena—Prize mixture—26 superior varieties.
Pansy—World's Fair Mixture, 52 prize medal variety.

5 Liberal Packages—141 Varieties in all. Complete and Postpaid 10c.

Buckbee's Favorite Vegetable Seed Collection.

Beet—New Sunset, best red variety.
Cucumber—Alaska, grand new variety.
Lettuce—Twelve kinds.
Musk Melon—Rocky Ford, celeb't'd new variety.
Onion—Eight best varieties.
Radish—Rockford Beauty, delicious new sort.
Tomato—Earliest Market, earliest good variety.

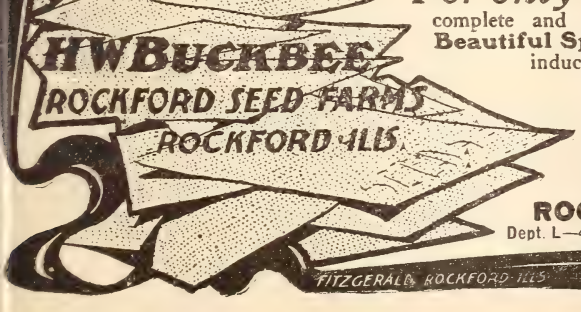
7 Liberal Packages—25 Varieties in all. Complete and Postpaid 15c.

Buckbee's Superior Vegetable Seed Collection.

WaterMelon—Buckbee's MonteCristo, king of all
Cabbage—New Race Horse, earliest good variety.
Tomato—Eleven Finest.
Carrot—Select Danvers, best variety.
Radish—Seventee varieties.
Parsnip—New Sugar, the best of all.
Turnip—Seven Splendid.

7 Liberal Packages—39 Varieties in all. Complete and Postpaid 15c.

Every package in these collections is my regular U. S. Government Standard full sized package—not a little "dab." It is the biggest and lowest priced lot of reliable tested seeds ever offered by any seed grower.



For only 50 cents ***I will send all of the above 5 collections*** complete and postpaid, and include **Twenty-Five Beautiful Spring Flowering Bulbs** as a special inducement to readers of HOME AND FLOWERS.

And my beautifully colored illustrated descriptive ***Seed and Plant Book*** will be mailed ***Free*** if requested when ordering. **This is a valuable book and you ought to have it. Write today and mention** Home and Flowers.

H. W. BUCKBEE,
ROCKFORD SEED FARMS,
Dept. L—40. **ROCKFORD, ILLS.**

FITZGERALD, ROCKFORD-ILLS

"5-DROPS" CURES

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

AND ALL KINDRED DISEASES.



SWANSON'S "5-DROPS" is the only medicine in the world that will cure Rheumatism in all of its forms and stages of development. Rheumatism is a blood disease, and is caused by poisonous matter (lactic acid and uric acid) being retained in the blood. "5-DROPS" cures this dreadful malady by eliminating from the blood, these poisons and any other impurities which may prevent perfect circulation. This is the only way in which a permanent cure may be obtained. With the blood pure, perfect circulation is assured, and disease is an impossibility. "5-DROPS" is an internal and external remedy, which acts quickly, safely and surely, and is an absolute cure for Rheumatism. "5-DROPS" taken internally will dissolve the poisonous acid, remove it from the system and cleanse the blood of all poisons. An application of "5-DROPS" to the afflicted parts will stop the pains almost instantly, while the cause of the disease is being surely removed by its internal use. Aches, pains and soreness disappear as if by magic when "5-DROPS" is used.

NEURALGIA is caused by the blood being impure, resulting in the impairment of the nervous system. The lack of nerve force brings a contraction of the nerve centers which is certain to cause the most intense pain. Unless the blood is at once purified and the system placed in a healthy condition it invariably terminates in a complete breakdown of the whole nervous system and often means years of terrible suffering. "5-DROPS" will give quick relief and effect a permanent cure of this dreadful malady. It cleanses the blood, starts perfect circulation, stops the pain, and in a remarkably short time restores the nerves to a normal condition. No other remedy in the world will revitalize the nerves centers or give such instant relief to the sufferer.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THESE LETTERS.

BERNARD BENBE, Goodell, Iowa, writes:—"I have taken about one bottle of "5-DROPS, and it has cured me of Rheumatism. I have had the Rheumatism for three years; went on crutches for about two years and could not rest day or night. After taking one-half bottle of "5-DROPS" I was well in a week, and I will praise it as long as I live."

MRS. JAMES McCARTER, 499 Edmund St., St. Paul. Minn., writes:—"Your "5-DROPS" is the best medicine I ever used. I was a cripple with Rheumatism for nine months. The sample bottle which you sent me gave me relief, and I procured two large size bottles of the remedy and after using am entirely well."

"5-DROPS" WILL QUICKLY RELIEVE AND PERMANENTLY CURE

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, Asthma, Catarrh, Nervousness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Malaria, La Crippe, Backache, Nervous and Neuralgic Headache, Toothache, Earache, Heart Weakness, Paralysis, Creeping Numbness, Sleeplessness, Scrofula, Eczema and all Blood Diseases. Best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and Bronchial Troubles.

All that is required to keep in perfect health is to have the disease germs destroyed, the blood purified and the nerves and muscles strengthened to normal condition. That is what "5-DROPS" does, and that is the reason why it will give immediate relief and cure so many different diseases. A test of "5-DROPS" will prove all that we claim, and the trial bottle costs you nothing.

SENT FREE TO ALL

Cut out the Coupon in this advertisement and send direct to Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co,, with your name and address, and a trial bottle of "5-DROPS" will be mailed to you at once. **Write today.**

NOTE—Large size bottle (300 Doses) will be sent prepaid to any address for $1.00. If it is not obtainable in your town, order of us direct.

COUPON

No. 71000

Cut this out and send it with your name and address to Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago, and you will be sent a bottle of "5-DROPS" free, postpaid.

5 DROPS (TRADE MARK)

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

HOME AND FLOWERS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
RECEIVED
APR 2 - 1903
Division of Docs

Formerly "How to Grow Flowers"
With which is consolidated "The Floral World"

AMONG THE FLOWERS WITH REXFORD

THE WELL-ORDERED HOUSEHOLD

THINGS TO DO IN APRIL

FLORAL PERPLEXITIES

he Floral Publishing Company = Springfield, Ohio

SPLENDID APRIL LIST OF

FREE PREMIUMS

WITH HOME AND FLOWERS

Any one of the flower collections—your own choice—described on these two pages will be mailed absolutely free, postage prepaid, to any person sending 50 cents for HOME AND FLOWERS one year.

THE flower collections described below and on the next page are offered as free premiums to subscribers. Fifty cents sent to us direct or through a club-raiser will entitle you to HOME AND FLOWERS for one year and **One Free Premium Collection.**

NOTE—See pages V to VII for description of fine collections offered club raisers for small clubs of four, each member of a club being entitled to one of these FREE premium collections.

LIST OF FREE PREMIUMS

Free Premium No. 116.

FIVE ROSE PLANTS



BURBANK.

BURBANK ROSE.—This lovely Rose was raised by Mr. Luther Burbank, and is the only variety out of seventy-five thousand which he raised that he was willing should bear his name. This Rose is the only rival that the famous variety Champion of the World has. The color is described as cherry crimson—it is, in other words, the very deepest and brightest pink Rose in cultivation.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY—Red Burbank.—This is a new bedding Rose of great excellence sent out by Mr. John Cook, of Baltimore, who has originated a number of our finest Roses. It is best described as a red Burbank. A very free bloomer, and we doubt if there is a better red Rose with handsome buds that can be used in everyone's garden as this one.

MADEMOISELLE FRANCISKA KRUGER—Closely allied to Catherine Mermet, and resembles it in everything save color. In its shading of deep coppery yellow it stands unique and distinct from all others. The flower, when open, is of good size and very symmetrical.

MRS. ROBERT PEARY.—This is one of the finest Roses of recent introduction. The flowers are extra large, full, deep and double. Foliage very rich, blossoms pure white and exquisitely fragrant. Its most remarkable quality is that of blooming continuously throughout the first year.

MADAME JOSEPH SCHWARTZ.—A Rose on the style of the popular Duchess de Brabant. Color a very delicate blush pink, shading up to a slightly flushed white. Blossoms beautifully cup shaped and very fragrant.

Free Premium No. 119.

Four Splendid Chrysanthemums



VASE OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

THE GREAT NEW YELLOW GOLDEN WEDDING.—This fine variety swept everything before it at the New York and Philadelphia exhibitions. In color it is a deep, bright gold of shining texture. It is very large in size, the petals are both long and broad and channeled lengthwise. Of most beautiful form, very free in growth; first-class exhibition variety.

IVORY.—Unexcelled for pot culture or cutting; pure white flower of exquisite form and finish. Has been shown in grand shape at all recent exhibitions; it is especially noticeable for its grand globular form and absolute purity of color.

PRESIDENT WM. R. SMITH.—Color of Daybreak Carnation, a pure self-pink. The form of the flower is very beautiful in all its stages; it opens with a center incurving in a circle enclosed in broad outer petals; it gradually assumes the true Japanese form, rounded and deep, changing to the informal reflexed; perfectly double; a splendid keeper; especially fine for cut flowers and exhibition blooms.

GLORY OF THE PACIFIC.—It is of magnificent size and depth, with broad petals which finely reflex, showing the clear pink color to excellent advantage. Of large size and good form; this variety will delight every grower.

Free Premium No. 118.

COLLECTION OF HARDY VINES

CLIMBING ROSE.—Seven Sisters. One of the best varieties of hardy climbing Roses; a very rapid grower, having good, full foliage. As a free bloomer it stands among the leaders. It is just the Rose to train up a veranda, where its masses of rich bloom will be best observed and admired.

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE.—It is hardy everywhere. As a vine for permanent effect, for shading a sunny window, covering an arbor or veranda, and for perfect hardiness cannot be excelled. Pale purple flowers and scarlet berries are constantly appearing from early Spring until late in the Fall. Do not confound them with the old sort.

HONEYSUCKLE.—Chinese Evergreen. There is no flower more delicately beautiful than the Honeysuckle. This choice variety is very easy of cultivation and blooms nearly continuously throughout the season. Very fragrant with a variety of colors—buff, yellow and white.

HARDY CINNAMON VINE.—A pretty, hardy vine, with edible roots and neat, glossy, cordate foliage. In mid-summer it bears clusters of tiny, but exceedingly fragrant flowers, with an odor like cinnamon. A very pretty vine to train over a small trellis, or around a window. Strong roots, to bloom this Summer.

Free Premium No. 120.

FOUR SUPERB CARNATIONS



FLORA HILL.—Unquestionably the grandest white Carnation to date. Very free in bloom. Flowers of enormous size, of nice rounded form, highly clove-scented and all borne on very long stems.

PORTIA.—A favorite everywhere, for it blooms freely and is a desirable shade of bright scarlet. The flowers are of good size and substance, keeping for a long time after being cut. One of our most valuable varieties.

MRS. THOMAS LAWSON.—No plant of whatever kind has ever received so much description and free advertising by the newspapers of the whole country as this sensational Carnation. It was sold for $30,000. The size is enormous, of a true pink color. Altogether a twentieth century Carnation. Everything has been claimed for it, and our own opinion is that it will justify the claim.

ELDORADO.—A yellow of free blooming habit; strong, vigorous plants, erect stems, finely formed flower of fair size, very free. Petals edged with a narrow band of light pink; almost a Picotte in marking. The flower retains its yellow color under artificial light, unlike most yellow varieties.

Free Premium No. 121.

FOUR CHOICE CANNAS

MADAME CROZY.—The flowers of this well-known and very popular variety are of a dazzling crimson scarlet, bordered with bright golden-yellow, and produced in the greatest profusion on large branching stems the entire Summer, in large trusses set well above the foliage. It can be had in bloom the year round, and is admirably adapted to pot culture.

MADAME BERAT.—This variety is justly one of the great favorites. It is a first-class bedder and its color, being in the lighter pink shades, adds very much to the effective blending of colors in a bed. Large finely shaped blooms and rich foliage.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE.—New and beautiful. "A perfect symphony of crimson and gold." Magnificent large flower of the most perfect form, rich scarlet crimson, distinct golden band around each petal. Very large trusses of bloom, nine to ten inches in height, from fifty to sixty buds and flowers on a single truss, flowers nearly five inches across.

ALPHONSE BOUVIER.—It begins to bloom very early, and is one continuous mass of crimson the entire season. The tips of the shoots are surrounded by immense clusters of bright crimson flowers of the very largest size, and nothing can excel their brilliancy.

Free Premium No. 122.

COLLECTION ASSORTED PLANTS

New Pink Hibiscus, "Peachblow"

This is a sport from the double red Hibiscus "Rosea Sinensis." The flowers are double and from four to five inches in diameter, of a charming rich, clear pink color, with small, deep crimson center. It is one of the freest-flowering plant novelties recently offered. The color is an entirely new and beautiful shade, and it blooms abundantly and continuously during the Summer and Fall months.

MARGUERITE DAISY

This is one of the finest new plants that has ever been introduced. Nothing can be imagined that is finer. All know the old varieties of Paris Daisies, how beautiful and much sought after for decorations of all kinds. This new variety blooms constantly, and will produce ten blooms to the old variety's one. Nothing is so airy and graceful as these blossoms of large white petals, showing a yellow disc.

FUCHSIA—Phenomenal

The King of Fuchsias. The grandest of them all. Phenomenal is the largest flowered Fuchsia in cultivation. The plant is a tall grower, branching like a tree. The leaves are dark glossy green, with veins of dark crimson, giving the foliage a rich, ornamental appearance. The flowers are of enormous size, a single flower measuring three and a half inches across, sepals bright scarlet, with rich, violet purple corollas, very double.

Geranium—S. A. Nutt

This is the darkest and richest Geranium grown. It is a very dark, deep, rich velvety maroon. An excellent bedder and when combined with other colors in a bed adds a remarkable richness to the whole effect. As a pot plant it is perfection and must find its way into every collection.

During the next few weeks you will begin your Spring planting of flowers. See that your subscription for HOME AND FLOWERS is renewed and brings you one of these collections free of all cost. With a little effort among friends and neighbors you can very easily raise a club large enough to secure you all the vines and plants you may desire. (See collections offered for clubs of four on pages v to vii.) A little work for HOME AND FLOWERS will be very profitable to you.

Always order premiums by Number, and **Address: THE FLORAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Springfield, Ohio.**

A SURPRISING OFFER

Five Shares Mining Stock Free

Five Shares of Stock in the Lead Trust Mine will be issued Free to any one sending us only $1.50 for a three years' subscription for Home and Flowers

Mining Shares as a Premium

Our new premium offer is a remarkable one, and we believe it will bring a large per cent of profit to every subscriber accepting it. The offer is to give subscribers for HOME AND FLOWERS, either new or renewals, shares of stock in one of the most attractive and promising mining properties in Stevens County, Washington.

The Lead Trust Mine

The mine known as "The Lead Trust Mine" has been most carefully and scientifically examined by mining experts and men of experience who have themselves invested in the property. Putting their own money into the enterprise is the strongest indorsement they could give it. They have also expressed their belief that the mine would return dividends almost from the start. Not only may investors expect a profit in dividends, but also in the advance in the value of the stock itself.

It is confidently predicted by practical and conservative men who have personally examined the properties that within a year this stock will be selling at par, when the five shares of stock which is given you will be worth $5.00. Such an increase in value will at once make it a dividend paying stock.

Description of the Property

The property of The Lead Trust Mine consists of **TWO** full mining claims, located in Stevens County, Washington. Both claims are unusually well located as regards timber, water and shipping facilities.

Up to the present time the property has been developed solely with the view of determining the position, extent and richness of the ore bodies. The several thousand dollars spent in the work have shown splendid results. The ore has been traced the full length of the claims, showing veins at least forty feet wide. Shafts and tunnels have also been opened, and ore has shown through every foot excavated.

Lead is one of the most valuable metals used for commercial purposes, and vast wealth has resulted from the discovery and development of lead mines. Read the letter by the President of **THE LEAD TRUST MINE,** on the opposite page, and consider carefully before you let this opportunity pass of becoming a stockholder in this splendid property. This offer is not made to sell mining stock, it is made to secure subscribers for HOME AND FLOWERS, and every one who accepts it will receive full value for his money in the magazine alone, and in addition will be given the opportunity of sharing in the increasing value of this mining property.

READ THE NEXT PAGE CAREFULLY.

A Letter from the President of the Company

OFFICE OF THE

LEAD TRUST MINE

1412 WILLIAMSON BUILDING

THE FLORAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

DEAR SIR—In accordance with our recent letter, I hereby offer you 50,000 shares of stock of the Lead Trust Mine, the same to be delivered to you in certificates of not less than five shares each. In my opinion the subscribers of HOME AND FLOWERS will be getting a thoroughly good thing in this stock. They will begin to receive dividends within eighteen months, and within two years at longest the stock will sell on the market at $1.00 per share.

The company owns two mining claims (soon to be increased to six) in Northeastern Washington, convenient to two smelters, both of which are anxious to secure all the lead ore possible to mix with other ores for fluxing. The product is also in good demand for commercial purposes.

Sufficient development work has been done upon the property to determine the fact that it contains enormous quantities of very rich ore. Assays taken from a depth of only thirty feet gave a value of $65.48 per ton, and a car load taken from the surface gave a yield of $53.40 per ton. The ore is so rich that no milling is necessary. It will be sent direct from the mine to the smelter. This makes a great saving in expense as a milling plant and the expense of operating is costly.

It is capitalized at $1,000,000, with 1,000,000 shares having a par value of $1.00 each. fully paid up and non-assessable. The management of the Company is in the hands of careful, conservative business men who will see to it that every stockholder is thoroughly protected.

If your subscribers receive the five shares under the offer you propose to make they will always thank you for giving them this opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

M. O. TIBBITS,

President Lead Trust Mine.

MORE EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Mr. George A. Pounder, M. E., President of the Ethel Consolidated Mines, located in the same State, is a practical mining engineer of over fifteen years' experience. His judgment of the value of mining property is considered in Washington to be second to that of no other man in the business. Mr. Pounder thoroughly examined the property and reported that the ore which is practically inexhaustible can be mined and marketed at an unusually low cost per ton. He expressed the opinion that the mines cannot fail to yield large dividends for years to come.

OUR OFFER

THIS PREMIUM OFFER OF STOCK is made for the sole purpose of greatly increasing the subscription list of HOME AND FLOWERS. We believe in giving premiums of the largest value possible. Never before have we been able to offer a premium that could confidently be expected to increase in value after its receipt.

The subscription price of HOME AND FLOWERS is 50 cents a year. A certificate for **FIVE SHARES** of stock in the "Lead Trust Mine" will be issued to any one remitting only $1.50 for a three years' subscription.

The stock assigned to us for these offers will last only a short time, and will be issued to subscribers in the order they are received, and we reserve the right to return money to the sender whenever the stock is oversold.

THE FLORAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

$40,000.00 IN CASH PRIZES

To be Distributed Among the Successful Contestants in a Grand Profit-Sharing Contest

Estimate the total vote cast for Governor on November 3d, 1903, in Ohio, Massachusetts and Iowa.

The President of the Central Savings Bank, Detroit, Michigan, certifies that The Press Publishing Association has deposited in that bank **$40,000.00** for the express purpose of paying these prizes.

HERE IS THE LIST OF PRIZES

To the nearest correct estimator	$10,000 00
To the second nearest correct estimator	3,000 00
To the third nearest correct estimator	1,000 00
To the fourth nearest correct estimator	500 00
To the fifth nearest correct estimator	200 00
To the sixth nearest correct estimator	100 00
To the seventh nearest correct estimator	50 00
To the eighth nearest correct estimator	35 00
To the next twelve nearest correct estimators, $15.00 each	180 00
To the next twenty-seven nearest correct estimators, $10.00 each	270 00
To the next nine hundred and thirty-three nearest correct estimators, $5,00 each	4,665 00
Twenty special prizes of $1,000 each	20,000 00
Total	$40,000 00

These twenty Special Prizes will be awarded for the nearest correct estimates received between the dates named below.

before Dec. 15, 1902	$1,000 00	on or after May 1 and before May 15	$1,000 00
on or after Dec. 15 and before Jan. 1, '03	1,000 00	on or after May 15 and before June 1	1,000 00
on or after January 1 and before January 15	1,000 00	on or after June 1 and before June 15	1,000 00
on or after Jan. 15 and before Feb. 1	1,000 00	on or after June 15 and before July 1	1,000 00
on or after Feb. 1 and before Feb. 15	1,000 00	on or after July 1 and before July 15	1,000 00
on or after Feb. 15 and before March 1	1,000 00	on or after July 15 and before August 1	1,000 00
on or after March 1 and before March 15	1,000 00	on or after August 1 and before August 15	1,000 00
on or after March 15 and before April 1	1,000 00	on or after August 15 and before September 1	1,000 00
on or after April 1 and before April 15	1,000 00	on or after Sept. 1 and before Sept. 15	1,000 00
on or after April 15 and before May 1	1,000 00	on or after Sept. 15 and before Oct. 1	1,000 00

In case of tie, or that two or more estimators are equally correct, prizes will be divided equally between them.

CONDITIONS OF THIS GREAT CONTEST

Any one remitting 50 cents for HOME AND FLOWERS one year will be entitled to **ONE ESTIMATE,** provided no other premium is taken.

Or any one remitting $1.00 for a two years' subscription will be entitled to **FOUR** estimates, provided no other premium is taken.

Estimates must be sent with the remittance. Upon their receipt certificates will be forwarded at once that will secure for the sender any prizes the estimates may win.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

To aid in forming your estimate we furnish the official figures showing the vote for Governor in each of these States for the past ten years, as well as to give the total vote for the three States combined. The total vote for the three States is found in the right hand column.

	Ohio.	Mass.	Iowa.	Total.
1891	795,629	321,650	420,212	1,537,491
1893	823,658	365,012	415,806	1,604,476
1895	837,466	328,121	401,345	1,566,932
1897	854,986	269,795	438,292	1,563,073
1899	908,159	299,166	433,351	1,640,676
1901	827,566	324,526	390,489	1,542,581

What will be the total vote for Governor in these three States combined on the third day of November, 1903? Figure it out and send in your estimates. It may mean $10,000.00 in cash to you.

Be sure to give your estimates in letter containing your subscription and remittance.

Address, THE FLORAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Springfield, Ohio.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS

FOR CLUB RAISERS

Anyone of the following splendid collections will be mailed postage prepaid to any person sending us a club of four yearly subscribers for HOME AND FLOWERS at the regular subscription price, 50 cents.

Every member of the club will be entitled to one of the free premium collections described on preceding pages, but only club raisers are entitled to the collections offered "for clubs of four." With the subscription price reduced to only 50 cents and the liberal premium given with every yearly subscription clubs may be raised with great ease.

We hope thousands of our readers will take this opportunity of securing their plants by raising clubs for HOME AND FLOWERS. Full descriptions of these collections were printed in last month's magazine.

PREMIUM No. 101. Given for a Club of Four.

Twelve Hardy Roses

BALL OF SNOW CLIO
GENERAL JACQUEMINOT
JOHN HOPPER PAUL NEYRON
PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN
CAPTAIN CHRISTIE DINSMORE
GLOIRE LYONNAISE
MAGNA CHARTA PRESIDENT LINCOLN
WHITE PÆONY



BALL OF SNOW.

PREMIUM No. 102. Given for a Club of Four.

Twenty Choice Tea Roses

BON SILENE BOUGERE BURBANK CLOTHILDE SOUPERT ENCHANTRESS
CROWN PRINCESS VICTORIA LA PRINCESS VERA
MADAME WELCHE CLOTH OF GOLD ADA CARMODY BOUQUET OF GOLD
ALLIANCE FRANCO RUSSIA BRIDESMAID CLARA BARTON
CORNELIA COOK EMPRESS EUGENIE HIGHLAND MARY SAFRANO
MADAME CAMILLE MADEMOISELLE ALFRED CARRIERE

PREMIUM No. 103. Given for a Club of Four.

Ten Large Two=year=old Roses

MADAME DE VATREY MAMAN COCHET TRIUMPH DE PERNET PERE
DUCHESS DE BRABANT WHITE MAMAN COCHET
SOUVENIR BRIDESMAID STAR OF LYON MARIE VAN HOUTTE
MADAME LAMBARD

Remember these are large plants, two years old

PREMIUM No. 104.

Given for a Club of Four.

Sixteen Best Geraniums

Eight Single, Eight Double.

GERTRUDE PEARSON — J. P CLEARY
SOUVENIR DE MIRANDE — SNOWDROP
MARY HALLOCK FOOTE — MADONNA
GRANVILLE — EMERSON
LA FAVORITE — QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES
PROF. POIRAULT — HOFF BEACH
BEAUTE POITEVINE — CENTAUR
S. A. NUTT — WONDER

PREMIUM No. 105.

Given for a Club of Four.

Twenty New Chrysanthemums

The Cream of the World's Collection.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD — CULLINGFORDII
GOLDEN WEDDING — HELEN BLOODGOOD
GLORY OF THE PACIFIC — H. W. REIMAN
INTENSITY — MRS. TRENOR L. PARK
MAUDE DEANE — PITCHER AND MANDA
SOLAR QUEEN — JOHN SHRIMPTON
LILLIAN E. BIRD — LADY PLAYFAIR
MERRY CHRISTMAS — MALCOLM LAMOND
MRS. ELMER SMITH — MRS. E. G. HILL
MAYFLOWER — VIVAND MOREL



IN-CURVED CHRYSANTHEMUM.

PREMIUM No. 106.

Given for a Club of Four.

Fifteen Ever-Blooming Cannas

AUSTRIA ALSACE ALPHONSE BOUVIER
CHARLES HENDERSON FLORENCE VAUGHN
DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH EGANDALE
ITALIA MADAME CROZY MAIDEN'S BLUSH
PRESIDENT McKINLEY QUEEN CHARLOTTE
PHILADELPHIA SOUV. DE ANTOINE CROZY
TARRYTOWN, The Finest of All Cannas.

PREMIUM No. 107.

Given for a Club of Four.

TWENTY FINE COLEUS

AUTUMN GLOW — BRONZE QUEEN
BLACK BIRD — BUTTERFLY — BIZARRE
BEAUTY — CHICAGO BEDDER — DORA CLAPP
EMPRESS OF INDIA — FIRE BRAND
FIRE CREST — GOLDEN BEDDER
GOLDEN VERSCHAFELTII — HERO
HIAWATHA — PROGRESS — SETTING SUN
RETTA KIRKPATRICK — VERSCHAFELTII
YEDDO

PREMIUM No. 108.

Given for a Club of Four.

Seventeen Choice Fuchsias

JUPITER — BLACK PRINCE — SAPALY FRERES
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD — MRS. E. G. HILL
NEW TRAILING QUEEN FUCHSIA — GLADSTONE
WAVE OF LIFE — NEW FUCHSIA, SILVER KING
PHENOMENAL — WHITE PHENOMENAL
ROSE PHENOMENAL — GENERAL ROBERTS
New Double Perpetual-Flowering, Weeping Fuchsia, STORM KING
ROSAIN'S PATRIE — SPECIOSA
WHITE GIANT

PREMIUM No. 109.

Given for a Club of Four.

EIGHT PALMS

Palms are becoming more and more indispensable for interior decoration, as well as for outdoor cultivation. They are easily grown and increase in beauty and value rapidly from year to year. By sending small plants we are enabled to make this generous offer of 8 plants for a club of 4 subscribers. The plants, while young and not large, will be good strong individuals carefully selected.

PREMIUM No. 110.

Given for a Club of Four.

Collection of Jasmines and Ferns

BOSTON FERN — PTERIS TREMULA — HOLLY FERN

JASMINES.

GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY — MAID OF ORLEANS
GRANDIFLORUM — POETICA — REVOLUTUM

PREMIUM No. 111.

Given for a Club of Four.

Sixteen Ever-Blooming Carnation Pinks

WHITE CLOUD — FAIRY PRINCESS — BON TON — PROSPERITY
GOLD NUGGET — JUBILEE — DELLA FOX — GENEVIEVE LORD
ABUNDANCE — MRS. THOMAS LAWSON — WHITCOMB RILEY
ARMAZINDY — MRS. FRANCIS JOOST — ALASKA — ESTELLE
MORNING GLORY

PREMIUM No. 112.

Given for a Club of Four.

Thirty Four Packages of Choice Flower Seeds

Alyssum, sweet; Calliopsis, mixed; Candytuft, sweet-scented; Celosia, or Coxcomb; Coreopsis Lanceolata; Datura, or Horn of Plent; Dianthus, or Hardy Japanese Pink; Heliotrope; Lantana, or Shrubby Verbena; Lobelia; Mignonette, Odorata; Mignonette, mixed; Nasturtium, Chameleon; Nasturtium, Giant of Battles; Nasturtium; Oenothera, or Evening Primrose; Oxalis, mixed; Pansy, King of the Blacks; Pansy, Yellow Gem; Pansy, Cliveden Purple; Pansy, Striped and Mottled; Phlox, Nana Compacta; Poppy, Snowdrift; Poppy, Fire Dragon; Smilax; Sweet William; Sweet Pea, Apple Blossom; Sweet Pea, Cardinal; Sweet Pea, Violet Queen; Sweet Peas; Thunbergia, Black-Eyed Susan; Vinca, mixed colors; Zinnia, Elegans.

PREMIUM No. 113.

Given for a Club of Four.

Fourteen Flowering Begonias

ALBA PICTA ARGENTEA GUTTATA
BERTHA DE CHATEAUROCHER
DECORUS FOLIOSA
DEWDROP, The Ever-Blooming Begonia
FUCHSIOIDES COCCINEA MARGARITAE
HYBRIDA MULTIFLORA
McBETHII PRESIDENT CARNOT
RUBRA ROBUSTA SANDERSONII



FLOWERING BEGONIA.

PREMIUM No. 114.

Given for a Club of Four.

Twenty-Four Summer Bulbs

Twelve Tuberoses

Twelve Gladioli



GLADIOLI.

PREMIUM No. 115.

Given for a Club of Four.

Eleven Hardy Shrubs, Vines and Plants

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.
ACHILLEA, The Pearl.
ANEMONE, Whirlwind.
CLEMATIS, Paniculata.
CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE.
DEUTZIA, Crenata.
HARDY LILIES, Tenuifolium.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
HARDY SCOTCH, or Sweet May Pinks.
PLUMBAGO, Lady Larpent.
PASSIFLORA, Constance Elliott.

Any one of the above premium collections will be sent charges fully prepaid for a club of only four yearly subscriptions to HOME AND FLOWERS at the regular subscription price, 50 cents. Every member of the club is entitled to one of the free premium collections described on preceding pages. Renewals may be counted in clubs as well as new subscriptions. Take advantage of these liberal offers and secure all the plants you need by raising clubs for HOME AND FLOWERS. Always order premiums by number, and address:

THE FLORAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."



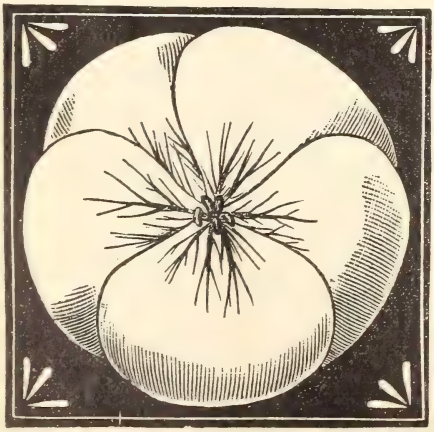
Don't use soap for your cleaning.

GOLD DUST

is more convenient, cheaper and better than Soap at any price. It softens hard water, lessens labor and injures nothing.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis, Baltimore, San Francisco, Montreal.
Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

Special Offers in **FLOWERING PLANTS AND SEEDS**



6 Fine Geraniums—Single and double.....25c
8 Largest Flowering Chrysanthemums.....25c
6 Flowering Begonias.....25c
6 Carnations—Most fragrant.....25c
6 Giant Flowering French Cannas.....25c
6 Lovely Fuchsias—Best varieties.....25c
12 Gladioli—Choice kinds.....25c
6 Double Pearl Tuberoses.....25c
8 Oriental Coleus.....25c
6 Miscellaneous Plants: 1 White Moon Flower, 1 Little Gem Calla, 1 Abutilon, 1 Giant Purple Flowering Heliotrope, 1 Lantana and 1 Chinese Primrose..25c
12 Full Size Packets of Favorite and Popular Flower Seeds—All different.....25c

Any 5 of the above sets Sent for $1 postpaid

The plants here offered are samples from our best stock, with which we hope to gain your future patronage.

We pay all postage and guarantee the plants and seeds delivered safely into your hands, all plainly and carefully labeled. Ask for our large catalogue. Free to everyone interested in flowers.

***The* Geo. H. Mellen Co.**

Innisfallen Greenhouses Springfield, Ohio,
Established 1877. Box K.

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HOME AND FLOWERS

VOL. XIII APRIL, 1903 No. 6



This department is under the entire charge of Mr. Rexford, and everything not signed by another name is from his pen. Readers are cordially invited to correspond freely with Mr. Rexford, addressing him in care of this office.

THERE is a good deal of humbug floating about in the periodicals with regard to floriculture. Much of it originates in the big Sunday papers, which seem to feel that they are expected to say something about flowers, and assign the task of writing up an article to some member of "the force" who may not have anything else to do at that particular time. That the writers are entirely ignorant of their subjects is evident, in most instances, to any one who has any knowledge of flowers. I have just read, in a Sunday paper, that chrysanthemums can be kept blooming all winter, also hyacinths. And that it is the easiest thing in the world to grow all the violets one needs for personal use by planting half a dozen plants in a tin pan, and keeping them in the attic. All the attention they will require is watering once a week. And a short time ago I was pleased to find out that "rose-growing is within the possibilities for everyone who will keep the pots containing the plants standing in saucers of liquid manure. Failure is common because most persons who attempt to grow this flower starve their plants." Here was the great difficulty against which we have been contending so long swept away in a sentence. Now, such absurd statements never do any injury to any one who understands something about plant-growing, for they detect the humbug at a glance, but they *do* do harm among those who are just beginning to grow plants, because they lead them to pursue wrong methods, and to doubt the advice of those who "know whereof they speak." Look out for the humbugs.

* * *

It will be noticed that this number of HOME AND FLOWERS does not contain the usual instalment of "This, That and the Other" department. The omission of it is due to just one thing—there was no material on hand to make it up from. A few letters were received that were evidently intended for it, but they did not contain matter of general interest, and it was not thought advisable to give up to them the space which could be used for more practical purposes. I would be delighted to get a good many brief, snappy, right-to-the-point letters each month from persons who have had experience among flowers. Give us hints, suggestions, bits of personal experience. The department

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referred to might be made a very valuable medium for the exchange of ideas and information. I am very sure that nearly everyone who has grown flowers, out or indoors, has some bit of knowledge in possession that he or she has not seen in print. It may seem simple, but simple things are often more practically helpful than things which seem more important. Tell us about what you have discovered in gardening, about what has helped you, and let us make "This, That and the Other" one of the best features of the magazine. Don't hesitate because you have not had experience in writing. What is wanted is *ideas*. Give us these, and we will see that they are put in proper shape before they get into print.

* * *

It seems to the editor that the field of usefulness of such a magazine as HOME AND FLOWERS might be greatly extended if every woman who reads it would make herself a committee of one to secure a new subscriber for it. A new subscriber secured by each old one would mean a doubling of its present circulation, and that would mean a much better magazine than it is at present, because it would enable us to carry out plans which can not be realized until more money is expended in improvements which we have in mind. We aim to make the magazine, in its new form, *the* floral magazine of the day—something no lover and grower of flowers can afford to be without—and we aim to constantly improve it, and broaden its scope. But to do this we must put a good deal of money into it, and it must come through the channel of subscriptions. Will you help us to make the magazine a better one by helping to increase our subscription list?

AN EASTER MIRACLE

BRING lilies fair with which we may adorn
The dear Lord's altar on this Easter morn;
Pure, spotless flowers, each one a cup abrim
With incense that the winds shall waft to Him
Who, on that morn of mourning, through the gloom
That hung its pall of darkness round the tomb,
Rose like the sun that drives the night away,
And earth was glad on its first Easter-day.

Let the white lilies by the altar tell
The story that befits their lips so well:
How, when the autumn days were drear and cold,
They died, or seemed to die, and in the mold
Their graves were made. And we, who loved them so,
Grieved o'er their loss, and when the drifted snow
Hid the dead leaves that strewed their lowly bed.
We mourned them, and would not be comforted.

Through the long winter with its bitter frost
The flowers slept on, whose lives we counted lost.
But by and by, when March came o'er the hills,
And loosed the fetters that had bound the rills,
And warm, sweet winds blew up and down the land,
The flowers we missed sprang up on every hand,
And we saw God, in glad, awed wondering,
Repeat His earth-old mystery of spring.

Then faith took wing, and, lark-like, soared and sang,
And through the gates of heaven the glad song rang—
There is no death! What seemeth so is sleep.
The grave is but a cradle, warm and deep,
In which earth's weary children rest and dream
A little time. Then comes the morning's beam,
And they awake, as do the flowers in spring,
To new, sweet life and fuller blossoming.

Lift heavenward, heart, the eyes by doubt made dim—
Thy Lord is risen!—thou shalt rise like Him.
The soul's a flower, and from the earth's green sod
It grows to bloom in gardens of our God.
Be glad, be glad! In strains exultant sing
That death has lost the venom of its sting
Since Christ, our Lord, who died for men,
This Easter morning lives with God again!







VISTAS IN THE COUNTRY OF EVANGELINE

A TALK ABOUT SWEET PEAS

THE sweet pea is a most popular flower with all flower lovers, and many succeed in growing it to perfection, while, judging from the complaints of failure that come in, season after season, many have not yet learned how to do so. "I wish you'd tell us the 'knack' of successful sweet-pea culture," wrote a lady to me not long ago. "I get the best seed I can find each year. I sow it in the best part of my garden, and give my plants the best care I know how to, and yet I never have such fine flowers as many of my neighbors grow, or so many of them. There must be a 'knack' to it. Please tell us what it is."

All the "knack" there is to it is the "know how," as my grandmother used to say. It's simple enough, when you understand it. I do not think I can make the matter plainer than by telling you how I grow my sweet peas. And I grow them well.

As early in April as the ground can be worked with the hoe I sow the seed. Let me tell you right here *why* we do this at a time when it would not be safe to sow the seed of almost any other plant. The sweet pea is a plant that likes to have its roots in cool soil, and moist, cool weather suits it much better than dry, hot weather. This being the case, it naturally follows that it gets a better start when sown early, when conditions are suited to its liking, than later. By early planting we give it the opportunity to form its roots before the weather is warm enough to encourage much top growth. If we plant late the development of roots and top would go on simultaneously, and neither would be as strong as where the roots are allowed to get under headway before the top makes much demand on them. This explains why early planting is advised.

The first step in the process of planting is to make a V-shaped trench for the reception of the seed. It should be at least six inches deep. The reason for doing this is, the sweet pea likes to have its roots deep down in the soil where there is permanent coolness and moisture, and by the trench method we secure both these conditions. Sow the seeds about an inch apart. Cover to the depth of an inch, pressing the soil down firmly. In a few days the young plants will appear. The cold weather which we often have in April does not seem to affect them in the least. As soon as they have grown to be about three inches high draw in some of the soil thrown out of the trench, and heap it up about them. Continue to do this at intervals as the plants stretch up, until all the soil taken from the trench has been returned to it. In this way we secure plants with roots below the danger of drouth. They will be able to withstand the debilitating effects of midsummer without receiving any check from it, which is not the case with plants whose roots are near the surface.

To grow the sweet pea to the greatest advantage we must feed it well. It can not do itself justice in a poor soil. Those living in the country, where barnyard manure is easily obtainable, will find old, well-rotted cow manure a most excellent fertilizer. Mix it in liberally with the soil about the plants. If the soil is spaded up before seed is sown the fertilizer can be added then, or it can be applied at intervals later. But be sure to get it down where the roots can get the benefit of it. Those who live in cities or villages where it is not an easy matter to procure barnyard fertilizer will find bone meal an excellent substitute. This can be bought at any store where agricultural goods are sold, or it can be ordered from the florist of whom you purchase seed. The finely-ground article is best, as it gives prompter results than coarse meal. Scatter it along the rows when the soil from the trench is drawn in about the plants. It is not an easy matter to name the proportion in which it should be used, as soils differ greatly in natural fertility, but it is safe

to advise sprinkling it among the plants in the ratio of a teaspoonful to a running foot, doing this each time the soil is drawn in about them. After the ground is leveled by repeated drawing in it will probably not be necessary to use more fertilizer.

The matter of support for the vines is as important one. Some persons expect them to clamber over a fence or a trellis of lath. They will not do this, because their facilities for climbing are not adapted to such clumsy supports. They must be given something which their tendrils can take hold of. Unless they *are* given a support of this kind their vines will crinkle down, and that is the beginning of the end for them. Because of the ease with which it is put in place, and because of its lasting quality, I make use of woven wire netting. I use that with a mesh at least two inches across, and in six-feet widths. A narrower netting will not answer your purpose, if the soil is as rich as it ought to be. Plants often grow to a height of eight feet, with good care; therefore provide for rank growth by making your support tall enough to accommodate their fullest development. The netting can be fastened to posts set in the row about eight feet apart. Stretch it tightly. Let the bottom of it come to within an inch of the soil, and as soon as the plants reach it begin to train them to take hold of it by winding them out and in through the meshes. It is generally necessary to give them some assistance of this kind at the beginning of their climb upward, but as soon as they have laid hold of the wire with their delicate fingers they will be in a position to take care of themselves. If netting is not at hand a very good support can be made by nailing strips to posts, one at the bottom and one at the top, and stretching coarse, stout twine from one to the other, diagonally, in such a manner as to form diamond-shaped meshes about six inches wide. This can be easily done by driving small nails into the strips to pass the twine over. It is quite important that the twine used should be strong, as it will have considerable weight to sup-



SWEET PEA GROWING ON TRELLIS

port when the vines have covered it, especially after showers. A small twine would be likely to break beneath the strain, and your vines would be spoiled. Once down it is almost impossible to get them back in place without serious injury, therefore guard against the possibility of such accidents by making your support substantial.

In order to have flowers throughout the season it is absolutely necessary that no seed should be allowed to form. If it *does* form all the energies of the plant will be exerted in its development, and there will be but few flowers after the first profuse crop. To prevent this, go over the vines two or three times a week—daily would be better—and cut off every faded blossom. Do this and new flowers will come, and they will keep coming as long as the plants keep growing, which is generally until frost comes and puts an end to them.

Sometimes the aphis attacks the sweet pea. The best insecticide of which I have any knowledge is made by melting half a pound of the Ivory soap of household use and adding it to a pailful of water. Apply this to the vines with a sprayer, being careful that it gets to the under side of the foliage. Use this remedy promptly and thoroughly, and the aphis will do but little damage.

It is a good plan to mulch the soil about the plants if the season happens to be a very dry, hot one, by using clippings from the lawn. Spread it over their roots to the depth of two or three inches, and leave it until wilted. Then it can be removed and fresh clippings substituted, or it can be dug into the soil and left to decay and act as a fertilizer.

In dry seasons make regular use of the hoe. Keep the soil loose and porous by frequent stirring. This allows the soil to absorb whatever moisture there may be in the air, on the principle of a sponge, but if you allow it to crust over slight moisture can not penetrate it, and no benefit will be received from dews or light showers. It is a mistake to think that soils should not be stirred in dry weather. The farmer acts according to a scientific principle when he cultivates his corn oftener in dry weather than in moist, for by so doing he makes it possible for it to secure all possible benefit from atmospheric moisture. The same logic applies to gardening operations.

By following these instructions, which I have given in considerable detail for the assistance of the amateur gardener, any one can grow sweet peas, and grow them well. And no other annual flower will afford greater pleasure.

FLOWER-GARDEN GOSSIP

YOU will want a bed of flowers to cut from. Sow in some out of the way corner all the left-over seed you happen to have, and depend upon the plants grown from them for flowers for cutting. This will make it unnecessary to rob the show beds of the blossoms that make them attractive. The best varieties of annuals for cut-flower use are nasturtiums, nemophilas, scabiosas, poppies, sweet peas, ageratum, and sweet alyssum.

* * *

You should have a good sized bed of gladiolus. You are not living up to the privileges of the gardener if you do not have. Nowadays good strong flowering-size roots are sold very cheaply. No plant is easier to grow. Give it a soil of rich, mellow loam. Set the roots about five inches under the surface. Do this as soon as the weather becomes warm and settled. The best results are secured by planting at least a dozen roots in a group. This gives a solid mass of color at flowering time, instead of the rather thin effect which comes from planting singly. Of all our garden flowers there is none so varied in rich and gorgeous coloring as the gladiolus. It is to the garden what the orchid is to the conservatory.

HYDRANGEAS

WE have in general cultivation two classes of hydrangea. One hardy. So much so that it will stand the most severe Northern winter without protection, and will grow wherever the lilac will, and that is saying a great deal for it, for we have come to consider the lilac an iron-clad plant. This class is chiefly represented by the variety catalogued and sold as H. paniculata grandiflora. The other class has several representatives, the most prominent of which is otaksa. This is a Japanese variety, of wonderful merit, popular with all who undertake its cultivation, because of its great floriferousness, and, probably, the favorite of all large-growing, shrubby plants for porch and veranda decoration during summer. Being too tender to withstand the rigor of our Northern winters, it is necessary to house it from the cold by giving it a place in the cellar or a cold-storage building about the first of November. There are several varieties quite similar in general habit, but this one easily takes the lead.

The hardy hydrangea is a shrub having many merits. It grows well in any ordinary soil, but in order to do itself justice it should be given rich earth and encouraged to make vigorous development. When properly fed and well cared for generally it will grow to a height of six or seven feet, with a proportionate spread of branches from the ground up. As it branches freely, and each branch as a general thing bears a cluster of blossoms, the effect produced by a well-grown specimen is very ornamental, and especially so because of the enormous size of its flower clusters. These are sometimes more than a foot across, and often nearly that in length. When they first open the flowers are a creamy white. They afterward become ivory in tint, and change toward the last to a dull pink tinged with green. They last for many weeks—indeed, until the coming of winter. They appear in early September, therefore it will be readily understood that in this shrub we have one that is at its best during the late fall when other shrubs are flowerless. This habit of late flowering is one of its chief merits.

It can be grown as a single specimen with good effect if properly trained, but it is most effective when grouped. Set from half a dozen to a dozen plants together, according to the size of the space you wish to fill, and you get from them a great mass of foliage against which their enormous clusters of bloom will be displayed most strikingly. In grouping this shrub set the plants about two feet apart each way. When they have begun to grow cut away the greater share of the old top and encourage them to push shoots from the base. To grow them as standards defeats the effect you aim at in grouping them, to a great extent, as you want them to branch low, and form a mass of branches close to the ground. Every spring go over the bushes and cut them back well. Shorten every branch in order to induce a vigorous new growth, upon which you must depend for flowers. At the same time manure the soil well, working it in well about the roots of the plants. After plants become old it is a good plan to remove nearly all the old branches and let them renew themselves. This can be done from time to time, and old bushes be made as vigorous as new ones. The roots never seem to lose their vitality, therefore they can be depended on to produce new and healthy tops whenever there is a demand for them.

For hedges of an ornamental character on the home grounds this plant deserves especial notice. By pruning we can make it compact and keep it of any size to suit us. To make a good hedge of it set two rows of plants eighteen inches apart, so setting them that the plants do not come opposite in the rows. Treat as advised for groups, but prune more closely, unless you

desire a large hedge. If allowed to grow to suit themselves the plants will be more pleasing than they are likely to be when closely clipped, as they will have less formality.

This shrub should preferably be set in spring, though fall planting can be done if necessary, without any risk of losing the plants. Spring-set plants get a better and earlier start.

If a standard is desired for some prominent place on the lawn, select for the purpose a strong, well-rooted plant. Cut away all but one shoot, and do not allow this to branch until it has reached the height where you desire the head of your little tree to be. Then nip off the end of it. This will induce branching below. Allow only five or six branches near the top to grow. In this way you secure a foundation for the body of your plant.

Hydrangea otaksa is grown from cuttings. The most satisfactory method of securing a plant is to purchase a young one from the florist. Pot it in rich loam, and give it plenty of water when growing. It will generally make its strongest growth during the early part of the season, though it grows more or less all summer. Small plants not more than six or eight inches in height often produce clusters of flowers larger than the pot they are growing in. But if you want a large plant with which to decorate your porch discourage early blooming, and force the plant to throw all its energies into the production of branches. If not allowed to bloom it will grow vigorously, but if a small plant is permitted to develop flowers you can not expect much else from it that season. Better postpone flowering until you have formed a strong plant with at least a dozen branches, each of which ought to give you a cluster of blossoms next season. Make the soil strong and rich, and keep it so as long as growth is going on. See that the plant never gets dry at the roots. As a general thing buds are formed soon after growth begins. These develop into flowers along about midsummer—sometimes earlier—and they last until the time comes to put the plant in the cellar for winter, though in September they take on a reddish green look which is far less ornamental than the pink tints which characterize them while in their prime. To secure a fine specimen repot it whenever its roots fill the old pot, and keep on doing this until you have a plant of the size you desire. After that do not shift to a larger pot or tub, but depend on liquid fertilizers to keep it vigorous. Frequent cutting back has a tendency to thicken up a plant and make it compact, as the illustration which accompanies this article shows. The plant from which the photograph was taken is five years old, is grown in a tub eighteen inches across, and goes into the cellar in November each year and remains there until March. Last season it had over two hundred flower clusters on it at one time. While in the cellar it is kept quite dry. Frequently it loses many of its old leaves, but no harm is done if this occurs. While in cold storage keep it as dormant as possible, thus imitating the process by which nature cares for deciduous plants out-of-doors during the winter. If kept in too warm a place, and especially one where there is considerable light, premature growth often sets in. This must be prevented if you want a strong plant. Keeping it dry at the roots discourages early growth, but a low temperature is also necessary, and the absence of light is quite desirable in order to secure complete dormancy.

Whatever pruning is done should be done early in spring before much growth is made. Cut away superfluous branches and all weak ones, and shorten those which have outgrown others, until you have brought the plant to symmetrical shape. If repotting is to be done, do it then. If your plant has reached the limit of root-room which you feel disposed to give it apply whatever fertilizer you prefer as soon as active growth begins, *but not before.* Some persons do their pruning after the young branches have got well started.

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HOME AND FLOWERS

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A PRACTICAL WOMAN

CONDUCTED BY MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER

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PHYSICAL education for the society woman and for the professional woman are constantly recommended. Girls in school are given a course of training for poise and the development of muscle. The athletic girl exercises to increase her strength and muscle, but the housekeeper exercises because she has so much work to do, and without thought of gaining strength thereby. She expects just so much weariness for the amount of routine physical labor she is doing. What is the difference between the exhaustion which comes from wielding the broom and that which follows an energetic game of golf? Few persons enjoy sweeping and the other difficult parts of housekeeping sufficiently to have the mind uplifted and to feel very much exuberance after a few hours of steady household toil. The state of mind, while it influences to a large degree, still is not all that accounts for the difference between the effect of golf and of washing clothes. A good many women, however, are happy over the wash-tub and the dishpan.



FIG. 1

In housework the chief difficulty with many workers is the wrong use of the muscles, and bringing the strain upon the back instead of upon the muscles of the limbs, which are well able to endure it. Then unless special training is taken exercise in housework is given only to certain sets of muscles, and others are left disused and become weakened.

Should we suggest a course in physical training for the busy housewife, I imagine she might say, "With so much work to do, I have no time nor strength for physical culture. My bones now ache from exercise." Still, we would urge that study be given to learn to use the muscles correctly that they may gain in strength and endurance.

Health, grace, poise, and strength are as helpful to the housekeeper as to any one else. Her hours for exercise may be from sunrise to sunset, but does she know whether she is using her muscles correctly? The proper poise is as attractive in the woman in the kitchen as in the drawing-room reception. The proper use of muscles to relieve strain upon the back is as valuable in the miles of travel in the kitchen as on Broadway. The proper and most beneficial way of breathing is just as good over the milk-cans on a back porch as anywhere else. Women must perforce stand for a great deal of their work,

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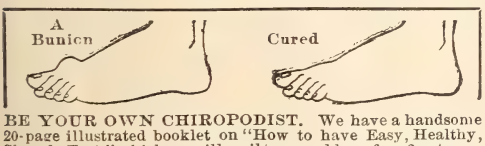
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although the high stool ought always to be ready to sit down upon when vegetables are to be prepared or other work done which admits of sitting. It is a great boon to have tables and sinks at such a height that one is not required to stoop, as in Fig. 1, for the hours of work necessary to be done. It may require some urgent appeals to make the plumber see that rather than to put in a sink at the regulation height, it should be made to fit the



FIG. 2

woman who works. There might be an objection to fitting a sink to every new maid, but the housewife does not change frequently enough to make it impossible to suit her convenience. Kitchen stoves are in some cases too low for the average woman to perform her work over them with comfort.

Along with that tired-from-standing pain in the back, lift the chest high, take a full and deep breath, throw the weight forward upon the balls of the feet, and keep it there, with the chest, hips, and balls of the feet in line. If it is required to stoop to reach the work, bend from the hips with the chest up, and *not* from the waist line with chest sunken. Upon these simple directions depends much of the ease in doing housework. Washing dishes, sweeping, ironing, preparing the meals, or washing clothes may thus be made much easier, if the muscles of the limbs are made to support the body and do the work, than if the strain is brought upon the back. Grace is also secured by this proper poise, and is as becoming to the housewife as to her daughter taking training in school. It does one good to *lift up* the head, the chest, and let all the organs follow. We become weary and the head drops; with more fatigue the shoulders stoop, the chest becomes depressed, and the organs sag. There is a general letting down of the whole being, and the mind is liable to become depressed at the same time. "Lift up" is a motto which may be used with every well-ordered person, and applied to the body as well as to the mind.

One of the encumbrances which has fallen to women's lot is to "pick up" after other people. She may as well make the best of it and esteem it her privilege. It may not even in the most approved fashion be found especially conducive to physical welfare, but she may make it far less like drudgery if she will do it in the easiest and most graceful way possible. Bending at the back is perhaps the most common way of picking up articles, as in Fig. 3, but bending at the knees is much more becoming and much less fatiguing. When one bends the back it is often accompanied with a sigh of discomfort, but if one tries bending at the knees and keeps the head and upper part of the body erect, she has some incentive toward thankfulness for those for whom she has constantly to "pick up" after.

When a man lifts he uses his arms; when a woman lifts she uses her back; when a man saws wood he uses his arms; when a woman rubs clothes, as in Fig. 4, she uses her back. Yet it is as easy to use

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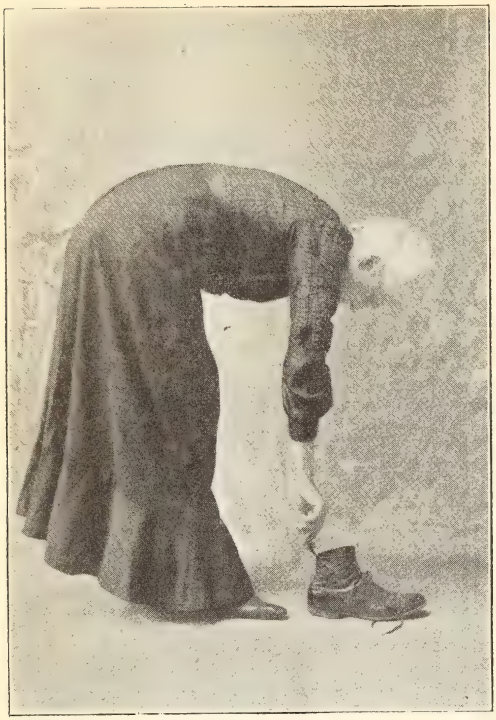


FIG. 3

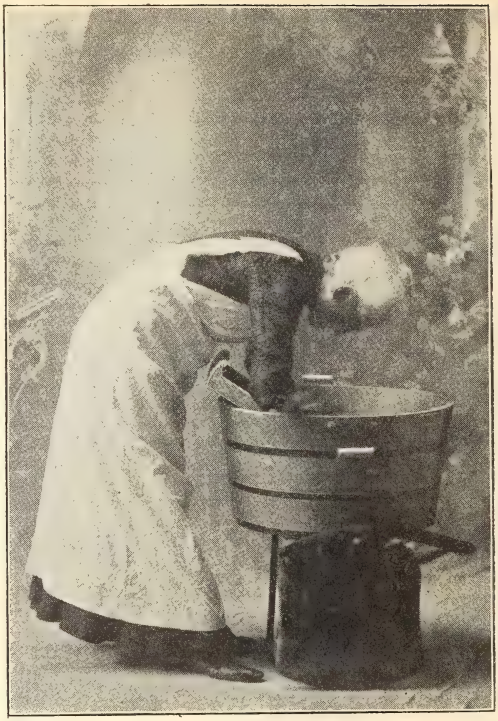


FIG. 4

the arms in lifting and in rubbing clothes as in sawing wood. Keep the weight on the balls of the feet, the chest high, bend at the hips and not at the waist, use the muscles of the arms and not the back, and washing is not as hard work as when it is done with depressed chest, weight back upon the heels, and a strain upon the back. Stair-climbing is a part of a woman's work which takes much of her energy, if there is much to be done. It is doubtful if to her it will ever be a blessing as a means of exercise. However, she will find it less fatiguing if she will keep her body erect, her head and chest high, and allow the muscles of the legs to do the work instead of bending the back and depressing the chest. In walking, mounting stairs, and even in standing the chest should be high.

When the organs of the body are lifted up, the chin raised, the chest high, courage and hope are indicated. The mind follows. It is true that one keeps his head up because he is hopeful, but even if hope is wanting lift up the head and it will come the sooner. Dress a tramp in good clothes and he has a tendency to become too self-respecting to tramp. On a dark day put on the brightest and prettiest gown, and cheerfulness follows. It is difficult for cheerfulness to express itself in somber surroundings. If one does not feel like laughing, lift the corners of the mouth and he laughs perforce. Nobility has trouble to express itself in a sunken chest. If the knees are bent and seemingly too weak to support the body, it is easier for them to shake with fear than if they are straight.

Physical improvement consists not alone in energizing and exercising the muscles, but as well in repose, in *poise,* in quiet self-control. Yawn, stretch, laugh, relax, and let the knots go out of the body. There is too much tension. Let go. Drop

To Cure a Cold in One Day

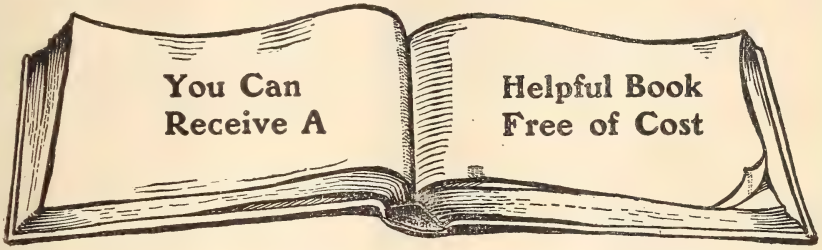
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So complete is this book that it starts where digestion begins, with the salivary glands. The section on the stomach includes a separate very instructive treatise on the gastric glands. The functions of the liver and bowels are fully described, and the effect of dyspepsia on the heart and nerves is made plain in an interesting manner. Fine pictures adorn the pages, carefully drawn by skilful artists. Altogether it is an ideal medical work for family use



SEND FOR IT AT ONCE

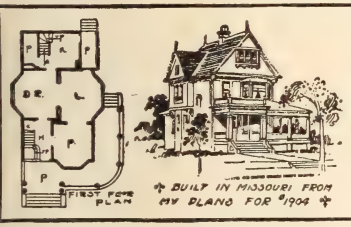
Do not pass by this generous offer. Dr. Sproule wants every victim of Dyspepsia to have the book because it will positively help all who suffer from this painful ailment. Thousands have been cured by the information contained between its covers. It was written to teach people what they ought to know about their digestive organs, if they desire to be well and happy. It is offered you in sincerity and friendliness, and it will give you that priceless gift—perfect health.

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Trial treatment and testimonials sent for 6 cents.
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FROM A SMALL BEGINNING

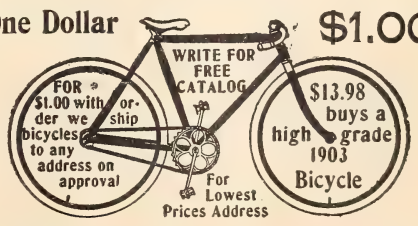
As an evidence of what honesty, industry and intelligence will do, we refer to the seed and plant business of H. W. Buckbee, of Rockford, Ill., whose advertisement appeared in the March issue of HOME AND FLOWERS. Starting on a modest scale, Mr. Buckbee has built up one of the largest seed and plant businesses in the country, and we have never heard a word of complaint from any of his thousands of customers. This spring Mr. Buckbee has prepared a valuable book on seeds and plants, which can be had, free of charge, by addressing him at Rockford, Ill. It would be well to write him at once. His advertisement in March HOME AND FLOWERS should be carefully read.

PRICES REDUCED FOR 60 DAYS.



$4.00 Vapor Bath Cabinet **$2.25** each
$5.00 Quaker " " " **3.50** each
$10.00 " " " **6.10** each
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Quality best. Guaranteed. $2. Book Free with all "Quakers." Write for our **New Catalogue,** special 60-Day offer. **Don't** miss it. Your last chance. **New plan, new prices to agents, salesmen, managers.** Wonderful sellers. Hustlers getting rich. Plenty territory.
World M'f'g Co., 97 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

One Dollar **$1.00**



STEWART BROS., Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

the hands into the lap. Close the eyes. Let the head sink to the chest. Allow the feet to fall heavily on the floor. Relax the jaw. Let the worry creep out of the mind.

A few simple exercises here suggested, printed in the Cornell Reading Course for Farmers' Wives, were quoted from "Americanized Delsarte," by Mrs. Emily Bishop:

One-Minute Exercises for Rest from the Strain of Work and for Keeping the Body Young.—I. Stand erect as nearly as possible. Raise the arms level with the shoulders, turn them so that the back of the hand shall face directly forward. Stretch the arms well outward and at the same time push vigorously backward. Care should be taken to keep the head well up; it is even better if it inclines slightly backward. After pushing for a moment, relax the arms and let them fall. Repeat two or three times.

II. Stand erect, the weight of the body being entirely on the right leg. Raise the left arm upward until it is close beside the ear; then, keeping the fingers pointing toward the ceiling, stretch upward as far as one easily can. Hold this position of stretched muscles for a moment and then slightly relax the arm; again energize and stretch; then let the arm completely relax and drop by its own weight to the side. Without changing the weight of the body from the right leg, raise the right arm and stretch and relax as before. Repeat the entire exercise standing with weight on the left leg.

III. Stand well poised over the balls of the feet. (a) Lift shoulders as high as possible. (b) With intense energy slowly crowd the shoulders backward as far as possible and simultaneously bend somewhat forward from the hips—the head moving backward in opposition to the direction of the movement of the trunk. After holding this energized position for about half a minute, relax the muscles and allow the body to come to a buoyant, normal position. Repeat the exercise until a positive glow, or warmth, is felt between the shoulders.

IV. Sitting well back in the seat of the chair, shoulders resting against the back of the chair, greatly energize the lower part of the spine, curving it inward away from the chair back. The shoulders remain against the chair. Hold this energized position a moment or so, then relax spine, being careful not to collapse at the waistline in front. Repeat several times.

V. Stand erect. Extend the arms well outward from the shoulders, keeping the palms of the hands facing forward. Rise on the balls of the feet; then simultaneously fill the lungs with fresh air and bring the forearms inward until the fingers touch the chest. Retain the breath a few seconds while the fingers lightly tap the entire surface of the chest. Then relax, come down upon the whole of the feet and exhale the breath. Again stretch, and repeat the exercise. Care should be taken to keep the body from inclining even slightly backward, as it brings strain upon the lower back. To avoid this it is well to incline the body somewhat forward from the hips—not from the waist-line. While patting the chest, the elbows should be raised very high so as to stretch all of the side muscles.

In two former issues of HOME AND FLOWERS suggestions have been made for programs for women's club meetings. Following is for a program upon Physical Education in Housework. Other subjects for discussion will suggest themselves to the reader:

SAVING STRENGTH

1. Try at intervals exercises prescribed. Note carefully to keep the *weight forward on balls of feet, chest high, hips back and the chest and bust in advance of the abdomen.*

2. Do not omit the rest and relaxing exercises; yawn, stretch, and laugh. These all aid in digestion, prevent insomnia, nervous exhaustion, and nerve tension.

3. Discuss the application of these exercises to attitudes taken in housekeeping.

4. Discuss methods and times for rest in the daily program of housework.

5. Read from "Power Through Repose" a chapter of interest on this subject at the meeting. Discuss and apply it.

6. It would be well to use these exercises at each meeting, appoint a leader, and, if possible, secure some one who has given special attention to the study.

An Old Nurse For Children

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.



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"The trial collection of D. & C. Roses purchased last season reached me in fine condition. They all thrived and grew into large; good sized bushes, and bear abundantly and continuously the sweetest, fairest Roses I have ever seen grown in the open ground." SEYMOUR F. FRASICK.

If you will mention this magazine when you order, we will send you with the roses a return check for 25 cents, which we will accept as cash on a future order. We will also send **free** with every order, and to all who will write for it whether ordering above or not, the 34th annual edition of **Our New Guide to Rose Culture for 1903**—*the Leading Rose Catalogue of America.* 172 pages. Tells how to grow, and describes our famous Roses and all other flowers worth growing. Offers a complete list of **Flower and Vegetable Seeds.** Ask for it to-day.

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70 Greenhouses. Established 1850.

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It is a broad statement to make, but we assert without fear of contradiction, that our prices are far and away below any quoted by any merchant in any town or city in the U. S.



The Famous Sultana Cottage Carpets 25 cents per yard; The Best All Wool Extra Super Ingrain made at 59 cents per yard; Axminsters, which not so long ago only the wealthy could buy, are yours at 98 cents per yard. Other lines priced equally low. We make no charge for sewing. WE PAY FREIGHT on conditions as stated in catalogue. Write for catalogue; it's free.

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PLAYS

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Winning Her Way

BY EBEN E. REXFORD

(Continued.)

CHAPTER V.

MISS BETTY was at work in the garden, spading up a new strawberry bed. She never asked or expected John to do any work of this kind. Why should she, so long as she could do it for herself? He was hired to do the farm work. The garden work she preferred to see to, for then she knew it was done as it ought to be.

"Forehanded" Miss Betty certainly was. She owed no one anything, and it was commonly believed by all her neighbors that she kept quite a little sum of money by her. She was "close" in her dealings, but she was also honest, and no one could say that she had ever tried to cheat him out of a penny.

Miss Betty liked to work. She had always taken a delight in it. Because the liking had been born with her, she had no sympathy with those who were not as industrious as herself. "Shif'less," she termed them. She grew vegetables and small fruits enough in her garden to amply supply all her wants and leave a margin for sale. These she disposed of at good prices, for whatever came from her garden was the best of its kind. In winter she spun yarn and knitted stockings for sale, and in these ways she supported herself. All the profits from the farm she was enabled to lay by for a rainy day.

Miss Betty was calculating how she might save up enough to make good the loss of the old cow, as she spaded up her strawberry bed.

"If it hadn't been fer that girl's comin', I could ha' done it, easy enough," she thought. "But she'll cost me more'n a cow, ev'ry year. I don't see why her mother had to up 'n die, as she did." Miss Betty couldn't help feeling as if her sister-in-law deserved a good deal of blame for not living. She almost made herself believe that it afforded the poor woman considerable pleasure to be able to shirk the responsibility of caring for her child upon her.

A sound that would have escaped the ears of most persons attracted Miss Betty's attention, and she stopped spading to listen.

"It's somebody clubbin' apple trees," she decided. She tiptoed to the garden fence and peered over into the road.

"A-ha! It's *you,* is it?" she called out, sharply. "Caught ye right at it, didn't I? Git right out o' this, this minnit, or I'll holler to John to set his dog on ye, you missable little thief, you!"

The boy whom she had discovered in the roadside, throwing clubs at one of her apple trees, hoping to bring down some fruit of which he could possess himself later, put his fingers to his nose and twiddled them at her in a most insolent fashion.

"You little wretch!" cried Miss Betty. "I'd give considerable if I c'd lay my han's on ye!"

She made as if she had intentions of climbing the fence and taking after him.

"I ain't 'fraid o' you!" sung out the lad, putting himself in readiness, however, to take to his heels in case she attempted to carry out her threatened charge on him. He concluded his declaration of defiance by singing at the top if his voice:

"Ol' Maid Peabody never had a beau,
'Cause she looked so so-ur, oh, oh, oh!"

Miss Betty had often been obliged to listen to this doggerel, which some local rhymster had furnished the boys of the neighborhood with for her especial benefit. But though familiarity with it had bred a



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T - E - - - - - -
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CURALINE CHEMICAL COMPANY, Dept. 214, NEW YORK, N. Y.

sort of contempt for it, it never failed to anger her. In the wrath of the moment she began to climb the fence, eager to inflict punishment. Whereupon the boy started off on a trot that soon took him out of sight around a bend in the road. Having reached this place of safety, he crawled under some elderberry bushes, and lay there on his back, kicking up his heels and trying to think up a plan by which he could get the start of Miss Betty.

Presently he saw her cross the pasture lot. "She's goin' over to Hart's," he decided. "I know what I'll do. I'll let down the bars between the pasture 'n the field Old Bruiser's in. He'll be sure to see it, an' come through, 'n' when she comes back he'll see her, 'n' then there'll be fun, or my name ain't Joe Perkins. An' you bet I'm goin' to see the fun! I'll hide in the ol' barn till it's over with, 'n' then slip out afore John comes with the horses."

"Old Bruiser" was a very surly, cross old sheep who never let slip an opportunity of venting his spite against man, woman or child who came in his way. As it was not safe to allow him the freedom of the regular pasture he was shut up in a small enclosure by himself. This restriction he resented very much, and he was always trying to get back into the pasture.

Joe Perkins waited until Miss Betty had disappeared over the hill. Then he scaled the pasture fence and crept along it until he came to the bars between the two enclosures. It was the work of but a moment to loosen the bars and let them drop from their places. They fell to the ground with a clatter that attracted the attention of Old Bruiser, who gave a snort of satisfaction, and promptly made a dash for the pasture he had been banished from. Joe crept along the fence without being discovered by the sheep, until he had reached the barn. Into this he disappeared. It was easy work to climb to the loft, where from an old window he could look out upon the entire pasture and see all that was going on in it.

"I'll get even with you now, ol' Betty Peabody," chuckled the lad. "I hope Ol' Bruiser'll knock her over, 'n' whack her till she's black 'n' blue. My, don't I wish some o' the other boys was here to see the fun, too!"

It seemed to Joe, in his impatience, that he waited for hours before Miss Betty's sunbonnet appeared over the brow of the pasture hill. Old Bruiser saw it about as soon as he did, and immediately prepared for battle by shaking his head and giving several snorts of defiant rage, after which he set off on a run towards Miss Betty, who discovered him just in time to save herself by climbing a big stone heap.

"Oh, oh, oh!" cried the boy in the barn loft, rolling over and over in the enjoyment of Miss Betty's predicament, and doubling himself up as if green-apple colic had possession of him. "Oh, don't I wish the boys was here to see her! Oh, hi, hi, ol' Miss Peabody, how d'ye like it up there on the stone pile? How long d'ye 'spose ye'll have to stay there? John won't come for two or three hours yet, an' Ol' Bruiser'll stay right by ye' 'n' don't ye fergit it!"

From the summit of the stone heap Miss Betty took a deliberate survey of the situation.

"Somebody's let the bars down," she decided, " 'n' they was let down a-purpose to let the ol' sheep out. Whoever let 'em down knew I'd gone through the pasture, 'n' they calcilated on his takin' me by s'prise when I come back. I'll bet anything 'twas that Perkins good-for-nothin'. If 'twas him he's 'round som'ers now, fer he wouldn't miss the fun fer anything."

Miss Betty sat down on a big stone and waited further developments. Old Bruiser kept up a steady march about the heap, shaking his head ferociously, and snorting threateningly every time she made a move. "Get down from your perch, if you dare!" he seemed to say. "I'd like to show you what my horns were made for!"

(To be continued.)

LADIES



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25 BULBS

1 Madeira Vine, 1 Calla, 2 Gladiolus, 4 Cinnamon Vines, 1 Anemone, 2 Hyacinth, 1 Tuberose, 1 Mayflower Lily, 1 Olympia Lily. 1 Jericho, flowers in ten minutes, 5 Choice Mixed Bulbs from Philippine Islands, 5 Bulbs for Hanging Baskets.



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Will mail you FREE this fine collection of 25 packages Choice Flower Seeds and 25 Bulbs for 15 cents in silver or 8 two cent stamps. Will send Seed Check and Catalogue free by sending your order at once.

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The painful and annoying symptoms experienced by most women at this period of life are easily overcome by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It is especially designed to meet the needs of woman's system at the trying time of change of life.

It is no exaggeration to state that Mrs. Pinkham has over 5000 letters like the following proving the great value of her medicine at such times.

"I wish to thank Mrs. Pinkham for what her medicine has done for me. My trouble was change of life. Four years ago my health began to fail, my head began to grow dizzy, my eyes pained me, and at times it seemed as if my back would fail me, had terrible pains across the kidneys. Hot flashes were very frequent and trying. A friend advised me to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I have taken six bottles of it and am to-day free from those troubles. I cannot speak in high enough terms of the medicine. I recommend it to all and wish every suffering woman would give it a trial."—BELLA ROSS, 88 Montclair Ave., Roslindale, Mass.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

THINGS TO DO IN APRIL

NOT much actual work can be done in the garden this month, at the North, but a good deal can be done toward getting ready for active work as soon as the weather becomes favorable and the ground is in proper condition.

* * *

Where the frost is out of the ground spading can be done. But do not attempt to do anything in the way of pulverizing the soil until the sun and air have had an opportunity to exert their mellowing influence on it. If ground is worked over when wet it will simply be reduced to clods. What should be aimed at is that perfect pulverization which does away with every clod and lump. This can only be accomplished after the soil has lost its early condition of excessive moisture by drainage and evaporation. Let it lie as thrown up for several days before attempting to reduce it to that fine, mellow condition which makes it favorable to the reception of seed.

* * *

If gloxinias and tuberous begonias have not been potted they should receive immediate attention.

* * *

Many plants will have completed their flowering period. These should be gradually dried off. By that I do not mean that they should be allowed to get really *dry,* but that the former liberal supply of water should be greatly reduced. We do not aim to encourage growth at this season. Many of them can be cut back to advantage now.

* * *

Pelargoniums ought to be coming into bloom. Keep them cool, but give all the sun possible without causing them to wilt, also give a fertilizer once a week. It will not need to be strong if given weekly. Keep watch of the aphis. Soap baths are not available after flowering begins. The remedy then is fumigation with some of the nicotine extracts.

* * *

Repot fuchsias which are to be called on for summer flowering. See that they are never allowed to get dry at the roots. Shower them two or three times a week. Pinch back the ends of the growing branches in order to encourage the production of side branches and make the plants compact.

* * *

Go over the geraniums and mark those which you do not care to make use of another season in the house. When the weather becomes warm these can be transferred to the garden, where they will be quite likely to flower well the greater part of the season if cut back when put out.

* * *

If any old plants seem to have outlived their usefulness make cuttings from which to perpetuate the stock. It is not too early to start plants for next winter's use. The sooner it is done the better. I would advise throwing out all inferior varieties.

* * *

Shrubs may have to be reset this month. Perennial plants may need removal or division. This can be done before growth begins better than later. Do not neglect it until the plants have made such a start that removal of them will result in a check from which they will not recover in time to do good work this season. If care is taken to lift the plants with considerable earth about their roots they will not suffer much by removal. Of course, they should be cut back somewhat. Remove the weak branches and the old ones. Make the soil rich in which you plant them, and water well if the season is a dry one, in order to assist them in getting a good start. But as a general thing no water will be needed by plants set this month.

An Asthma Cure at Last

It gives us great pleasure to announce the discovery of a positive cure for Asthma, in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanic product found on the Congo River, West Africa. The cures wrought by it in the worst cases are really marvelous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years' standing have been at once restored to health by the Kola Plant. Among others, many ministers of the gospel testify to its wonderful powers. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., was perhaps the worst case, and was cured by the Kola Plant after fifty years' suffering. Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, Washington, D. C., Editor of the Farmers' Magazine, gives similar testimony, as do many others. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of HOME AND FLOWERS who suffers from any form of Asthma. They only ask in return that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. You should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.

Death by Neglect

Dr. D. M. Bye, the eminent specialist, of Indianapolis, says thousands of persons die from cancer every year from no cause save neglect. If taken in time not one case in a thousand need be fatal. The fear of the knife, or the dread of the burning, torturing plaster causes a few to neglect themselves till they pass the fatal point where a cure is impossible, but by far the greater portion die because their friends or relatives, on whom they are dependent, are insensible to their sufferings and impending danger till it is too late. Book sent free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address DR. D. M. BYE CO., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nurseries and Orchards

To grow trees for the Northwest was one object in the recent purchase of the Silas Wilson Nurseries, Atlantic, Iowa, by the Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchard Co., who have headquarters at Louisiana, Mo. The Stark Company, with a paid up capital of over a million, now own and operate nurseries as far east as New York State, where they have several; southern territory is supplied from their nurseries at Huntsville, Ala., and Farmington, Ark., while the west and northwest are provided for from their establishments in Colorado.

A Rose Garden at Small Cost

An offer comes from the leading rose growers of the country that will be gladly accepted by the admirers of the queen of flowers. The Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa., who have for more than half a century devoted their special attention to the growing of Roses, make the offer to send a selection of sixteen of the best varieties, anywhere in the United States, for the nominal charge of $1.00.

"Fruit Well Sprayed is Half Sold"

The above line is found in some publication or other, saying whoever is the author of the adage must have known of or used Deming Sprayers, made by the Deming Company, Salem, Ohio. Whether this be true in its entirety or not, there can be no question but that fruit that is sprayed comes to a greater yield and matures in much better condition than where spraying is neglected. The Deming catalog should be in the hands of every man who will need a sprayer this spring. The 1903 edition is just out. It will be mailed free to anyone writing for it. Advertisement in another column.

A Mother's Pad

The careful housewife has long realized the importance of some protective covering for the mattresses. Not only are the beds made more comfortable, but the wear and tear on the mattresses is much less. A most excellent mattress pad is made by the Excelsior Quilting Company. These pads come in any desired size and are made to fit any bed, the materials used as regards filling, covering and thread, are all of a superior quality. These pads may be washed with as much ease as a pair of blankets, and cleanliness is secured and their sanitary value remains unimpaired. Write to the Excelsior Quilting Company, 15 Laight street, New York, mention HOME AND FLOWERS and they will send you a sample.

TO FAT PEOPLE

To All Readers of HOME AND FLOWERS

I Will Send a Trial Treatment

FREE





I know you want to reduce your weight, but probably you think it impossible or are afraid the remedy is worse than the disease. Now, let me tell you that not only can the obesity be reduced in a short time, but your face, form and complexion will be improved, and in health you will be wonderfully benefited.

I am a regular practicing physician, and have for many years made a specialty of the reduction of superfluous flesh. I do not seek to demonstrate a theory. I have no time for that, for I am accomplishing facts. I am curing thousands who have given up all hope of ever being relieved from the dangerous disease obesity. I am bringing joy and happiness into hundreds of homes.

Avoid dangerous drugging. You cannot afford to wait or experiment with anti-fat remedies. They are not prescribed by a well qualified specialist and physician, and are drastic in their action on the system. The causes and forms of obesity are many and each sufferer needs special personal treatment. Dosing and drugging with strong and powerful drugs is not the true treatment for obesity. Such cures are far more dangerous than the disease itself.

Now, if you are a sufferer from **Obesity, Liver Disease, Stomach and Heart Trouble,** Weak Lungs, Rheumatism or any Disease or Weakness of the Vital Organs, write me today for a **FREE** sample of my never-failing treatment. The thousands who have been permanently reduced by my treatment and cured from many diseases caused by obesity are living witnesses to the everlasting power of my matchless treatment. **Double Chin, Heavy Abdomen, Flabby Cheeks** and other disagreeable evidences of obesity are remedied speedily. I treat either sex.

Remember, I shall send entirely FREE to every person who writes me, be they rich or poor, a prompt and courteous answer to each and every letter and enough of my wonderful treatment to convince the whole world that I have fully discovered the true secret for permanently reducing superfluous flesh and to give to my patients long life and perfect health. If you will address me today and tell me confidentially anything you wish my advice on, my services are yours. Address my private office,

HENRY P. BRADFORD, M. D.,

24 East 23rd Street, NEW YORK.

OUR READERS' PERPLEXITIES

Tuberoses.—(Mrs. A. M. J.) The tuberose blooms but once at the North. If your plants are two years old, and have had no flowers since you had them, they had probably blossomed before they were given you. If you send to a reliable dealer he will send you roots from which you can reasonably expect flowers this season. You can grow them in pots or in the open ground. If you prefer to plant them out give them a warm location, a soil of sandy loam made quite rich and dug up well to the depth of at least a foot. Cut off the old roots which are generally attached to the base of each tuber with a sharp knife before planting.

Several Queries.—(F. J. K.) Everlasting flowers and zinnias can be started in the conservatory if you are careful to not water the young plants too freely while small. If kept too wet they will most likely "damp off." I would prefer to sow the seeds of the ornamental grasses in the open ground when warm weather comes. I do not know positively, but I should suppose the holly would prove hardy at St. Louis. I know it to be so in many localities in New Jersey. I do not think Boston ivy ever injured any wall by dampness.

Oxalis.—(E. J.) Buttercup oxalis should be planted in October, if wanted for winter flowering. Put half a dozen roots in a six or seven-inch pot. Use a light, rich, sandy soil. Give the plants a sunny location and a moderate supply of water. If in hanging pots be sure to see that they do not dry out. To make sure of this apply water at least daily. Plant the summer flowering varieties during April and May, giving them the same treatment advised for the winter blooming sort.

Floral Fire-Cracker.—(Mrs. J. M. M.) I do not know the "floral fire-cracker." The description you send, which was sent you by the dealer, sounds "fishy."

Plant for Name.—(Mrs. J. S. M.) The specimen sent is Myrtle communis. It is a very satisfactory plant for house culture. Give it a soil of loam, well drained, and use some good fertilizer on it when it is growing, but at no other time. Shower it frequently to keep it free from dust and discourage the red spider. It is also well to wash it frequently in Fir-tree oil soapsuds to prevent the scale from taking possession of it.

Plant Trouble.—(Mrs. E. A. B.) I think, from what you say about the leaves of your plants turning brown and curling at the edges, that they are suffering from the attack of a bacterial disease. This disease can not be got rid of by any ordinary application. I know of but one thing that will eradicate it, and that is Bordeaux mixture, or its substitute, copperdine—practically the same thing as the "mixture."

Crape Myrtle and Pomegranate.—(Mrs. A. M. T.) So far as my knowledge goes, there are no non-blooming varieties of these plants. I presume your failure to secure flowers from them is the result of improper treatment. Both should go into the cellar in late fall, and remain there until March. Keep them so dry that their leaves drop, but do not allow the temperature to fall below the frost mark.

Linum Tryginum.—(Mrs. S. A.) This plant requires about the same treatment as the rose, but as it is sure to fall a victim to the red spider it should be showered at least three times a week. Unless the spider is kept down it is pretty likely to lose its leaves. After flowering cut the plant back, and put it out-of-doors for the summer. Start it into growth again in September or October.

Buttercup Oxalis.—(Mrs. G. E. S.) It seems to me that any dealer in plants ought to be able to furnish you with this

$1,200 a Year for Life

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Crude rubber is worth today twice as much as it was ten years ago, and for a quarter of a century the world's supply has always been spoken for months before it has reached a civilized market. Every industry, every branch of science daily finds some new purpose for rubber, for which absolutely no other product will answer. It is as indispensable to our modern civilization as wheat—or cotton—or coal. Yet its production is still at the mercy of the ignorant and improvident natives of the tropical American jungles, who invariably "tap to death" the wild rubber trees, unrestrained, because of the climate, by white supervision.

There is nothing speculative about Crude Rubber. It can be gathered every day in the year, irrespective of weather or season. It can be sold every day in the year, in every market in the world, and at a stable price that has been steadily advancing for many years.

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The remarkable opportunity is now open for securing shares in this great enterprise, each share representing an undivided interest equivalent to an acre of land in our orchard. There is no large cash down payment, as the purchaser pays for his shares in modest monthly installments running over the development period. Supposing you buy only five shares, or acres; you pay $20 a month for 12 months, then $10 a month for a limited period until you have paid the full price of the shares—$276 each; but meantime you will have received dividends amounting to $210 per share; hence, the actual net cost of your shares, or acres, will be $66 each, and from the maturity period onward, longer than you can live, they will yield you or your heirs a yearly income of $1,200. This conservative estimate is based upon Government reports of the United States and Great Britain, and is for 200 trees per acre, figured as yielding each only two pounds of crude rubber per year—400 pounds at sixty cents net. Of course, if you buy ten shares, your income will be $2,400 yearly, or, better still, twenty-five shares will yield $6,000 a year.

Here is a safe, conservative and permanent investment in an industry new enough to be immensely profitable, yet old enough to have lost all element of risk.

Every possible safeguard surrounds this investment. The State Street Trust Company of Boston holds the title to our property in Mexico as trustee. We agree to deposit with them the money paid in for shares, and we file with them sworn statements as to the development of the property. This company also acts as registrar of our stock. You are fully protected from loss in case of death and liberally protected in case of lapse of payments, and we grant you a suspension of payments for ninety days at any time you may wish. Furthermore we agree to loan you money on your shares.

If we can prove to you that five shares in this investment, paid for in small monthly installments, will bring you an **average return of twenty-five per cent. on your money during the period of payments**, and will then bring you **$100 a month for more than a lifetime**, we could not keep you out. Send us at once $20 as the first monthly payment to secure five shares—$40 for ten shares—$100 for twenty-five shares ($4 per share for as many shares as you wish to secure). This opens the door for yourself, not to wealth, but to what is far better, a competency for future years, when perhaps you will not be able to earn it. We already have hundreds of shareholders scattered through forty States who have investigated and invested. Our literature explains our plan fully and concisely, and proves every statement. It will be sent to you immediately, on request.

Our shares are selling above par right now. The price has advanced twice within the last few months, and when the few shares that remain in the present series are all sold the price will again be raised. We cannot promise to give you any further warning of the advance.

Mutual Rubber Production Company

103 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

plant. I notice it in the catalogues of all the seedsmen with whom I have any dealing. If you fail to get it at your local florist's write to the florists who advertise in the magazines for a free catalogue of their business, and you will be very sure to find it therein.

Wintering Begonias.—(Mrs. Parks.) The cellar is not a good place in which to winter begonias. I would advise cutting back such plants as you do not care to get flowers from, and keeping them quite dry until the time when you think they ought to be started into growth in spring. Give them a place rather back from the light. When you begin to give more water they will be likely to grow.

Asparagus Not Growing.—The varieties of Asparagus plumosus, plumosus nana, and tenuissimus require at least three months' rest each season. When they refuse to grow, and some of their fronds turn yellow, withhold water, and let them stand still until they get ready to begin work again. Then give some fresh soil, and, after growth is well under way, apply a reliable fertilizer.

Spots on Palm.—(Mrs. S.) The "specks" which you complain of, in clusters on the lower side of your palm's leaves, may be scale. If they are removable, that is what they are. If they are spots which affect the texture of the leaf they result from the attack of some insect, or possibly from disease of a bacterial nature. In this case the remedy is copperdine.

Protection Against Rabbits.—(Mrs. M. H. L.) Why not drive posts at the corners of your beds and enclose them with wire netting? The coarse-meshed kind is not very expensive, and at a little distance it would not be noticed. I know of no other way of keeping the rabbits away from your plants.

Evergreens.—(J. R. H.) Set this class of plants in May and June. As a general thing they do best in a rather loamy soil. If they turn brown after planting the probabilities are that the branches so affected are dead or dying, and should be cut away. Arbor vitæ makes a very good hedge. It should be set closely, and at least two rows of plants used.

Scale.—(Montana Reader.) Get a package of Fir-tree oil soap and make a suds of it, as advised on the package. Wash the infested plant all over in the infusion, rubbing it with enough force to remove the scale, after you have given it one thorough washing. Repeat this operation about twice a month, as a means of prevention, after you have got the plant perfectly clean.

Begonia Cuttings.—(S. V. S.) Take half-ripened wood. Insert it in clear sand. Keep the sand warm and moist at all times, but not soaking wet, as this may bring on decay before roots start. Some begonias can be divided at the roots. Take a sharp-bladed knife and cut them apart carefully. This is a surer method than increasing stock from cuttings, for the amateur.

Planning a Flower Garden.—A correspondent asks me to suggest a plan for "laying out" his flower garden, 60x120 feet. How could I do so without knowing more about the place? I ought to understand all about its location, nearness to the house or street, and a good many other matters before I could suggest anything intelligently.

Trouble with a Pit.—(Mrs. H. A. P.) The fact that red spider developed in your pit goes to show that it was too dry, and the additional fact that mildew has made its appearance goes to prove that it is too cold. Aim to keep the temperature at from forty-five to fifty degrees at night, and perhaps fifteen degrees higher during the day.

Strawberries.—(S. R. J.) This fruit does best on a rather heavy soil in which



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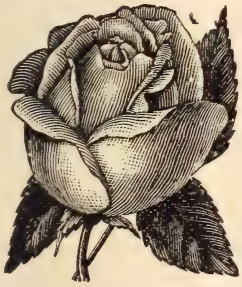
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Johanna Wasselhoft—Deep golden yellow.
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Madame Eugene Couvin—White and yellow in pleasing harmony.
White Bougere—Pure ivory white.

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there is considerable clay. Bone meal is a good fertilizer. So is phosphate. But as all soils do not require the same fertilizer, I would advise you to tell the dealer of whom you order your plants what the nature of your particular soil is, and let him advise you as to what fertilizer to apply.

Tulips.—(F. C. T.) Bulbs which bloom in spring, under natural conditions, are generally worthless unless planted in the fall. They lose their vitality by being kept out of the ground during the winter. If you want some cheerful flowers next winter, without much trouble, try growing the Roman hyacinth, the baby primrose, and buttercup oxalis.

Freesias for Winter.—(Mrs. Jennings.) Pot bulbs of the freesia in September and October, half a dozen to a pot, in rich loam. Do not put away in the dark to form roots. Simply keep them rather on the dry side until growth starts. Then water more freely. Be sure to keep from frost.

Rubber Plant.—(Mrs. Matthews.) The rubber plant often ripens and drops its leaves. All plants do the same. If your plant is healthy let it alone. Give it a fertilizer only when growing, and then little and often, rather than in strong doses. Too large an application is sure to result disastrously to most plants.

Flies About Pot Plants.—(Mrs. S. H. K.) Limewater is a standard remedy. But it does very little good if applied in small quantities and infrequently. Use enough of it to wet the soil all through, and repeat the operation as long as there are any worms or flies to get rid of.

Sago Palm.—(Mrs. B. T. J.) It is the nature of this palm to stand still part of the time, and nothing will induce it to make more growth until it gets ready to do so. When standing still give but very little water, and absolutely no fertilizer.

Bougainvillea.—There are two varieties of this plant in general cultivation, Glabra, an old favorite, and Sanderiana, a new candidate for favor. The latter is dwarf in habit, and a very profuse bloomer. It is well adapted to pot culture.

Cutworms.—(Mrs. Taft.) These are difficult creatures to deal with, as they come out and do their work at times when you are not on the lookout for them. Bran soaked in arsenic water is often scattered about the places infested by them.

Scale on Boston Fern.—Apply an infusion of Fir-tree oil soap, and go over the plant frond by frond with a toothpick and remove all the scales you can. If too badly infested it may be advisable to cut off all the old growth.

Peonies.—These fine plants require a rich soil. One containing considerable clay loam is better than a very sandy one, though they are quite accommodating, and will grow very well in almost any soil.

Failure with Crinum.—(S. A. Y.) Write to the parties of whom you purchased the plant, and ask them the treatment it requires. Knowing its variety, they will know what care it needs.

Books on Botany.—If the correspondent who asks for books on botany will write to any of our educational publishing houses they will willingly give such information as may be at their disposal.

Orchids.—(B. C. H.) To grow orchids you need a house in which the temperature can be regulated to suit the plants at different periods of growth. It cannot be done in the dwelling.

Flower Pots Wanted.—Write to the dealer from whom you purchase plants, and he will give you the addresses of parties handling pots.

Century Plant.—(Mrs. H. E.) I know of no method by which the flowering of the century plant can be hastened.

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6 Fuchsias, all different,	25 cts
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FLORAL PERPLEXITIES FROM THE SOUTH

Answered by Mrs. G. T. Drennan.

[All questions regarding floriculture, from the Ohio and Potomac Rivers to the Gulf of Mexico—which are the limits of Southern gardens—will receive careful attention and prompt responses.]

Miss Mary T., Mobile, Ala.—Sweet peas should be in bloom from the first of March until the last of May. They do not endure the sun of summer, and a second planting is not worth the trial. It is better to refill their places with some of the many all-summer vines such as love-in-a-puff, cypress, and balsamina. Japanese morning-glories also burn and dry up in midsummer, but they are easily grown from seeds. In a few weeks from seed sowing a second, and even a third planting will make luxuriant vines, gay with rich, velvety flowers. These morning-glories are much more enduring than sweet peas, but the summers in Mobile begin in April and last until November, and the morning-glories will come from seeds, bloom, go to seed and make quantities of volunteer plants several times within those months.

Rev. J. B. H., Galveston, Texas.—The baby primrose would be sure to do well in the open border in Galveston. It is grown in pots in New Orleans during midwinter, and early in the season is turned out into the border. The small, degenerate blooms of the phlox Drummondii you describe are from the self-sown or volunteer plants. Year after year they grow abundantly and bloom as freely one year as another, but get less in size of flower and lose the rich tints of cultivated phloxes. The problem is easily solved by cutting up the volunteer plants and sowing fresh seeds bought from the seedsmen.

Young Gardener.—Plant your nasturtiums in sunny places and on poor soil. The blooms will then be very rich in color. Nasturtiums do not last all summer. They may be grown from seeds or from cuttings. As your garden is in New Orleans, it is well to say that none of the soil is poor, as the whole delta is alluvial, but at least leave it as it is, without adding fertilizers.

Mrs. E. B., Atlanta, Ga.—Roselle is the commercial name for Hibiscus subdariffa. It would grow in Atlanta out-of-doors, maturing the stems and blooms that are used for making jelly and cordial. The stems are bright red, the blooms yellow.

Mrs. Benj. P., Nashville, Tenn.—American Beauty has failed you rather because it is not a reliable rose in Southern gardens than that you made the soil too rich. Suppose you try Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Helen Gould, Liberty and Ulrich Bruner on the same soil, without adding any more rich compost. If your Crimson Rambler blooms six weeks every spring be satisfied, for that is a considerable time for a constitutional "spring-bloomer" to be in flower. Crimson Rambler can be pruned into bush form, making a fine appearance. It has uncommonly beautiful foliage, and fully redeems its fault of non-ever-blooming properties. May is early enough to plunge your pots of crotons in the open border.

Emigrant, Salem, N. C.—"On a barren hillside," you say, "what will grow?" Taking for granted you will enrich, break up and fully prepare your hillside, get a quantity of portulaca, sweet alyssum, coreopsis, annual phlox, cosmos and marigolds, and say to yourself, "A sower went forth to sow," scattering the seeds in some places broadcast and in some drilling them in rows. They will clothe the hillside in beauty until late frost. Four-o'clocks, cypress vines and fancy gourds will grow with no trouble. As you say nickels must pay for your outlay, the result obtained from the above named flowers will seem to contradict the statement. For one season these cheap annuals do better than perennials started in late spring. Don't be discouraged.

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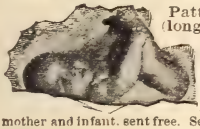
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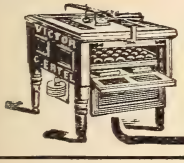
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My husband was a hard drinker for over 20 years and had tried in every way to stop but could not do so. I at last cured him by a simple home remedy which any one can give secretly. I want every one who has drunkenness in their homes to know of this and if they are sincere in their desire to cure this disease and will write to me, I will tell them just what the remedy is. My address is Mrs. Margaret Anderson, Box 450 Hillburn, N. Y. I am sincere in this offer. I have sent this valuable information to thousands and will gladly send it to you if you will but write me to-day. As I have nothing whatever to sell want no money.





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CONDUCTED BY AUNT EUNICE

[All matter relating to this department should be addressed to Aunt Eunice, Elmwood, New Hampshire.]

ANSWERS TO JANUARY PUZZLES.

No. 16.— Cart-ridge.

No. 17.—
S A L L Y
A T L E E
L L A M A
L E M U R
Y E A R N

No. 18.— Mush-room.

No. 19.—
O S C A N
S A L L Y
C L A N S
A L N U S
N Y S S A

No. 20.— Leper-repel.

No. 21.—
A S S E T
S C A L A
S A L L Y
E L L E R
T A Y R A

No. 22.— Obit.

No. 23.—
C L A S P
L A G A R
A G I L E
S A L L Y
P R E Y S

No. 24.— Regal-lager.

No. 25.—
A M A S S
M A N N A
A N G E L
S N E L L
S A L L Y

SOLVERS TO JANUARY PUZZLES.

Jerry, Ruthven, Beth, Frantz, Tommy Tucker, Palea, Kappa Kappa, Pea Kay, Arty Fishel, Joanna, Cracker Jack, Lotus, Jo Mullins, Xela, J. C. French, Novice, A. Noah, Burr Oaks, Gentle Annie, Dora Berry, Old Fogby, Aunt Jane, Eleanor, Anna Blackie, Sweet Sixteen, and Phyx.

PRIZE WINNERS.

Subscriptions to HOME AND FLOWERS were awarded to Jerry, Beth, Joanna, Lotus, Xela, and Old Fogby.

Novel goes to Phyx.

APRIL PUZZLES.

No. 40.— TERMINAL ELISION.

An Englishman's slowness to "see into" jokes,
Or the point of a tale, is a proverbial thing,
Tho' in other things, sharp as most folks,
Or the stinger that to the bumblebee clings.
A *total* in hand, runs about this way:
Jones met a mosquito that had eaten a cow,
And now was vigorously ringing her bell,
To induce her calf to come to him now,
To top out his dinner, *fine* papers say.
The Johnny Bull there rolled up his eyes,
And rolled up his sleeves ready for fight,
And without cracking a smile, replies,
"You cawn't expect me to believe that's right."

Centralia, Ills. ASPIRO.

No. 41.— CHARADE.

Primal is defined as strain,
Second is human race, quite plain,
Final sea vessel large and grand,
Showing skilled *total*, understand?

Fresno, Calif. GENTLE ANNIE.

No. 42.— TRANSPOSITION.

Grimy and *one*, with heart
Devoid of pity
Marco, once royal liege
But now a vile thing
Steals thro' the byways of the
Night-calmed city
Armed with a *second* to destroy
His King!

Denver, Colo. TOMMY TUCKER.

PRIZES.

A collection of six cactus plants for first complete list.

A bound book for the next complete list.

Three six months' subscriptions to HOME AND FLOWERS will be given to those sending the tenth, twenty-fifth and fiftieth lists.

CHAT.

Our solvers' list looks better this month, but we hope to see it still larger.

Nearly all of the January solvers sent complete lists, and all start in nearly even for the yearly prize.

In addition to the prizes offered above we will give a twenty-five cent book of stamps for best anagram on "HOME AND FLOWERS," and the same for best square containing the word "Floral." This word can be in any position in the square. Each poser sending only one puzzle in competition.

Send in your answers as soon as possible after you receive the paper, and avoid being late.

AUNT EUNICE.

12 Large Two-Year-Old Roses

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OR WE WILL SEND THEM BY EXPRESS, PURCHASER PAYING CHARGES, FOR $1.00.

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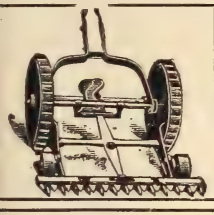
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FREE TO LADIES. Send your address and stamp and receive by mail, a package of fragrant Packet Perfume, and full description of Nymphia, which enlarges the bust to fullest size, makes them full, firm and plump, and gives the perfect form that women desire and we all admire. Rounds out the face and removes wrinkles. Nymphia has brought gladness to more female hearts than all other toilet preparations in existence combined. You are sure to be pleased. NYMPHIA CO.,
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EGG SEPARATOR A marvel. Separates yolk and white; slick and clean; 10 cents; RURAL SUPPLY CO., Kansas City, Mo.

STAMPED SATIN 10 cents per package, postpaid. 1 handsome block free. E. A. STRONG, 3272 21st St., 6a, San Francisco, Cal.

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TREASURY STOCK OF A COMPANY EARNING GOOD DIVIDENDS TODAY.

An opportunity is offered investors to secure Preferred stock in a company now earning dividends of 12 per cent. on the par value of its entire outstanding capital stock. It has assets worth more than its entire capitalization and the preferred stock has a prior lien on every dollar of assets owned by the company. The company's plant is now being run to its capacity and a market is ready to take its entire product.

The money derived from the sale of stock offered is to be used for enlarging the plant about nine fold and increasing its supply of raw material. When this has been done, dividends will be several times 12 per cent.

Briefly stated, the proposition is as follows. The Ethel Consolidated Mines is a *Producing Property.* It is *earning dividends today.* It has an 80-ton mill running day and night turning out concentrates assaying from $120.00 to $274.96 per ton. The product of this mill is sufficient to pay dividends at the rate of *12 per cent per annum on the entire outstanding capital stock.* Dividends at that rate will begin in April, 1903. It has about 3,000 feet of tunnels and upraises already opened up, with 75,000 tons of fine milling ore blocked out. A new deep level tunnel now being driven on the 1,100 level (now in over 700 feet and in good milling ore) will, it is stated by expert mining engineers, open up in the first 2,000 feet, over 700,000 tons. Nearly 100 men are now employed in the mill and in pushing further development work. This force will be increased to over 200 men within three months. The properties of the company are contiguous and extend for over four miles on the main vein of the Mother Lode of the Index District.

Three expert mining engineers who recently examined the properties unite in saying that the supply of ore is practically inexhaustible. One of them stated that if the vein was only two feet wide it would contain 5,000,000 tons of ore, or enough to supply a 1,000-ton mill for fifteen years. The vein is over six feet wide, however, and all in good milling ore. Besides that, there are over 100 cross veins even richer than the main vein.

(See letter from Mr. N. W. Emmens, E. M., giving estimate of amount of ore to be opened up by the deep level tunnel.)

WATER POWER.

A creek flowing through the properties, rising in a lake 2,400 feet above the mill, furnishes power enough for a 5,000-ton mill, and everything else about the mines requiring power and electricity.

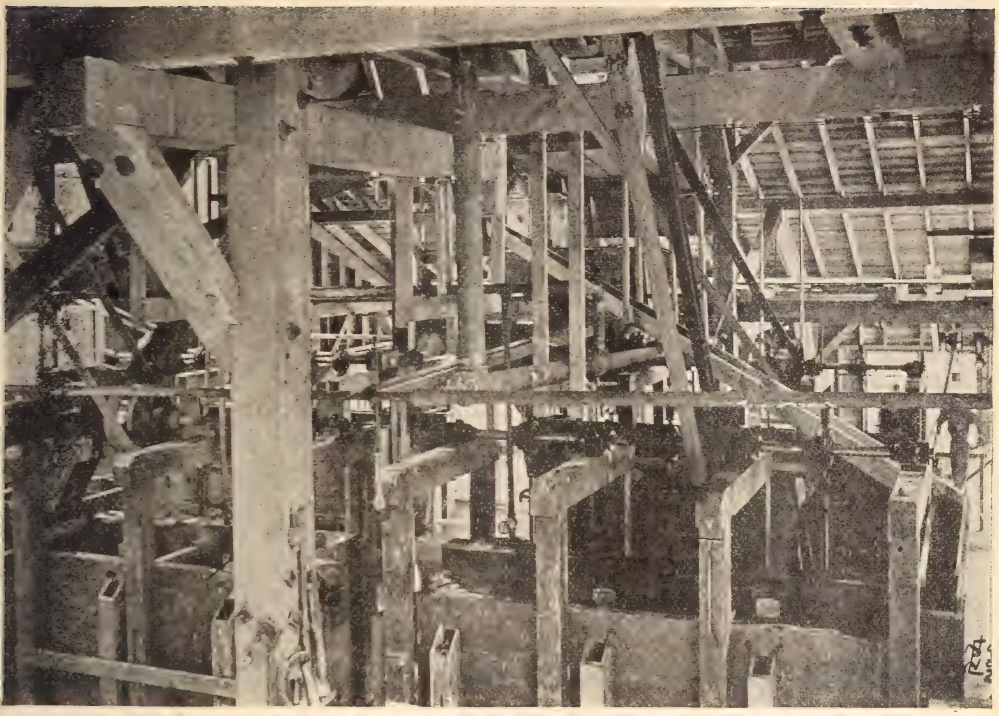
TIMBER.

The properties are covered with a dense growth of heavy cedar and fir timber. Expert lumbermen estimate that it will cut over 25,000,000 feet of merchantable lumber in addition to all that the mines will require for timbering, etc. This timber has a market value of fully $1,000,000.

EQUIPMENT.

The equipment of the mines is up-to-date in every respect, and sufficient to meet all the requirements of the 80-ton mill now in operation.

The assets, as the properties stand today, are considered by competent authorities to be in excess of the entire capital stock. It is a "going concern." A mine equipped sufficiently today to earn—*and it is now earning*—12 per cent on its outstanding capital stock. A very natural question is, therefore, why not "let well enough alone?" This question is easily answered by pointing to the immense natural resources of the properties and asking whether it is not better to develop them on a larger scale *now* for the benefit of the present stockholders than to proceed as at present and leave the undeveloped resources for succeeding generations. There is but one answer to this.



PORTION OF INTERIOR OF MILL, SHOWING HERTZ JIGS FOR COARSE CONCENTRATION

WHAT THE COMPANY PROPOSES TO DO.

With a practically inexhaustible supply of good milling ore; with water power sufficient to mill 5,000 tons of ore per day; with the expenses of mining and milling the ore reduced to a minimum, the proper course to be pursued resolves itself into a simple business proposition.

The officers and trustees of the company are men of wide and successful experience in conducting large business enterprises. They have therefore decided to meet the situation in the only logical way, by largely increasing the plant and output of ore.

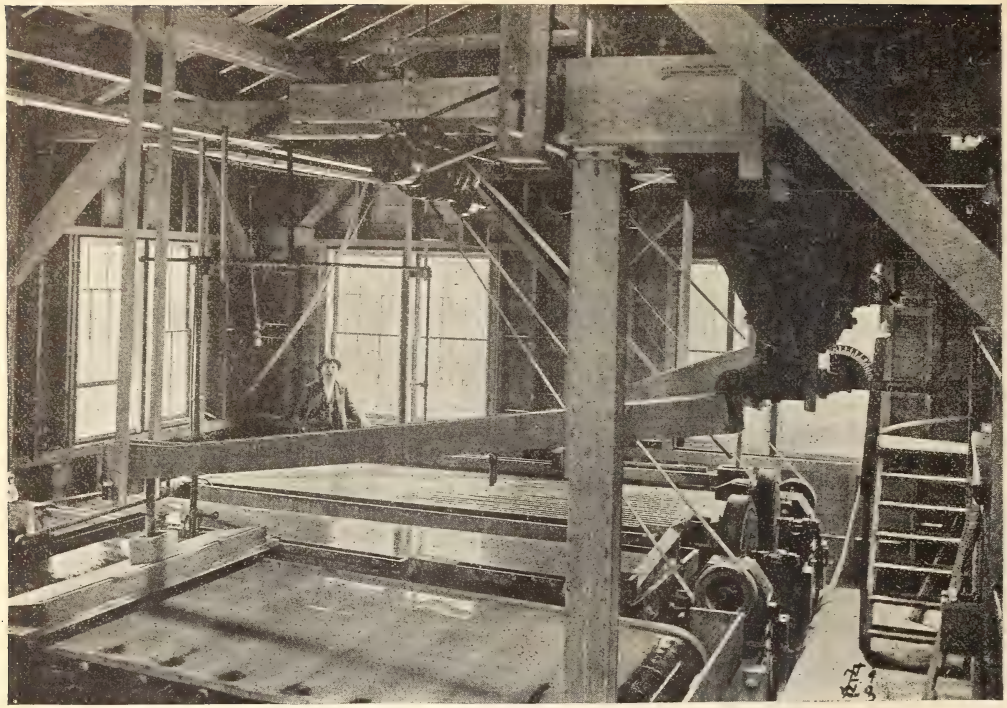
They propose to increase the capacity of the concentrating mill to 650 tons per day; increase the capacity of the saw mill to 100,000 feet per day; fully develop the water power by building a large masonry dam and installing a high pressure hydraulic pipe; install an electric tramway in the deep level tunnel; erect a smelter for reducing the product of the mines to "base bullion," and push the deep tunnel to completion as rapidly as possible.

These improvements will not only increase the profit on each ton of ore mined, and increase the output of metal by over eight times, but they will, when completed, *make the Ethel Consolidated Mines one of the largest and best equipped mines in the world.*

THE COMPANY AND ITS PROPERTIES.

The Ethel Consolidated Mines is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Washington. The capital stock of the company is only $3,500,000, of which $3,000,000 is 7 per cent Cumulative Preferred and $500,000 Common. The shares have a par value of $1.00 each, and are fully paid and non-assessable. The Company is absolutely free from debt.

The Preferred stock has a prior lien on all the assets of the company for both principal and interest, making it as safe as a bond. Seven per cent per annum *must be paid* on the par value of the preferred stock every year before the common stock receives any of the profits. The surplus, if any, is then divided *pro rata* among *all* stockholders. The present earnings, however, are sufficient to pay 12 per cent per annum on the entire outstanding capital stock. Five hundred thousand shares of the Preferred stock have been placed in the treasury to be issued as needed and the proceeds used exclusively for enlarging the plant and in other ways developing the properties.



PORTION OF INTERIOR OF MILL, SHOWING WILFLEY TABLES FOR SEPARATING THE ORE

The properties owned by the company comprise forty mining claims, making a total of about 800 acres. These are contiguous and cover over four miles in length on the Mother Lode veins of the Index District, with a width of about 1,800 feet. They are located five miles from Index on the main line of the Great Northern R. R., and about seventy miles from Seattle.

EQUIPMENT.

The present equipment consists of an 80-ton concentrating mill, saw mill, electric lighting plant for lighting mines throughout, and all buildings, telephone system, tools of all descriptions, cars, steel rails, etc., also all necessary buildings, including mill building, office, boarding houses for the men, dwelling houses, stables, blacksmith shops, ore bunkers, etc. In other words, the mine is fully equipped with modern appliances for an output of eighty tons of ore per day.

THE MANAGEMENT.

OFFICERS.

GEO. A. POUNDER . . President and Gen'l Mgr.
E. T. KURTZ Vice President.
CHAS. GREER Secretary.
B. U. YOUNG Treasurer.
S, MAC YOUNG . . . Asst. Treas. at the Mines.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. A. POUNDER . . Ethel Mine, Index, Wash.
(Mining Engineer.)

E. T. KURTZ New Castle, Pa.
(Attorney at Law and Capitalist.)

GEO. GREER New Castle, Pa.
(Gen'l Manager American Tin Plate Co., New Castle, Pa., Manufacturer and Capitalist.)

CHAS. GREER New Castle, Pa.
(Asst. Manager American Tin Plate Works, New Castle, Pa.)

B. U. YOUNG New Castle, Pa.
(Wholesale Merchant.)

J. B. MAC DOUGALL Seattle, Wash.
(Wholesale Merchant.)

JAMES A. KERR Seattle, Wash.
(Member of Kerr & McCord, Leading Law Firm Seattle, Wash.)

Registrar of Stock,
UNION TRUST CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

Consulting Engineer, R. H. STRETCH, E. M.
Ethel Consolidated Mines, Index, Wash.

The company is certainly fortunate in securing as Trustees men of such high standing and wide experience in business



SOUTH ELEVATION OF MILL

and banking circles. Their connection with the company gives ample assurance to stockholders that its affairs will be conducted on sound business principles, and that the enormous resources of the property will be developed successfully and profitably.

For information as to their character and business standing inquiries may be made of any bank or trust company in New Castle, Pa., or of the Washington National Bank, Seattle, Wash.

Consulting Engineer, and *Engineer in charge.* The Trustees are ably seconded in their efforts by Mr. R. H. Stretch, E. M., under whose personal direction the development is being carried on at the mines. Mr. Stretch has been an engineer of national reputation for years. He was an engineer on the famous Comstock Lode, and was the first State Mineralogist of Nevada. He prepared the large atlas of the underground works of the Comstock Lode for the United States Geological Survey, under the late Clarence King. His books on mining and mining engineering are used as text-books by many of the leading Universities. He stands at the head of his profession and is regarded as a man of great ability.

DIVIDENDS.

It is the policy of the company to distribute to stockholders in dividends all the profits of the mines. The funds needed to carry forward the work of increasing the capacity of the plant and pushing the development work will be secured by the sale of treasury stock. The Preferred stock not only draws dividends of seven per cent on its par value, but shares pro rata with the Common stock in all the surplus profits.

Treasury Stock. 500,000 shares of the Company's Preferred stock has been placed in the treasury. This will be sold as funds are needed for the new work. Not one cent of it will be used for any other purpose.

50,000 SHARES AT 40 CENTS.

The Company offers 50,000 shares of its Cumulative Preferred Treasury stock at forty cents per share, par value $1.00, fully paid and non-assessable. The next issue will be sold at sixty cents at least—possibly seventy-five cents. Those buying before April 5th not only participate in April dividends, but make *at least fifty per cent* in increased price of stock.



COMMENCEMENT OF DEEP LEVEL TUNNEL

A PURELY BUSINESS UNDERTAKING.

The Ethel Consolidated Mines is altogether outside the category of mining ventures. It is a *producing property* with assets in excess of its capital stock. It is earning dividends today, and distribution of these dividends will begin in April, 1903. The ability of the company to pay twelve per cent on the par value of its stock is being demonstrated every day by the actual net earnings of the mill. Investors are not tying up their money for an indefinite period when they buy this stock. These shares will provide a sure and steadily increasing income to those who are fortunate enough to own them. The company welcomes the strictest investigation of its claims and of the standing of its officers and trustees. More complete information about the property, equipment, etc., will be found in the illustrated book, experts' reports and maps, which we will gladly send on request to any one interested. Send at once so as to secure some of the early issues of the treasury stock.

Many companies owning but two claims are capitalized at $1,000,000. The Ethel Consolidated Mines has forty Mining Claims and its capital is only $3,500,000.

Altogether aside from its mineral resources it has as an asset over 25,000,000 feet of merchantable timber worth at least $1,000,000.

It has nearly 100 miners now employed, and this number will soon be increased.

Dividends will begin in April, 1903, at twelve per cent per annum on par value of stock. As soon as mill is enlarged to 650 tons, and smelter built, they will be increased in corresponding ratio.

I do not ask any one to invest their money on the strength of the statements contained in this advertisement. Send for the illustrated book, maps, and experts' reports. They contain full information about the properties. Write to any Bank or Trust Company in New Castle, Pa., or to the Washington National Bank of Seattle, Washington, and ask them about the properties and what they know of the Trustees.

(Note.) Stock costing forty cents per share will yield purchasers thirty per cent on their investment.

GEO. B. McMANAMON,

Agent for the sale of Treasury Stock.
Offices: 1412-50 WILLIAMSON BUILDING,
CLEVELAND, O.
Phone, Main 150.

Personal References:

Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, O.
Park National Bank, Cleveland, O.

EXPERT'S OPINION.

Copy of a letter giving figures regarding the earning power of the Ethel Consolidated Mines, written February 10, 1903, by Newton W. Emmens, E. M., to a Pennsylvania gentleman. Mr. Emmens is the expert who reported on the Ethel properties last Fall. (Experts' Reports, Illustrated Book, Maps, etc., sent free on request.)

My Dear Sir:—

You have asked me to point out in what manner the preferred stock of the Ethel Consolidated Mines is a better investment than a savings bank. This question can best be answered by giving you some figures as to what earnings the company can make.

Refer to the cross section map accompanying the prospectus and you will find that ore has been proved to exist in the "upper tunnel," "lower tunnel," "Cut A," "Cut B," "Cut C," "John D.," Tunnel No. 3, and in the deep level tunnel; proving that the vein is continuous for a distance of over 2,500 feet. It has also been proved to a depth of 600 feet below the lower tunnel, and by the work already done on the vein has an average width of over 7 feet. Above the lower tunnel the ore has been proved to exist within 10 feet of the surface and to have the same average width. That this width of 7 feet is well within the mark you can judge for yourself when I tell you that I personally measured the ore body in many places during my visit to the mines last September, and found it to run from three to over sixteen feet in width. In the following calculations we will take for our basis an average width of only 5 feet.

By referring to the map spoken of, you will find that there is the following amount of ore available for the mill between the commencement of the deep level tunnel and the present stopping ground. A length of 1,500 feet by a depth of 600 feet by a width of 5 feet and a length of 1,000 feet by a depth of 300 feet by a width of 5 feet for the ore below the lower tunnel; and a length of 1,800 feet by a depth of 300 feet by a width of 5 feet for the ore above the lower tunnel. Allowing 10 cubic feet of ore in place to equal one ton of ore we have 870,000 tons. Let us deduct from this 15 per cent. for barren places in the vein, waste, etc., and we have a net tonnage of 739,500 tons.

The average metallic contents of the crude ore as shown by actual mill runs is about 3½ per cent copper, 5 ounces silver and 1-50 ounce gold per ton. For the sake of our calculation we will only take 3 per cent copper, 4 ounces silver and 1-60 ounce gold per ton.

Estimating 3 per cent of copper per ton on 739,500 tons of ore gives us 22,185 tons or 44,370,000 pounds of metallic copper, which at 12 cents per pound equals $5,324,400.



GRAVITY TRAMWAY

Taking 4 ounces of silver per ton on 739,500 tons of ore we have 2,958,000 ounces which, at 47 cents per ounce, is worth $1,400,260.

Estimating 1-60 ounce gold per ton on 739,500 tons of ore we get 12,325 ounces, which at $20 per ounce gives us $246,500.

The total gross value of the metal in the ore is, therefore, as follows:

Copper	$5,324,400
Silver	1,400,260
Gold	246,500
	$6,971,160

The cost of mining and milling this ore, making an ample allowance for development, wear and tear on machinery, administration and incidental expenses, may be conservatively taken at $2.50 per ton, which, on 739,500 tons, gives a total of $1,848,750. This deducted from $6,971,160 gross value of the ore, gives $5,122,410 available for dividends, or over 146 per cent on the entire capital stock of the company at par. But the price of the stock is only 40 cents per share (par $1.00) and the earnings will, therefore, amount to over 365 per cent on the investment.

With a milling capacity of 500 tons per day it would take 1,479 days, or a little less than 5 years of 300 working days per year, to work out this amount of ground. In other words, you would receive back your entire capital more than three and a half times over in a little less than 5 years and still have the stock representing your original investment, but having a market value of over three times what you paid for it.

What savings bank can show anything like this return on your money?

In the foregoing calculation it must be borne in mind that I have only dealt with about 1-7th of the length of the property owned by the company and have not taken into consideration any of the ore which is known to exist below the deep level tunnel nor any of the cross veins upon the property, of which there are a number, nor have I taken into consideration the fact that when the deep level tunnel gets in beyond the present workings the amount of ore above will be more than twice as much, as the tunnel will attain a depth of about 3,000 feet below the crest of the mountain. You can readily see, therefore, that instead of having only 739,500 tons of ore there is many times this amount, and instead of receiving only 365 per cent on your investment you are likely to receive over four times this amount. In other words, I think, from my intimate knowledge of the property and my many years' practical experience as a mining engineer, that the Ethel Consolidated Mines will rival the famous Anaconda mine at Butte, Mont., and, like it, have a record of over $22,000,000 paid out in dividends.

All this will, of course, take time. Mines are not developed in a day. But in the course of the next few years you will see the Ethel take its place among the most important mines of the country and its stock worth several times par. No savings bank that I have ever heard of can give you a proposition one-tenth part as good as this enterprise.

Trusting that the foregoing will put the matter more clearly before you, and hoping that you will not hesitate to ask for any further information you may desire, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed.) NEWTON W. EMMENS, E. M.

REMEMBER—A PRODUCING MINE

40 CLAIMS.—800 Acres. Claims contiguous, extending over 4 miles on Mother Lode veins of famous Index Mining District, Washington.

80-TON MILL now being run day and night, earning large profits. Concentrates assay from $120 to $274 per ton.

DIVIDENDS begin in April at 12 per cent on par value of stock.

DEVELOPMENT.—3,000 feet of tunnels and upraises have blocked out 75,000 tons of ore worth $675,000. Deep level tunnel being driven 4 miles on main vein will, in first 2,500 feet, open up 700,000 tons, worth $6,300,000.

500-TON MILL.—Mill will be enlarged to 500 tons capacity, a smelter built, and deep level tunnel pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

TREASURY STOCK.—To provide funds for the prosecution of this work the company offers the first issue of its Cumulative Preferred Treasury Stock at 40c per share, par $1.00, full paid and non-assessable. **At this price it will pay investors 30 per cent.**

These statements can be substantiated. This is not a mining scheme, but a safe, legitimate investment. It is worth investigating. It will stand it. If interested, send for **Experts' Reports, Illustrated Book** and **Maps.** Sent free.

Address

1412-50 Williamson Building,

GEO. B. McMANAMON,

Cleveland, Ohio.

GEO. B. McMANAMON,

1412-50 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR SIR:—Send me Experts' Reports, Illustrated Book and Maps descriptive of Ethel Consolidated Mine, advertised in HOME AND FLOWERS.

Name

Address

27¢ CARPET OFFER

At 27c a yd. we offer a good, heavy, 36-inch width Granite Carpet. New floral design; red, green or wine background with handsome contrasting colors in floral design.

NO BETTER WEARING CARPET MADE.

Our Offer: Send us this ad., state whether you wish red, green or wine ground and number of yards wanted, enclose 27 cents per yard, and we will send the carpet to you with the understanding that if you do not find it perfectly satisfactory and about one-half the price charged by dealers in your town, you can return it to us at our expense and we will immediately return your money, together with any freight or express charges paid by you.

Big Carpet Samples Free!

If you want to see samples before ordering, cut this ad. out and send to us and we will send you at once our COMPLETE CARPET CATALOGUE of everything in Brussels; Velvet, Axminster, also all wool and half wool Ingrains and Granite Carpets, Art Squares, Rugs, etc. and all at prices heretofore unknown. The catalogue also explains how all samples are furnished free. Catalogue is free, write for it. Address,

STEWART BROS., Columbus, O. U. S. A.



STEEL ROOFING

FREIGHT CHARGES PAID BY US



Strictly new, perfect, Semi-Hardened Steel Sheets, 2 feet wide, 6 feet long. **The best Roofing, Siding or Ceiling you can use.** No experience necessary to lay it. An ordinary hammer or hatchet the only tools you need. We furnish nails free and paint roofing two sides. Comes either flat, corrugated or "V" crimped. **Delivered free of all charges** to all points in the U. S., east of the Mississippi River and North of the Ohio River

AT $2.25 PER SQUARE

Prices to other points on application. A square means 100 square feet. Write for free Catalogue No.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., W. 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago

4 Blooming Size Water Lilies $1



I will send 4 beautiful Water Lilies—

My selection of assorted colors

WILL BLOOM THIS SUMMER

Easy to cultivate **in tubs or ponds,** with full cultural notes, postpaid for **$1.** Some of these plants are **alone worth $1.** This rare offer is made to secure new customers for world famous stock of **Nymphaeas, Sacred Lotus, Victoria Regia and Aquatics. Illustrated Catalogue free.**

GEORGE B. MOULDER,
(Lily Park) The Water Lily Specialist,
SMITH'S GROVE, KY.

MUSIC BOX FREE



In order to introduce our World-renowned Couch and Cold Tablets in your district (guaranteed to cure any cough or cold in 24 hours), we are securing agents throughout America, and are making extraordinary inducements to those who will help us advertise and sell our wonderful remedies.

Send us your name and address and we will immediately send you 6 boxes tablets. Sell each box for 25c., return us the $1.50. When we have received the money for the medicine, which we shall send you immediately upon receipt of your order, after you have sold the $1.50 worth and returned the money, and thereby shown your honesty and our ability to trust you, we will at once without any further work on your part or any further payments of any kind whatsoever, send you a beautiful self-playing Music Box, size 15x13x9, together with 100 of the latest popular songs. The Music Box is a beauty, so simple that even a child can start it. Plays song, classical and dance music. More beautiful than a piano, and just as loud. You don't need to know music. A perfect gem in any household. Our No. 2 Box of Medicines contains $10 worth assorted drugs and you can also secure many other valuable premiums. Remember, we are an old and reliable concern and do exactly what we agree to do. Write at once.

THE IMPERIAL DRUG CO., 280 Broadway, N.Y.

43 Flowers only 30 cents

Worth $1.25

A SPECIAL OFFER made to introduce our goods. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

20 Pkts. SEEDS

1 Pkt.	Rambler Rose 3 col's mxd.	1 Pkt.	Diamond Flower.
"	Pansies, 10 colors mixed.	"	California Sweet Peas.
"	Washington Weeping Palm.	"	Double Chinese Pink.
"	Mary Semple Asters, 4 colors.	"	Carnation Marguerite.
"	Alyssum, Little Gem, mixed.	"	Heliotrope mixed.
"	Bouquet Chrysanthemum.	"	Poppy—New Shirley.
"	Forget-me-not Victoria.	"	Umbrella Plant.
"	Hibiscus Crimson Eye.	"	Giant Verbena, mixed.
"	Lovely Butterfly Flower.	"	Japan Morning Glory.
"	Phlox Drummondii.	"	Petunia Hybrid, mixed.

23 BULBS

1 New Red Calla Lily, **1** Summer Flowering Hyacinth, **1** Double Pearl Tuberose, **2** Butterfly and **2** Hybrid Gladiolus, **8** Fine Mixed Oxalis, **2** Rainbow Lilies, **2** Hardy Wind Flowers, **2** Lovely Cinnamon Vines, **2** Splendid New Canna Lilies—1 crimson, 1 golden.

A Return Check Good for 25 Cents on first $1.00 order; also our **New Floral Guide,** all above postpaid, only 30c.

THE CONARD & JONES CO.
Growers of the "Best Roses in America."
Box U, **WEST GROVE, PA.**



10 ROSES for 25 cts.

BEAUTIFUL EVERBLOOMING

All strong growing and free flowering.

MY "TRIUMPH" ROSE COLLECTION

Contains only the choicest varieties, are grown on their own roots and will bloom freely this summer, either grown in pots or planted out in the garden.

10 ROSES 25 CENTS

ORDER NOW. DON'T WAIT.
MY BARGAIN PLANT COLLECTIONS.

6 Hardy Iron Clad Roses, live out all winter,	25 cts.
8 Splendid Flowering Geraniums, double & single	25 "
8 Carnation Pinks, the Divine Flower, assorted	25 "
10 Chrysanthemums, Prize-winning varieties,	25 "
8 Assorted Plants, for garden or pot culture,	25 "
8 Gorgeous Coleus, charming bedders,	25 "
6 Decorative & Foliage Plants, assorted, for house	25 "
4 Grand Orchid Flowering Cannas,	25 "
8 Sweet-scented Dwarf Pearl Tuberoses,	25 "
10 Gladiolus, the loveliest and prettiest of all,	25 "
12 Rainbow Pansies, giant flowered kinds,	25 "
8 Magnificent Palms, worth $1 each next year	25 "
8 Beautiful Flowering Fuchsias, Ear Drops,	25 "
6 Splendid Flowering Begonias, assorted,	25 "
10 Mammoth Flowering Verbenas, all colors,	25 "

SPECIAL OFFER Any 6 Sets for $1.25 or the entire **16 Sets for $3.00 postpaid.** The **Best Bargain ever offered.** ☞Send for free **Catalog.**

MISS MARTHA HISER, Box 71 URBANA, OHIO.

33% DIVIDEND

paid by the Mexican Plantation Association, 1602 Title and Trust Building, Chicago, Ill. Oldest of its kind in Mexico. **ESTABLISHED 1897.** Has 6,000 shares, or acres, planted to permanent crops, rubber, coffee and vanilla. The Association's contract is like an insurance policy—in case of death the money is refunded. 38 deaths have occured since 1897. These shares will now be resold. For full particulars, address as above.

1427 Silk Fringe Cards, Love, Transparent, Escort & Acquaintance Cards, New Puzzles, New Games, Premium Articles, &c. Finest Sample Book of Visiting & Hidden Name Cards, Biggest Catalogue. Send 2c. stamp for all. **OHIO CARD CO., CADIZ, OHIO.** **CARDS**

$2 to $3 PER DAY CAN BE MADE DISTRIBUTING advertising matter. We want good men in every locality; permanent occupation. **HORN, 1193 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.**

APR 2

CORSETS KABO CORSETS

HAVE NO BRASS EYELETS



It would be absurd

to assert that nobody can make as good corsets as KABO, but it is quite safe to say NOBODY IS DOING SO, and further that there is no other line

So extensive
So well balanced
So popular

Proof positive that the models are always the precise things decreed by fashion. OVER ONE HUNDRED of the most alluringly dainty STRAIGHT FRONT STYLES at one dollar to ten dollars, and intermediate prices.

Write for catalog de luxe.

Kabo Corset Company

388 Broadway, - NEW YORK
200 Monroe St., - CHICAGO

May 50 Cents a Year 1903

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MAY 1 - 1903

HOME AND FLOWERS

Formerly "How to Grow Flowers"
With which is consolidated "The Floral World"



The Floral Publishing Company = Springfield, Ohio

SPLENDID MAY LIST OF

FREE PREMIUMS

WITH HOME AND FLOWERS

Any one of the flower collections—your own choice—described on these two pages will be mailed absolutely free, postage prepaid, to any person sending 50 cents for HOME AND FLOWERS one year.

THE flower collections described below and on the next page are offered as free premiums to subscribers. Fifty cents sent to us direct or through a club-raiser will entitle you to HOME AND FLOWERS for one year and **One Free Premium Collection.**

NOTE—See pages 2 to 4 for description of fine collections offered club raisers for small clubs of four, each member of a club being entitled to one of these FREE premium collections.

LIST OF FREE PREMIUMS

Free Premium No. 116.

FIVE ROSE PLANTS



BURBANK.

BURBANK ROSE.—This lovely Rose was raised by Mr. Luther Burbank, and is the only variety out of seventy-five thousand which he raised that he was willing should bear his name. This Rose is the only rival that the famous variety Champion of the World has. The color is described as cherry crimson—it is, in other words, the very deepest and brightest pink Rose in cultivation.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY—Red Burbank.—This is a new bedding Rose of great excellence sent out by Mr. John Cook, of Baltimore, who has originated a number of our finest Roses. It is best described as a red Burbank. A very free bloomer, and we doubt if there is a better red Rose with handsome buds that can be used in everyone's garden as this one.

MADEMOISELLE FRANCISKA KRUGER—Closely allied to Catherine Mermet, and resembles it in everything save color. In its shading of deep coppery yellow it stands unique and distinct from all others. The flower, when open, is of good size and very symmetrical.

MRS. ROBERT PEARY.—This is one of the finest Roses of recent introduction. The flowers are extra large, full, deep and double. Foliage very rich, blossoms pure white and exquisitely fragrant. Its most remarkable quality is that of blooming continuously throughout the first year.

MADAME JOSEPH SCHWARTZ.—A Rose on the style of the popular Duchess de Brabant. Color a very delicate blush pink, shading up to a slightly flushed white. Blossoms beautifully cup shaped and very fragrant.

Free Premium No. 119.

Four Splendid Chrysanthemums



VASE OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

THE GREAT NEW YELLOW GOLDEN WEDDING.—This fine variety swept everything before it at the New York and Philadelphia exhibitions. In color it is a deep, bright gold of shining texture. It is very large in size, the petals are both long and broad and channeled lengthwise. Of most beautiful form, very free in growth; first-class exhibition variety.

IVORY.—Unexcelled for pot culture or cutting; pure white flower fo exquisite form and finish. Has been shown in grand shape at all recent exhibitions; it is especially noticeable for its grand globular form and absolute purity of color.

PRESIDENT WM. R. SMITH.—Color of Daybreak Carnation, a pure self-pink. The form of the flower is very beautiful in all its stages; it opens with a center incurving in a circle enclosed in broad outer petals; it gradually assumes the true Japanese form, rounded and deep, changing to the informal reflexed; perfectly double; a splendid keeper; especially fine for cut flowers and exhibition blooms.

GLORY OF THE PACIFIC.—It is of magnificent size and depth, with broad petals which finely reflex, showing the clear pink color to excellent advantage. Of large size and good form; this variety will delight every grower.

Free Premium No. 118.

COLLECTION OF HARDY VINES

CLIMBING ROSE.—Seven Sisters. One of the best varieties of hardy climbing Roses; a very rapid grower, having good, full foliage. As a free bloomer it stands among the leaders. It is just the Rose to train up a veranda, where its masses of rich bloom will be best observed and admired.

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE.—It is hardy everywhere. As a vine for permanent effect, for shading a sunny window, covering an arbor or veranda, and for perfect hardiness cannot be excelled. Pale purple flowers and scarlet berries are constantly appearing from early Spring until late in the Fall. Do not confound them with the old sort.

HONEYSUCKLE.—Chinese Evergreen. There is no flower more delicately beautiful than the Honeysuckle. This choice variety is very easy of cultivation and blooms nearly continuously throughout the season. Very fragrant with a variety of colors—buff, yellow and white.

HARDY CINNAMON VINE.—A pretty, hardy vine, with edible roots and neat, glossy, cordate foliage. In mid-summer it bears clusters of tiny, but exceedingly fragrant flowers, with an odor like cinnamon. A very pretty vine to train over a small trellis, or around a window. Strong roots, to bloom this Summer.

Free Premium No. 120.

FOUR SUPERB CARNATIONS



FLORA HILL.—Unquestionably the grandest white Carnation to date. Very free in bloom. Flowers of enormous size, of nice rounded form, highly clove-scented and all borne on very long stems.

PORTIA.—A favorite everywhere, for it blooms freely and is a desirable shade of bright scarlet. The flowers are of good size and substance, keeping for a long time after being cut. One of our most valuable varieties.

MRS. THOMAS LAWSON.—No plant of whatever kind has ever received so much description and free advertising by the newspapers of the whole country as this sensational Carnation. It was sold for $30,000. The size is enormous, of a true pink color. Altogether a twentieth century Carnation. Everything has been claimed for it, and our own opinion is that it will justify the claim.

ELDORADO.—A yellow of free blooming habit: strong, vigorous plants, erect stems, finely formed flower of fair size, very free. Petals edged with a narrow band of light pink; almost a Picotte in marking. The flower retains its yellow color under artificial light, unlike most yellow varieties.

Free Premium No. 121.

FOUR CHOICE CANNAS

MADAME CROZY.—The flowers of this well-known and very popular variety are of a dazzling crimson scarlet, bordered with bright golden-yellow, and produced in the greatest profusion on large branching stems the entire Summer, in large trusses set well above the foliage. It can be had in bloom the year round, and is admirably adapted to pot culture.

MADAME BERAT.—This variety is justly one of the great favorites. It is a first-class bedder and its color, being in the lighter pink shades, adds very much to the effective blending of colors in a bed. Large finely shaped blooms and rich foliage.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE.—New and beautiful. "A perfect symphony of crimson and gold." Magnificent large flower of the most perfect form, rich scarlet crimson, distinct golden band around each petal. Very large trusses of bloom, nine to ten inches in height, from fifty to sixty buds and flowers on a single truss, flowers nearly five inches across.

ALPHONSE BOUVIER.—It begins to bloom very early, and is one continuous mass of crimson the entire season. The tips of the shoots are surrounded by immense clusters of bright crimson flowers of the very largest size, and nothing can excel their brilliancy.

Free Premium No. 122.

COLLECTION ASSORTED PLANTS

New Pink Hibiscus, "Peachblow"

This is a sport from the double red Hibiscus "Rosea Sinensis." The flowers are double and from four to five inches in diameter, of a charming rich, clear pink color, with small, deep crimson center. It is one of the freest-flowering plant novelties recently offered. The color is an entirely new and beautiful shade, and it blooms abundantly and continuously during the Summer and Fall months.

MARGUERITE DAISY

This is one of the finest new plants that has ever been introduced. Nothing can be imagined that is finer. All know the old varieties of Paris Daisies, how beautiful and much sought after for decorations of all kinds. This new variety blooms constantly, and will produce ten blooms to the old variety's one. Nothing is so airy and graceful as these blossoms of large white petals, showing a yellow disc.

FUCHSIA—Phenomenal

The King of Fuchsias. The grandest of them all. Phenomenal is the largest flowered Fuchsia in cultivation. The plant is a tall grower, branching like a tree. The leaves are dark glossy green, with veins of dark crimson, giving the foliage a rich, ornamental appearance. The flowers are of enormous size, a single flower measuring three and a half inches across, sepals bright scarlet, with rich, violet purple corollas, very double.

Geranium—S. A. Nutt

This is the darkest and richest Geranium grown. It is a very dark, deep, rich velvety maroon. An excellent bedder and when combined with other colors in a bed adds a remarkable richness to the whole effect. As a pot plant it is perfection and must find its way into every collection.

During the next few weeks you will begin your Spring planting of flowers. See that your subscription for HOME AND FLOWERS is renewed and brings you one of these collections free of all cost. With a little effort among friends and neighbors you can very easily raise a club large enough to secure you all the vines and plants you may desire. (See collections offered for clubs of four on pages 2 to 4.) A little work for HOME AND FLOWERS will be very profitable to you.

Always order premiums by Number, and

Address: THE FLORAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Springfield, Ohio.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS

FOR CLUB RAISERS

Anyone of the following splendid collections will be mailed postage prepaid to any person sending us a club of four yearly subscribers for HOME AND FLOWERS at the regular subscription price, 50 cents.

Every member of the club will be entitled to one of the free premium collections described on preceding pages, but only club raisers are entitled to the collections offered "for clubs of four." With the subscription price reduced to only 50 cents and the liberal premium given with every yearly subscription clubs may be raised with great ease.

We hope thousands of our readers will take this opportunity of securing their plants by raising clubs for HOME AND FLOWERS. Full descriptions of these collections were printed in last month's magazine.

PREMIUM No. 101. Given for a Club of Four.

Twelve Hardy Roses

BALL OF SNOW CLIO
GENERAL JACQUEMINOT
JOHN HOPPER PAUL NEYRON
PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN
CAPTAIN CHRISTIE DINSMORE
GLOIRE LYONNAISE
MAGNA CHARTA PRESIDENT LINCOLN
WHITE PÆONY



BALL OF SNOW.

PREMIUM No. 102. Given for a Club of Four.

Twenty Choice Tea Roses

BON SILENE BOUGERE BURBANK CLOTHILDE SOUPERT ENCHANTRESS
CROWN PRINCESS VICTORIA LA PRINCESS VERA
MADAME WELCHE CLOTH OF GOLD ADA CARMODY BOUQUET OF GOLD
ALLIANCE FRANCO RUSSIA BRIDESMAID CLARA BARTON
CORNELIA COOK EMPRESS EUGENIE HIGHLAND MARY SAFRANO
MADAME CAMILLE MADEMOISELLE ALFRED CARRIERE

PREMIUM No. 103. Given for a Club of Four.

Ten Large Two=year=old Roses

MADAME DE VATREY MAMAN COCHET TRIUMPH DE PERNET PERE
DUCHESS DE BRABANT WHITE MAMAN COCHET
SOUVENIR BRIDESMAID STAR OF LYON MARIE VAN HOUTTE
MADAME LAMBARD

Remember these are large plants, two years old

PREMIUM No. 104.

Given for a Club of Four.

Sixteen Best Geraniums

Eight Single, Eight Double.

GERTRUDE PEARSON — J. P. CLEARY
SOUVENIR DE MIRANDE — SNOWDROP
MARY HALLOCK FOOTE — MADONNA
GRANVILLE — EMERSON
LA FAVORITE — QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES
PROF. POIRAULT — HOFF BEACH
BEAUTE POITEVINE — CENTAUR
S. A. NUTT — WONDER

PREMIUM No. 105.

Given for a Club of Four.

Twenty New Chrysanthemums

The Cream of the World's Collection.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD — CULLINGFORDII
GOLDEN WEDDING — HELEN BLOODGOOD
GLORY OF THE PACIFIC — H. W. REIMAN
INTENSITY — MRS. TRENOR L. PARK
MAUDE DEANE — PITCHER AND MANDA
SOLAR QUEEN — JOHN SHRIMPTON
LILLIAN E. BIRD — LADY PLAYFAIR
MERRY CHRISTMAS — MALCOLM LAMOND
MRS. ELMER SMITH — MRS. E. G. HILL
MAYFLOWER — VIVAND MOREL



IN-CURVED CHRYSANTHEMUM.

PREMIUM No. 106.

Given for a Club of Four.

Fifteen Ever-Blooming Cannas

AUSTRIA ALSACE ALPHONSE BOUVIER
CHARLES HENDERSON FLORENCE VAUGHN
DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH EGANDALE
ITALIA MADAME CROZY MAIDEN'S BLUSH
PRESIDENT McKINLEY QUEEN CHARLOTTE
PHILADELPHIA SOUV. DE ANTOINE CROZY
TARRYTOWN, The Finest of All Cannas.

PREMIUM No. 107.

Given for a Club of Four.

TWENTY FINE COLEUS

AUTUMN GLOW — BRONZE QUEEN
BLACK BIRD — BUTTERFLY — BIZARRE
BEAUTY — CHICAGO BEDDER — DORA CLAPP
EMPRESS OF INDIA — FIRE BRAND
FIRE CREST — GOLDEN BEDDER
GOLDEN VERSCHAFELTII — HERO
HIAWATHA — PROGRESS — SETTING SUN
RETTA KIRKPATRICK — VERSCHAFELTII
YEDDO

PREMIUM No. 108.

Given for a Club of Four.

Seventeen Choice Fuchsias

JUPITER BLACK PRINCE SAPALY FRERES
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PHENOMENAL WHITE PHENOMENAL
ROSE PHENOMENAL GENERAL ROBERTS
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ROSAIN'S PATRIE SPECIOSA
WHITE GIANT

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Given for a Club of Four.

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ARMAZINDY — MRS. FRANCIS JOOST — ALASKA — ESTELLE
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PREMIUM No. 113.

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Twelve Tuberoses

Twelve Gladioli



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The President of the Central Savings Bank, Detroit, Michigan, certifies that The Press Publishing Association has deposited in that bank **$40,000.00** for the express purpose of paying these prizes.

HERE IS THE LIST OF PRIZES

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To the second nearest correct estimator	3,000 00
To the third nearest correct estimator	1,000 00
To the fourth nearest correct estimator	500 00
To the fifth nearest correct estimator	200 00
To the sixth nearest correct estimator	100 00
To the seventh nearest correct estimator	50 00
To the eighth nearest correct estimator	35 00
To the next twelve nearest correct estimators $15.00 each	180 00
To the next twenty-seven nearest correct estimators, $10.00 each	270 00
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Twenty special prizes of $1,000 each	20,000 00
Total	$40,000 00

Twenty Special Prizes of $1,000.00 each will be awarded for the nearest correct estimates received between certain specified dates. The contest is still open for special prizes between dates named below.

on or after April 15 and before May 1	$1,000 00	on or after July 15 and before August 1	$1,000 00
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on or after June 15 and before July 1	1,000 00	on or after Sept. 15 and before Oct. 1	1,000 00
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VALUABLE INFORMATION.

To aid in forming your estimate we furnish the official figures showing the vote for Governor in each of these States for the past ten years, as well as to give the total vote for the three States combined. The total vote for the three States is found in the right hand column.

	Ohio.	Mass.	Iowa.	Total.
1891	795,629	321,650	420,212	1,537,491
1893	823,658	365,012	415,806	1,604,476
1895	837,466	328,121	401,345	1,566,932
1897	854,986	269,795	438,292	1,563,073
1899	908,159	299,166	433,351	1,640,676
1901	827,566	324,526	390,489	1,542,581

What will be the total vote for Governor in these three States combined on the third day of November, 1903? Figure it out and send in your estimates. It may mean $10,000.00 in cash to you.

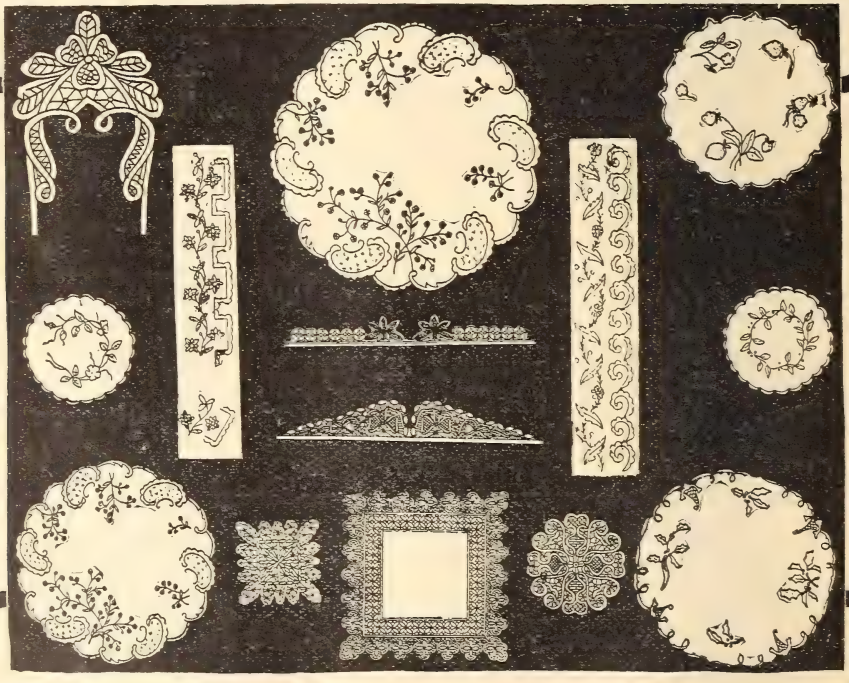
Be sure to give your estimates in letter containing your subscription and remittance.

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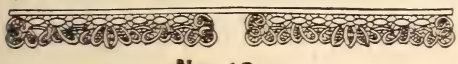
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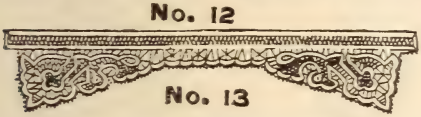
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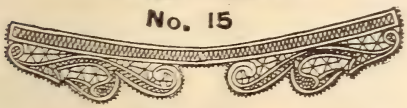
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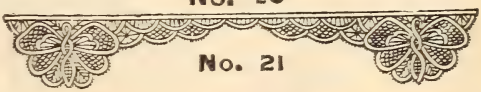
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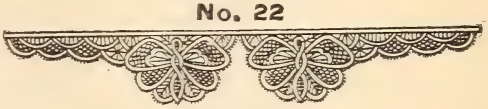
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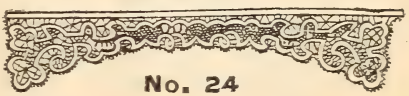
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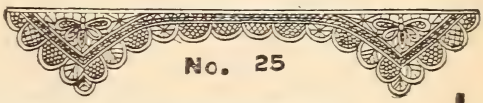
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HOME AND FLOWERS

VOL. XIV MAY, 1903 No. 1

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Decoration in the Home

AS TO ITS SILENT BUT POWERFUL INFLUENCE

BY A. BLAIR RIDINGTON

III.—HOSPITALITY'S HEADQUARTERS

THE evolution of the modern pantry seems to have been by way of the storeroom and its freedom from the smoke and din of the kitchen, first as a safer pastry room, and then as an absolute necessity for the storage of the finer dishes which became possible as pottery advanced. At present every home should have a good pantry, a store closet, and, if room will permit, a pastry room. Where space will permit these should be entirely separate, the pantry should be fitted up with a sink, china closet, and a table or drop-shelf, which may be used as a pastry-board, with plenty of small shelves and other conveniences for the utensils and condiments required.

A very pretty way and a thoroughly hygienic plan is to have a "Dutch kitchen" in which all the kitchen utensils are hung in a more or less glittering array from hooks in wide boards against which the pots and pans rest, and where these can be arranged over the sink in a shallow alcove they form a very pretty and sensible kitchen decoration. The sink should be of enameled iron on brackets, with the drying and drip-tables entirely separate so that they may be lifted out into the room for cleaning. The back should be of slate or some other impervious material. The new all-porcelain sinks and backs are very pretty, but are as yet quite expensive.

By all means provide the range with a hood, or have the ceiling of the kitchen sloped up to a ventilator, or, what is still better, have the range built into an alcove with an ample ventilator, so that all the fumes may be drawn out and not penetrate the kitchen at all. So much for the utilities. For the artistic it is well to have the windows, or at least a portion of them, as triple or quadruple casements with small panes and a broad shelf underneath on which a few bright flowers may be placed.

The pantry should have a place for the ice-box, with a drain to some convenient outlet. A cold-closet may be hung out under a window. This should be tightly enclosed, with the bottom made of slats, and a slat shelf with doors on the inside will be found an invaluable help for cooling puddings and keeping things that would melt too much of the ice in the refrigerator or which do not demand the cold of icing.

The china pantry should be abundantly supplied with glass-fronted closets, and, where steam or hot-water heating is used, should have a hot closet. The pantry sink is best of solid porcelain with a slate or marble back and drip. A good scheme to prevent the dishes being broken on this form of drip is to lay a heavy towel, three or four double, for the dishes to drain on, or to use a rubber drainer. Under the china closets should be drawers



A DINING-ROOM IN YELLOW PINE

Showing the style of paneling and the effect of the curly yellow pine veneer.

for linen, knives, and other table necessaries, but if hanging tin receptacles for flour can readily be had (they usually come with a sieve in the bottom) it is better to use these in the pastry room rather than have built-in bins, which are so difficult to keep thoroughly clean.

The swing door leads us directly into the dining-room, and here the first thought is that the sideboard, if possible, should be built in, and both this and the mantel should be designed by the architect, for only in this way can the complete picture of the room be made harmonious. It is well to bear in mind that these two items, and, possibly, some small china cabinets, are inherent parts of the room, and that it is not possible to have a carefully designed interior and then to be able to buy such pieces with any probability of the effect being thoroughly satisfactory or in keeping with the character of the room.

The sideboard and buffets are as much a part of the design as the doors and windows, and should be as carefully considered, so that the composition may succeed as developed by a single designer. This same is true of the stained glass. While rarely designed by the architect, it should be selected under his guidance and executed under his orders as much as the masonry or woodwork.

A very successful treatment for a dining-room is to have a wide dado, a rather narrow portion of wall, and to entirely omit the usual frieze. Where possible the dado should be in the shape of a wainscot paneled or of wide boards with a top and bottom molding to produce the wainscot effect. On top of this may be a narrow shelf grooved for plates, which, by the way, should be grouped, and, with this wide rail, may be altered as fancy dictates. Should the money to be



A PRETTY DINING-ROOM BAY

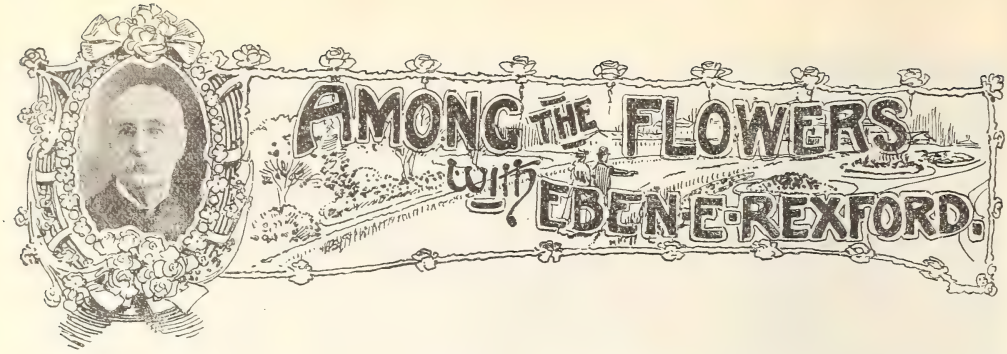
With plate-rack above supported on slender columns.

devoted to the dining-room fail to allow of a wood wainscot, use a base and a molding at the proper height, with the dado of some heavy material, matting of good design, burlaps, or some of the newer materials, such as fabrikona; above this it is a good idea to have the wall finished with a tapestry or other patterned paper, or if frescoing is to be used, have it with simple broad color effects that are well balanced, but not strictly symmetrical. The comparatively plain dado must be offset by the treatment which is given the wall surface.

The ceiling should be paneled if possible, or at any rate be traversed with beams more or less heavy, depending on the general design of the room, though I have seen some very pretty dining-rooms with plaster paneled ceilings in fancy designs, but it is difficult to treat these prettily in the decorative scheme.

A few words as to the mantel and sideboard. Do not have either of these spindly, but broad and with simple lines. In many cases the sideboard has to do duty as a china cabinet also; in this case see that there is no attempt at small, cut-up mirrors, and, if possible, have no mirrors at all. The glass in the doors may be leaded in simple designs.

As a final word, see that the kitchen is spotless, the china-room sparkling, and the dining-room inviting in its tones. Physiologists tell us that digestion is performed with greater celerity where the food and its surroundings tempt the appetite. Experience shows that no other spot of the old home lingers so long as the one associated with childhood's feasts and frolics, and in manhood's joys none seem deeper than the gathering with loved ones around the oaken board in the old, old room.



This department is under the entire charge of Mr. Rexford, and everything not signed by another name is from his pen. Readers are cordially invited to correspond freely with Mr. Rexford, addressing him in care of this office.

THE woman who grows flowers primarily for her own pleasure "builds better than she knows." Her labor bears fruit which is enjoyed by those outside her own household. Her flowers are sermons which "he who runs may read," and the gospel of the beautiful spreads from her little garden, though she may hardly be conscious of it. Therefore every woman who grows flowers—and what is true of the woman is true of every man and every child who does the same—helps the community in which she lives to a better appreciation of that beauty which is part of the best life, by putting before it these silent preachers of the gospel of the beautiful. Let no one who grows flowers think for a moment that what she does will not afford as much pleasure to others as it does to herself. Such beauty cannot be hidden under a bushel, or in one's own little garden. Its light will shine, and passers-by will see it, and be glad because of it. Let us all be missionaries in this broad field of labor, and have a flower garden.

* * *

I would like to get the children interested in flower growing, for I know what safe friends flowers are. They are always to be trusted. Boys and girls, have a little garden of your own this year. Grow in it flowers for your friends, for the sick, for the church, and for those who can not have a garden. The garden itself will afford you a vast amount of pleasure, but the pleasure you find in sharing it with others will be beyond computation. A blessing shared is a blessing doubled.

* * *

The experience gained in the flower garden will be of great value to you in later life, when you have homes of your own. Those who can grow flowers can grow vegetables, and in doing this the practical benefit of the training received in the flower garden is forcibly realized. If there is room enough for it, I would advise the boys to attempt growing vegetables in connection with flowers. This will combine the esthetic and the practical, and each will help to heighten the effect of the other. In many instances, I am quite sure, the boy will find it not only possible, but easy, to outdo the achievements of the father along this line.

* * *

If a boy or a girl—or a man or woman, for that matter—sets out to grow plants of any kind, let him do so with the determination to be thorough in the undertaking. Good results depend upon good work. Learn what is needed, and see that the plants get it. Neglect, poorly done work, and the waning of the enthusiasm with which we set out in spring will make failures of our attempts. Avoid these mistakes by undertaking only as much as you *know you can do well,* and by holding doggedly to the determination of having what needs doing done as well as you can possibly do it. The carrying out of this

determination will help you in many ways. It will not be confined to gardening. The training we give ourselves among our flowers and vegetables has a reflex influence that asserts itself in everything else we undertake, for the person who practices thoroughness in one thing will find it easier to be thorough in other things. Learning to be a good gardener is one way of learning to be a good workman in all avocations of life.

* * *

Before deciding where to locate your flowers make yourself familiar with their habits. Study the catalogues and learn when they bloom and how large they grow. If you know these things you can plant them much more effectively than is possible if you follow the "haphazard" plan which prevails to a considerable extent. Know your plant and you will know where to put it.

* * *

While you are waiting for the ground to get in good working condition decide what and where your beds are to be. Have this part of the work planned out in advance. This not only saves time, but enables you to avoid mistakes, because you can *think out* what you want, and consider matters from various standpoints while the rush of the season is not upon you.

* * *

Get the garden under way as speedily as possible after the weather becomes warm. Dig the soil up well and work it over and over until it is fine and mellow. Much of the success of the season depends upon the thoroughness with which this part of the work is done.

THE OLD HOUSE

An old house stands in a weed-grown garden
 Where once the rose and the lilac grew,
And the lily lifted a waxen chalice
 To catch the wine of the summer dew.
The grass creeps in o'er the moldering threshold,
 And dust lies deep on the rotting floor,
And the wind at will is coming, going,
 Through broken window and open door

O, poor old house, do you grieve as men do
 For the vanished things that were yours of yore?—
Like a heart in whom love was one time tenant,
 But has gone away to come back no more.
Do you dream of the dead as the days pass over—
 Of the pang of parting and joy of birth
In hearts turned dust? Ah, that dust is scattered
 By winds of a lifetime to ends of earth!

See! Here by the path is one little blossom.
 It lifts to the sunshine a fragile face,
And springs from a root that some dead hand planted
 A century back in the dear home place.
Little thought they whom the old house sheltered
 That life would fade as the leaves that fall.
They have had their day and are quite forgotten—
 The little flower has outlived them all!

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER

A CALIFORNIA CATALOGUE

What delightfully tantalizing things the florists' catalogues are! Of all that have come to me this season, the *most* tantalizing is that of Mrs. Theodosia B. Shepherd, of Ventura-by-the-Sea, California. It describes so many new plants that we do not know which we would like most, and have to be content with wanting all! In it I find listed many of the old varieties of stand-bys, which, in their craze for "new" things, our Eastern florists have discarded —varieties far superior to many of the kinds which have been allowed to take their place. Some of these I have been searching for for years without success, and lo! in this catalogue from the farthest shore of our country I find them again! It is like reading about old friends to go through the pages of this most attractive book. And the new things—I can give you no idea of them! Get Mrs. Shepherd's catalogue and enjoy it for yourself.

A NEW HOLLYHOCK

I notice that one of our most reliable old seed firms advertises a strain of hollyhocks which blooms the first season from seed. I hope this is true, and I think it must be, or this firm would not advertise it. But I am afraid it is true in the sense that the Marguerite carnation is said to be a first-season bloomer. This plant, it is true, *will* bloom the first year, but generally it has just begun to do so when frost comes. It is so late that we get no pleasure from it. If it is so with these hollyhocks they will be no improvement on the old varieties.

ABOUT LILACS

If you did not go over your lilacs last year and cut off the old seed clusters, by all means do so this spring, before the bushes come into bloom. They detract greatly from the beauty of the plants. As soon as the flowering period is over make it a point to cut off every bunch of seed. By doing this the bushes are made more attractive, and a good deal of the strength of them is thrown into the growth of the season. This would go to the development of seed if you gave the plants no attention. These seed clusters are easily broken off, or they can be removed by the pruning shears.

A GOOD ANNUAL

The petunia has long been a popular flower because of its free-flowering habit, and its persistency in blooming throughout the greater part of the season. But the old petunia was quite an ordinary flower compared with the petunia of the present. It has been so improved in size, form and color that few would recognize in it the small and not very showy flower which was brought to our attention twenty-five or thirty years ago. The best strains give us flowers three or four inches across, so ruffled as to appear double, in a wide range of brilliant and delicate colors, and with such a variety of peculiar markings in the way of blotches, flakes and lacings of contrasting color that hardly two flowers can be found that are just alike. Nothing among the annuals excels the petunia as a bedder for the lawn.

A FAVORITE OLD PLANT

Why is it that we so seldom see a good specimen of the rose geranium nowadays? I suspect that the craze for *new* plants has had a tendency to crowd it into the background, along with many other most meritorious plants which were formerly favorites. I am sorry about this, for many of these old plants were far superior to most of the new ones. This is especially true of the rose geranium. Specimens five or six feet tall, with a corresponding spread of branches, were not uncommon fifteen or twenty years ago, and most beautiful plants they were with their large, finely cut and deliciously fragrant foliage. No one ever was at a loss as to what to use as "green" among cut flowers when there was

one of these geraniums at hand. The plant requires but little attention. Give it a soil of rich loam, a good light, and a moderate amount of water, and it asked no more. Unlike flowering geraniums, it had to be given considerable root room, because, being grown for its foliage instead of its flowers, it could not be allowed to get cramped at its roots without interfering with the vigorous development of branches upon which its beauty depended. It was necessary to either shift it to larger pots at least once a year, or use a fertilizer freely. Once in a while the aphis attacked it, but a frequent showering was generally sufficient to keep this insect from injuring it. Most specimens were grown in tree form. This was easily done by keeping the young plant from branching until it had reached the height of three feet or thereabouts. Then its top was nipped off, and very soon new branches were sent out in profusion. All but five or six of these, near the top, were removed. These formed the "head" of the tree. By nipping these branches it was an easy matter to make the plant bushy and compact. Old plants could easily be "renewed" by cutting off most of the old tops. Few plants were more tractable, and few more satisfactory. I hope to see it again in general cultivation.

AN "OLD-FASHIONED" FLOWER

One of the good old flowers which we see very little of nowadays is the African marigold, or, as our grandmothers used to call it, the velvet marigold. This name of theirs was not only pretty, but extremely appropriate, for the petals of the flower have a texture like that of the richest velvet, and the depth of color which characterizes them adds to the velvety effect. I know of only one other flower similar in tone, and that is the wall flower, which the Germans are so fond of because it was a favorite in the "fatherland." This marigold is not only effective in garden decoration, but it is very useful for cutting, as it lasts a long time, and harmonizes well with scarlets, pinks, and pale yellows, though it is perhaps most satisfactory when used alone with only its own pretty foliage to relieve the deep-toned flowers. To bring out fully the richness of its coloring set the vase containing it where the sun can fall upon it. The blossoms will brighten as if a flame played beneath their brown surface and warmed them with its radiant heat. By all means grow a bed of this marigold this season.

ONE OF OUR BEST PLANTS

The old-fashioned peony has suffered from neglect, in common with most of the good old flowers of fifty years ago, but, like the sweet pea and the hollyhock, it is coming to its own again, and soon it will be more popular than its rivals, whose day of triumph has been a short one. Ten years from now many of them will be forgotten, while the peony will be enjoying the popularity it so richly deserves. This is as it should be. Merit ought always to find recognition and appreciation, whether in a new flower or an old one. And when a flower has proved its merit it ought thereafter to be given a place among the immortals of the floral world. For if merit wins immortality for a man in the opinion of other men, why should not a flower deserve the same distinction? But this is a matter about which the peony seemingly does not concern itself. It is content to do its part and trust the result to those who "know a good thing when they see it."

Few herbaceous plants equal the peony in richness of color and profusion of bloom. Old, strong clumps often throw up from fifty to a hundred flower stalks. I know of one which, two years ago, had over two hundred—and the flowers are often more than six inches across—great, fluffy masses of silken petals ranging in color from almost pure white to rose, carmine, crimson, rosy violet, and salmon. Few plants require less care. They prefer a soil of rather heavy loam. They like to have it strong in nutriment, and they

do *not* like to have their roots disturbed. We are often asked by our friends to divide our peony plants with them, but this I would never advise any one to do, for interference with the plants will often prevent their blooming the following season. It takes several years to grow a plant to satisfactory size, and if we explain this to our friends few of them will expect us to interfere with the development of our plants by taking away part of their roots. A clump once well established is good for an indefinite term of years, and requires no care each season beyond that of having manure applied to it and the grass and weeds kept down about it.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

A CHARMING VINE

One of the most satisfactory vines we have is Clematis *paniculata grandiflora.* This variety does not have the large flowers of C. *Jackmani,* the purple-blue sort which is so popular, but it has a multitude of small ones which almost cover the vines, and are really more beautiful than the more showy varieties. These are pure white, and delightfully fragrant, and they do not come until late in the season, and are at their prime long after the other varieties in general culture have ceased to bloom. Give this clematis a well drained soil of loam, and see that it receives a liberal fertilizing each spring. The foliage of this clematis is of a rich dark green, with a shining surface, against which the white flowers are displayed very effectively. If I could have but one clematis, this is the variety I would choose.

THE NAMES OF PLANTS

A great many complaints come to me about the long, hard names which many of our flowers have—"meaningless names," one correspondent says. She is wrong about this. Take the plant spoken of above is an illustration—Clematis *paniculata grandiflora.* The term means a variety of clematis having many flowers, in panicles, but the florists, using a common language, describe it as Clematis *paniculata grandiflora.* The same description applies to the hardy hydrangea, *pan. grandiflora.* If you study up the catalogues a little you will find that each term used

in connection with flowers has a descriptive meaning into which the meaning of a good many ordinary words is often condensed. In other words, these terms are used to give us an idea of the leading peculiarities of the plants catalogued in concentrated form. There is a variety of cobœa grown which we would describe something after this fashion, if we depended on words as ordinarily used: A climbing variety, having variegated foliage. The florist simplifies matters by saying, Cobœa *scandens variegata,* thus describing in two words—*scandens,* climbing, and *variegata,* variegated—what it would otherwise take several words to describe. You see from this that all these terms not only have a meaning, but are useful in saving time and words.

HOW TO PLANT CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSES

If you want strong effects from the Crimson Rambler rose plant several in a clump, about three feet apart each way. Then set some stakes eight feet high to train the central canes to, and let the others take care of themselves. You will, by the third year, have a great bank of growth which will give you thousands of flowers, and delight you with its rampant luxuriance. One plant by itself just *hints* at what this rose can do when grown in groups.

THE SHASTA DAISY

This plant, if as hardy as the florists claim, must speedily become a favorite. It will take the place of Pyrethrum *uliginosum,* whose habit is too straggling to make it a favorite with the fastidious gardener, and whose flowers are often defective. The Shasta daisy has a lovely flower, of purest white, and will be in great demand for cutting. In form it bears a close resemblance to the old daisy with which we are familiar, but in size it eclipses that flower to such an extent that it seems hopelessly dwarfed. Its petals have a shining texture, which adds greatly to its beauty. As it is offered at a very reasonable price, I would advise those who like perennials to invest in a plant this season and give it a trial.

A FINE LATE-BLOOMING PERENNIAL

If you want a beautiful late-flowering perennial of extreme hardiness, don't overlook the aster. I have clumbs five or six years old which throw up stalks from seven to nine feet tall, and which in October are perfectly covered with rosy violet flowers with golden centers. The plants give one the impression of having tangled a cloud of the sunset in their branches, so airily graceful and delicately brilliant are their myriad blossoms. The colors harmonize perfectly with the prevailing colors of the Indian summer. Those who have not grown this plant will be delighted with it, and those who have grown it would on no account be without it. It is, all things considered, our best late-flowering plant. Its flowers are generally in perfection when the cold weather of November comes.

OLD VS. YOUNG GERANIUMS

Some persons will tell you to throw away your old geraniums each season and grow new plants for next winter's use. "Whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." Those who advocate this method certainly have not had the experience with geraniums which qualifies them to act as advisers. The fact is, no geranium is at its best before it is two or three years old. It takes it that length of time to develop. Young plants are good, as far as they go, but the trouble is, they don't go far enough. In other words, there isn't enough of them. A plant grown from the cutting in spring will, when winter comes, have but two or three branches as a general thing, if it has had its top pinched off. If it has not had this done most young plants will have nothing but one straight stalk. How many flowers can you expect from such a plant? But an old plant, which has been properly cut back, will have from ten to a score of branches, every one a growing, consequently, a flowering

point. Such a plant alone is able to show you what the flowering possibilities of the geranium are. Imagine, if you can, the difference between a plant having one cluster of flowers and one having from ten to twenty, and you will begin to realize how much superior the older plant is to the younger one.

But, some say, old plants lack the vigor of the young plant. Then it's all the fault of the grower. I have geraniums five, six, seven years old, that are as vigorous as any young plant can be. Every spring I cut them back. During summer I do not allow them to bloom. In fall I repot. By November they are in bloom, and from that time to May they are covered with flowers. Not inferior flowers, mind you, but flowers as large, as fine in all respects, as those on young plants. I get them by feeding the plants well throughout the flowering season. Not enough to encourage a rank growth of branches, but just enough to put vigor into the flowers. Treated in this way one old plant is worth a score of young plants. See a properly cared for, healthy old plant in full bloom, and you will never thereafter be an advocate of the use of young plants for winter blooming.

The fact is, most of the persons who have tried to get winter flowers from old plants and failed have allowed their plants to bloom to suit themselves during summer. Their plants have exhausted themselves during a period when they ought to have been resting and storing up strength for winter work. Such plants are not in a condition to illustrate the possibilities of the geranium as a winter bloomer. About all that can be expected of them is that they will hold their own during the season. It would be foolish to expect vigorous, healthy growth and plenty of flowers from a plant that had worn itself out. But thoughtless, unobservant persons who *have* expected these things from old geraniums and failed to get them have rushed into print with the information that they were worthless, and whoever said they were not didn't know what they were talking about.



GERANIUMS AS GROWN BY PROFESSIONALS

THINGS TO DO IN MAY

Unless the soil is unusually rich in nutriment fertilizers should be applied liberally. Bone meal is good. So are the commercial fertilizers prepared by the great fertilizer companies. But old, rotten manure from the cow yard is quite equal to any of them in the elements of plant growth. The only objection that can be urged against it is its liability to introduce the seeds of noxious weeds.

* * *

I would advise sowing seed in small areas rather than scattering them all over the beds. Concentrate the seed bed to small limits. Transplant from it as occasion requires when the plants started in it have reached the proper size. By doing this a good deal of hand weeding will be saved, as the large beds can be kept clean by the use of the hoe until the time comes to fill them with flowering plants. This can not be done if seed is sown in them. Wherever seedlings are there must necessarily be a good deal of hand work done.

* * *

Transplant seedlings on damp or cloudy days if possible. It is always advisable to provide some kind of shade for them, for the sun may come out and do severe damage if the force of its beams is not tempered considerably. After setting out young plants water them well.

* * *

Plant gladioluses about "corn-planting time." Set the corms about four inches below the surface. To secure the best effect plant at least a dozen in a group.

* * *

Dahlias ought not to go into the ground until it becomes warm and all danger of frost is over. These plants must have a very rich soil, and it must be dug up well to the depth of at least a foot. A foot and a half is better. Break the old tubers apart. One tuber, even if small, is better than more, if it has an "eye" or growing point.

If the roses have not yet received attention go over them at once. Thin out the old branches. Cut away all weak ones. Shorten the leading ones at least half. And be sure to make the soil *very* rich.

* * *

Rake the lawn in order to get the old grass out of it and give the sward a chance to get a fresh start. If it has not been fertilized this season do not neglect to give it a liberal application at once, that the grass may have the benefit of it in its early period of growth. Bone meal is better than barnyard manure for this purpose, as it is free from weed seeds. Most florists handle a lawn dressing which admirably answers the purpose.

* * *

As soon as the lilacs fade cut away every flower stalk. This not only makes the bushes *look* better, but it throws into the plant a great deal of vigor which would be wasted if seed were allowed to ripen.

* * *

Do not be in too great a hurry to put the house plants out-of-doors. We may have frosts late in the month. Better keep them indoors until *sure* of the season.

* * *

If you want a most charming edging for garden beds you can easily have one by making use of old plants of Madame Salleroi geraniums, if you have wintered a few of these plants in the house. Cut off two or three inches of the end of each branch and insert it in the ground where you want it to grow. Set the cuttings about eight inches apart. Not one in fifty will fail to grow. By the latter part of June the plants will begin to make a fine show, and in July they will have run together sufficiently to give a good row of foliage. By the last of the month they will form a solid mass of green and white, quite as charming as flowers. Indeed, I much prefer this plant to any flowering plant for edging, as it is attractive throughout the season.

Winning Her Way

A STORY OF A CHANGE OF HEART

BY EBEN E. REXFORD

CHAPTER V.—*(Continued.)*

MISS BETTY'S eyes were as sharp as a hawk's. She did not pretend to see anything supicious about the old barn, but it was not long before she had satisfied herself that some one was watching her from the loft.

"It's your turn to laugh now," she said, grimly. "Mebbe it'll be my turn afore long," and she actually chuckled over the prospect of turning the tables on the author of her present trouble.

Miss Betty made no attempt to drive Old Bruiser away, because she know very well that he wouldn't go. The only thing to do was to accept the situation, possess her soul in patience, and keep an eye out for rescue.

By and by she saw Mary in the door-yard.

"Mary!" she called, shrilly, "Ma-ry!"

Mary heard the call, but was at a loss to tell where it came from.

"I'm here—in the pastur'—on the stone heap!" screamed Miss Betty.

Mary finally located her, and started to come to her, wondering what had happened.

"Go back!" shouted Miss Betty. "Ol' Bruiser's in the pastur', 'n' he'll come for ye if he sees you. He's got me treed. Go into the woodshed 'n' get that ol' scare-crow that's hangin' up in the corner, 'n' bring it to the fence, 'n' then I'll tell ye what to do with it."

Mary did as she was told.

"Now you h'ist the thing over the fence, 'n' stan' it up, 's ef 'twas alive," ordered Miss Betty. "Then you make a noise to draw Ol' Bruiser's 'tention, 'n' we'll see what happens."

Mary acted on Miss Betty's orders. When she had the scare-crow man braced up firmly against the fence she got a club and pounded the rails and made a great racket, which Old Bruiser looked around to discover the cause of. Seeing what he took to be a man inside the pasture fence, and believing he stood a better chance of getting at him that at Miss Betty on the apex of the stone heap, he wheeled about, snorted, lowered his head, shut his eyes, and made a desperate charge toward the enemy. The result was that the scare-crow man was jammed into the fence by the horns of the savage old animal, whose neck was almost broken by the force with which he came against the scare-crow's backing. He gathered himself up, shook his head as if to make sure it still was part of his body, and walked away, looking very foolish.

Miss Betty took instant advantage of the opportunity for escape, and clambered down from the stone pile. The old barn was the nearest place of safety, and she reached it before Old Bruiser had fully recovered from his bewilderment and chagrin. The barn door was open. She went in and looked about. No one was to be seen. Nothing was to be heard.

A long ladder ran from the barn floor to the loft overhead. This she shook loose from it position, and it came tumbling to the floor with a force that shook the old building.

"It'd be quite a drop fer a boy," she chuckled, measuring the distance from the floor to the loft with her twinkling eye. Then she went out, swung the door to, and fastened it with the old-fashioned hasp which was operated wholly from the outside.

"There!" she said, with a long breath of satisfaction. "I ruther guess it's my time to laugh now."

John was mowing late clover in the field

across the road from the old barn. When he came to the fence she called to him:

"When you put out the horses, I want ye to bring yer dog along, 'n' leave him in the barn over night."

"All right," answered John, wondering not a little at the request. But he asked no questions. Miss Betty's reasons were always satisfactory ones—to herself, at any rate—and so it came about that when he put out his horses he brought Towser along and left him in the barn.

The next forenoon, about ten o'clock, a man knocked at Miss Betty's front door.

"M-m-mornin', M-miss Peabody," he said, as Miss Betty appeared on the threshold. "N-n-nice kind o' w-weather, ain't it?"

"It'll do," responded Miss Betty, curtly, while a grim smile played about the corners of her mouth.

"M-m-my boy J-Joe's missin'," said her stuttering visitor. "B-b-be'n gone s-sense s-s-some time yist'd'y afternoon. Y-y-ye hain't s-s-seen nothin' of him, h-h-have ye?"

"No, I hain't," responded Miss Betty. "That is, in the way you mean. But I've got an idee than ye'll find a boy 'bout his size up in the loft o' the ol' barn where John keeps an extry team when he has help. I've some reason to b'leev he's be'n there sence 'bout four o'clock yest'd'y."

Mr. Perkins looked at Miss Betty sharply.

"H-h-how'd he come there, I-I-I'd like to know?" he asked.

"Ask him," answered Miss Betty.

"H-h-he hain't b-b-be'n a-c-cuttin' up, has he?" queried Mr. Perkins.

"No more'n usual, I guess," answered Miss Betty. "Nigh's I c'n make out, he's al'ays a-cuttin' up. That's his natur', I sh'd judge, fer I never hear of him 'thout he's be'n in a scrape o' some kind."

"I-i-if I thought he h-h-had be'n, I'd g-give him a t-t-trouncin'," said Mr. Perkins.

"It'd be safe enough to give him the trouncin', then," responded Miss Betty, secretly delighted at this chance to add to the punishment of this victim of her displeasure. "He was trying' to knock some apples off'n my trees yest'd'y, 'n' I ordered him away, 'n' he was dretful sassy. He deserves a good trouncin', Mr. Perkins, 'n' I'd give him one, if I was you. Mebbe 'twould l'arn him to keep a civil tongue in his head. Anyway, 'twould be worth tryin' the experiment."

"I-I-I will," said Mr. Perkins, who was really somewhat afraid of Miss Betty, therefore anxious to curry favor with her, even at the cost of considerable pain to his own flesh and blood.

"Them willers in the fence corner make real good switches," suggested Miss Betty.

"I-I-I'll t-take one," said Mr. Perkins, and he proceeded to a stout one..

"I guess I'd better go to the barn with ye," said Miss Betty. "John left ol' Towse there las' night, 'n' he might take it into his head to go for ye."

Accordingly she accompanied Mr. Perkins to the barn. Towser growled threateningly at sight of the man, but a word from Miss Betty quieted him.

"J-J-Joe," called Mr. Perkins, "J-J-Joe!" No reply.

"He hears you, all right," said Miss Betty. "If he wants to git out o' this scrape, now's his chance, fer 's long 's Towse stays here 'twon't be safe fer him to ventur' down."

This was said in a tone loud enough to penetrate to the loft. She calculated it would have an effect on the half-famished lad overhead, and it did. For when Mr. Perkins called again a faint answer came from the garret.

"C-c-come down," said Mr. Perkins, sternly. "S-s-stir yer boots."

Joe couldn't comply with this request, literally, because he hadn't any boots to stir, but pretty soon a creaking of loose boards announced the fact that he had got under motion.

"Put up the ladder," said a voice from the loft.

(To be continued.)

OUR READERS' PERPLEXITIES

Failure With Oxalis.—(C. W. E.) I can not understand why your Buttercup oxalis fails to bloom profusely. Perhaps the trouble may be with the soil. Let me tell you how I grow this plant. In September I plant from six to eight roots in a hanging basket of ordinary size. I give them a soil of common garden loam. By November the baskets are covered with foliage, and a little later the plants come into bloom, and from that time to May they are masses of rich yellow, each cluster containing from six to ten flowers at a time, from forty to fifty or sixty stems of bloom to be counted on each pot. Give a sunny location, moderate amount of water, and not too high a temperature. So freely does this plant bloom for me that I depend upon it for yellow after the chrysanthemums are gone, and I find it a good substitute for them. I grow forty or fifty pots of it each season. In May I withhold water, and the foliage soon dies off. Then the pots are set away in a dry place, and left there until September. Then I sift the roots out of the old soil and repot. Generally scores of roots will be found where only one was planted. The smallest of them will bloom nearly as profusely as the larger ones.

Palm Failure.—(Mrs. J. P. C.) The fact that your palm was healthy up to a certain period, and then all at once began to fail, would go to show that something must have suddenly happened to interfere with its development. Are you sure it did not get chilled? A sudden drop in temperature might account for the trouble. It is possible that worms may be at work at the roots of it, though these would hardly be likely to bring on such a sudden change as you speak of. It is also possible that the roots may be diseased. Examine and see if this is the case. I once lost a fine specimen of Latania borbonica by decay of the crown of the plant. Apparently the plant was in perfect health, but one day we discovered that one leaf was limp. The next day we found another in the same condition, and in less than two weeks every leaf was gone. On examining the plant we found the crown of it soft with decay. If your plant is in the condition you describe nothing can be done to save it.

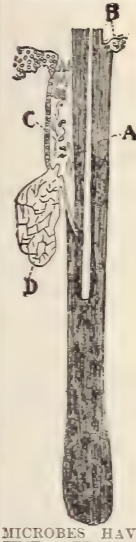
Scale on Boston Fern.—(Mrs. T.) Yes, scale will greatly injure your fern. In time it will ruin it, if not interfered with. But how to interfere with it without injury to the plant is a problem hard to solve satisfactorily. About the only way to *rid* a plant of scale is to go over it and forcibly remove each one, and this is a tiresome operation, and one by which the plant suffers to a greater or less extent. If the fronds are thickly infested, I would advise cutting them off and allowing the plant to renew itself, keeping close watch of the new fronds as they develop. The application of a wash of Fir-tree oil soapsuds, once a week, will do much to prevent scale from taking possession of the plant. Let it be somewhat weaker than advised in the direction on the cans containing the soap, and apply it with a sprayer. It is easier to keep scale from plants than it is to get rid of it after it has taken possession of them.

Bone Meal.—(Mrs. M. C.) It is not an easy matter to advise any one as to just how often to use bone meal on plants. Much depends on the soil. If it is moderately rich less meal will be needed and less frequently should it be used. The aim is to keep the plants going steadily and healthily ahead. Use a little meal and watch the effect. As soon as growth seems inclined to flag a little apply more meal, but never use enough to bring about a rapid, weak growth. As a general thing it will not be necessary to use more than a teaspoonful to a seven or eight-inch pot once a month, and often this would be more than was needed. Be governed by the condition of the plant. Study the effect of it on them, and you will soon be able to use it intelligently. Personal observation must be depended on more than the advice of any one, because of the great difference in the conditions of soil.

Hoya Failing to Bloom.—(Mrs. A. C.) I have been told by an old gardener who was for many years in the employ of the late Peter Henderson that frequently the hoya or wax plant can be made to bloom by allowing it to get quite dry at the roots and remain so for three or four weeks in summer—not dry enough to wither, but enough to prevent growth. Then give more water, gradually. The result is in many instances a crop of flowers when the next period of growth occurs. I am inclined to think that your plant has too much root room. Perhaps when the pail is filled with roots the plant may make less rampant growth and flower more freely. It requires a warm place, and not a great deal of water. The insect you complain of is scale. Scrub your vine, leaf by leaf, and rub off every scale you find, washing it at the same time with Fir-tree oil soapsuds.

Tradescantia.—(Mrs. W. W. F.) This plant is sometimes called "Wandering Jew," I believe, and you may know it by that name in your locality. It has a fleshy stalk, and oval leaves. One variety shows stripes of plum color on a

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B—The Scalp
C—Microbes
D—Food-gland
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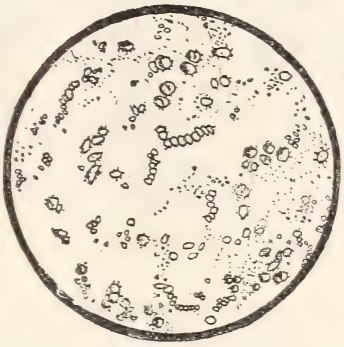
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*Have you dandruff?*_____ *Is the Dandruff Oily or Dry?*_____

*Is your hair falling out?*_____ *Losing color?*_____

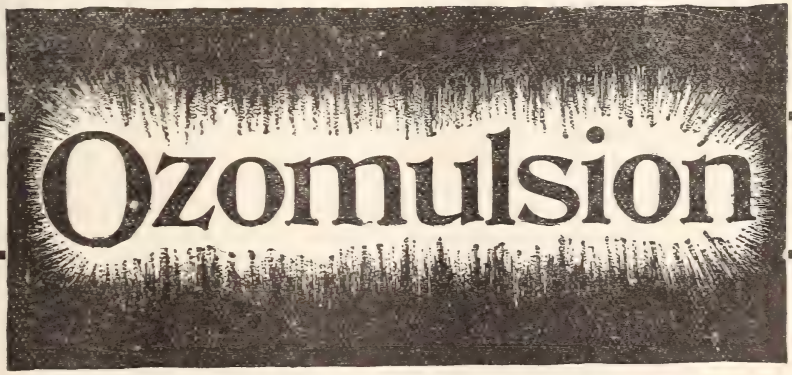
*Does your scalp itch?*_____ *Any scaly eruptions?*_____

*Any eczema on scalp or body?*_____ *Occupation*_____ *Sex*_____

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green ground. Another is green and white, while a third variety has a white, green and pink variegation. It roots very readily. Often branches thrown on the ground take root and grow. It is a good basket plant if pinched back enough to make it bushy and compact. It should not have a rich soil if you want it to produce plenty of foliage, as in such a soil it makes long joints with leaves so far apart that plants lack density In a rather poor soil it grows less rampantly, and is in every way more satisfactory. If exposed to sunshine its colors come out finely. In shade it is far less attractive.

Coleus.—(Mrs. M.) This plant is not a good one for winter use in the living-room. It requires a rather high and a very even temperature. A slight exposure to cold winds or to a draft of cold air will often affect it, and cause it to drop its leaves. Frequently death takes place after such exposure, as if the plant had received a chill which acts on it very much the same as frost does on other plants. Unlike many other plants used for summer bedding, this one completes its work with the season, and is inclined to die, like the annuals, and it is difficult to carry it over the winter. The only way to do so successfully is by starting young plants in fall from cuttings. It is never worth while to undertake to winter it unless you can keep the temperature even, and never allow it to fall below sixty degrees.

Scale(?) on Fern.—(Mrs. O. W.) Are you quite sure that your fern is badly infested with scale? Of course what you say about "brown, raised spots" would apply to scale, but what you say about "regularity of disposition along the edges of the leaf" makes me suspect that what you take for scale is really the *seed* of the fern. These spores will be found along the edge of the lower side of the leaf, and the seed-bearing fronds die off shortly after ripening seed, as this completes their work. Because of this you may think the "brown, raised spots" accountable. They are, it is true, but not because they injure the plants as insects do. These affect all portions of the plant alike.

Rose Not Growing.—(M.) Your rose may be mildewed because of exposure to too sudden and severe changes of temperature, or the disease may be the result of a weakened constitution. In the former case the remedy is as even a temperature as possible—one ranging between sixty and seventy-five degrees being preferable. If the trouble comes from lowered vitality the only thing to do is to feed the rose well, and infuse enough strength into it to enable it to overcome unfavorable conditions. I would advise putting the plant in the ground this summer.

Plant to Cover Porch.—(Mrs. R.) You will find Clematis paniculata a very satisfactory flowering vine, and one hardy enough to stand our Northern winters. Among annuals the wild cucumber is satisfactory because of its exceedingly rapid growth, and its airy, delicate beauty. The Japanese hop is another good annual, having prettily variegated foliage. Of rapid growth. Roses would not give you any flowers the first season, and they are not very satisfactory as shade-producers after they become large enough to bloom.

Plant for Upper Veranda.—(H. W.) I would advise madeira vine. Have a box made, ten inches deep and about the same in width, and as long as you desire. Fill with a rich sandy soil and plant tubers about ten inches apart. Train the vines to coarse-meshed wire netting. Water well in dry, hot weather. This plant has thick, heart-shaped leaves of a rich, shining green, and white, fragrant flowers in fall. The tubers can be carried over winter like those of the dahlia.

Lice on Sweet Peas.—(W. B.) Each year an aphis attacks my sweet peas, but as soon as I discover it I prepare an infusion of Ivory soap—half a cake to a pailful of water—and spray the plants with it. I do this, daily, until the insect takes its departure. There may be other applications which will do as effective work, but I do not know of any, simply because I have been so well satisfied with the action of this one that I have not cared to experiment with others.

Violet Trouble.—(K. M. M.) Your violet does not do well simply because it is not adapted to living-room conditions. This plant likes a cool atmosphere, and one in which there is more moisture than is often found in the living-room. Not one person out of one hundred succeeds in getting flowers from it in winter in the house. Better concentrate your efforts on a plant better able to adapt itself to the conditions of the living-room.

Japanese Cherry.—(Mrs. R. W.) I presume you have reference to the Jerusalem cherry, so-called, extensively used nowadays as a holiday plant. You might root a cutting in sand, or in a vial of water, as we root oleanders, but I think the surest way is to grow plants from seed. Plant the ripened "cherries," and you will soon have all the plants you want. They ought to grow to fruitage size by fall.

"Smut" on Oleanders.—(Mrs. W. F. C.) What you call "smut" on your oleander is really a fungous growth which should be speedily got

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SWANSON'S "5-DROPS" is the only medicine in the world that will cure Rheumatism in all of its forms and stages of development. Rheumatism is a blood disease, and is caused by poisonous matter (lactic acid and uric acid) being retained in the blood. "5-DROPS" cures this dreadful malady by eliminating from the blood, these poisons and any other impurities which may prevent perfect circulation. This is the only way in which a permanent cure may be obtained. With the blood pure, perfect circulation is assured, and disease is an impossibility. "5-DROPS" is an internal and external remedy, which acts quickly, safely and surely, and is an absolute cure for Rheumatism. "5-DROPS" taken internally will dissolve the poisonous acid, remove it from the system and cleanse the blood of all poisons. An application of "5-DROPS" to the afflicted parts will stop the pains almost instantly, while the cause of the disease is being surely removed by its internal use. Aches, pains and soreness disappear as if by magic when "5-DROPS" is used.

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rid of. Prepare some strong soapsuds and wash the entire plant with it. Take it leaf by leaf, rubbing forcibly. The leaves most badly infested can be cut off and burned. As soon as the weather will admit of it put the plant out-of-doors.

Farfugium Maculatum.—This variety of farfugium has leaves striped and splashed with cream or white on a gray-green ground. F. grande has spotted leaves. F. maculatum is not grown as extensively as the other variety, but it is really the most attractive, and is of easier cultivation.

Lice on Honeysuckle.—(Mrs. E. W. R.) See answer to W. B. Begin the use of the insecticide *before the insects appear,* and keep on using it until there seems no danger to be apprehended from them. Much of the success of fighting insects lies in *getting the start of them.*

Cow Manure as a Garden Fertilizer.—(W. F. S.) There can be no objection urged against well-rotted cow manure for use in the garden when it is considered simply *as a fertilizer.* The objection to its use is in the certainty of its introducing the seeds of weeds.

Plants for Tubs.—(New York City Reader.) Cannas would do well in tubs. So would caladiums, if you were careful to keep them well watered. If cannas are used, put three or four roots in each tub eighteen or twenty inches across.

Azalea.—(Mrs. C. E. G.) I would not advise repotting the azalea every year. I would depend on the use of a fertilizer rather than a fresh soil. If you prefer to repot use peat if you can get it, and rather coarse sand.

FLORAL PERPLEXITIES FROM THE SOUTH

Answered by Mrs. G. T. Drennan

[All questions regarding floriculture, from the Ohio and Potomac Rivers to the Gulf of Mexico—which are the limits of Southern gardens—will receive careful attention and prompt responses.]

Mrs. Jno. B. H., Harmony Grove, Ga.—The camellia japonica requires a temperature of from fifty to seventy degrees in winter. Above thirty-five degrees of latitude it is a hothouse plant, but belongs to the class known as hardy hothouse shrubs. South of thirty-five degrees camellias on their own roots are hardy. Grafted stock is more tender and less longlived than the standards. The single red-flowered is the hardiest of all camellias. There is a hedge of this variety in Greensborough, Alabama, that for twenty years has bloomed profusely, and never required protection. Greensborough is in latitude of about thirty-three degrees.

Charlie, Mobile, Alabama.—Tulips are not well suited to Southern gardens. That is why yours disappointed you. Try hyacinths next year.

Mr. C. M. H., Crystal Springs, Mississippi.—The seeds of sweet vernal grass can be bought of all dealers in mixtures of lawn grass seeds. It is planted separately and in mixtures. Try it.

P. J. J., Nashville, Tennessee.—Mrs. Robert Peary would undoubtedly be hardy in Nashville. Give it an eastern or southern position. The roses are pure white, large and double. You could not possibly make a finer selection.

Miss Susie B.—Verbenas are hardy in Southern gardens. They are frequently covered over with leaves or mulch of some kind in midwinter, which is rather to make them bloom early than to preserve life. (Give your address next time.)

Mr. R. S., Columbus, Mississippi.—Abutilons are not perfectly hardy in New Orleans. They are extensively grown in the outdoor garden, but are cut back almost to the ground every winter. Abutilons bloom out-of-doors from April to November in New Orleans.

Mr. Jno. O. R., Richmond, Virginia.—Sweet olive blooms in January and February out-of-doors in Louisiana. Magnolia fuscata blooms in February and March. Orange trees bloom in February. It is an exceptional winter when oranges bloom in January. Bananas grow out, but are not fruitful in New Orleans. They are cultivated for their foliage. Sometimes they bear fruit, but very rarely, except under glass.

Mrs. Ellen P., Huntsville, Alabama.—Chrysanthemums begin to bloom in June, and continue till Christmas. The names of the extra early sorts can be ascertained and given you, but the probabilities are that it is the climate of New Orleans that causes them to spurt in blooming so early.

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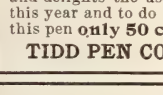
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MAY IN SOUTHERN GARDENS

By Mrs. G. T. Drennan

Orchids.—Of the two classes of orchids, the terrestrials are of easiest culture for amateurs. And among the terrestrials the "Flower of the Holy Ghost," the Spanish *Flor del Espiritu Santo* is the most curious. In some respects it is also one of the loveliest, though it is not showy as some others. It is a bulbous flower, discovered on the Isthmus of Panama, and nowhere else in the world. The flower is constructed like the calla, having a spathe that half-way envelops the true flower, which is directly in the heart, and upon the projecting stigma is the outline of a dove, pure white, with folded wings, a head of gold color, and a tiny crimson beak. The culture is simple. Treat the pseudo bulbs of the flower of the holy ghost as corms of the calla are treated, if grown in pots. For outdoor culture plant them in the fernery, where there is constant moisture and partial shade. This orchid in its native habitat grows in damp, shaded places.

Pogonias and Calopogons.—These are the most available of our native terrestrial orchids for all Southern gardens. Pogonias bloom in April and May, and calopogons in May and June. Either of them, or both together, bloom beautifully in among the ferns. The moisture of the fernery suits them first rate. Pogonias have pinkish, bell-shaped blossoms, and but one leaf to each flower stem. There never has been an orchid yet discovered that had not some peculiar feature. Pogonias are peculiar in that they are clad in only one leaf. Calopogons are favorites everywhere. They are open, circular flowers the size of a silver half-dollar, of rich, rosy purple. Their peculiarity is the bent form of the stem, causing the flowers to nod and flutter like butterflies. Both pogonias and calopogons are perennial.

Epiphyte Orchids.—The air-plant or epiphyte orchids are more difficult and expensive than the terrestrials. They are all of foreign origin, except Epiphyte or Epidendrum conopseum, which is native to Florida, and is only interesting as representing the class, as it is plain and unattractive. All things considered, the cattleyas are best suited to Southern gardens. They grow very well in pots, in baskets of moss and on blocks of wood with the bark left on, with moss bound around the roots of the orchids. The cattleyas are epiphytes, and are tender.

Cattleya Citrina.—This is the well known tulip orchid of clear lemon yellow, blooming in April and May. Bring it from the hothouse the last of April, and it will not cease blooming for a month. Give it a shady place, and spare not water.

Cattleya Intermedia blooms from May to July, petals and sepals soft rosy purple, and throat of gold.

Cattleya Gigas is the largest flowered of its class, blooming in July and August. The colors are richly blended, soft mauve, lavender, royal purple petals and sepals, and bright yellow throat.

These varieties are easily grown among summer plants, out-of-doors. They need winter protection, and should be in good condition when brought out for the summer. They make a chain of very interesting bloomers from April to November by proper selection of varieties. There are twenty-odd Cattleyas, including the popular C. triannæ, but as it is strictly a hothouse orchid, blooming from December to April, the others here described are more available for amateur culture.

Honeysuckles.—The new ever-blooming honeysuckle of scarlet salmon is a great acquisition to Southern gardens. Ever-blooming, in the South, means from April to November. The golden-netted Japanese honeysuckle is more beautiful in poor soil. Fertility increases the size of the leaves and causes the green hue to predominate. On poor soil the leaves are about the size of squirrel's ears and of bright gold color. The vines are also golden, and notwithstanding poor soil, this honeysuckle makes luxuriant growth. It is a prime ornament in the garden.

Pansies and White Lilies.—The month of May is the time white Madonna lilies and rich, velvety pansies bloom together. A frieze of white lilies is rich, bordered with pansies. Pansies are the richest in color and in velvety texture of all spring flowers. That they are only spring and early summer flowers seems not to be generally understood from what we read of them. In Southern gardens they bloom the eight weeks of May and June. The seed should then be sown for another crop of plants. The pansy has an interesting history. In 1810 a young daughter of the Earl of Tankerville, at Walton-on-the-Thames, England, undertook the task of hybridizing the common heartsease or viola-tricolor with such success that her flowers attracted widespread attention. They were planted in the royal garden at Kew, and from that time until now hybridization has evolved more beautiful forms and richer colors.

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READERS of the Well-Ordered Household are a great assistance in making this department a success when they send letters containing questions and offering ideas concerning their own every-day work.

"RICHBURG, NEW YORK.

"Will the editor of the Well-Ordered Household give me a few ideas about washing clothes? I have never before had that work to do. Is it desirable to use a washing machine? And is it better to send the washing to the laundry or have it done at home?"

It is not always possible, nor always the best plan, to send to the laundry. It remains to study economy of time and strength as well as



ECONOMIZING STRENGTH IN WASHING

money. It is really an accomplishment to be able to wash well, and the coarsely laundered, grimy clothes, which smell of the wash water, are a menace to the art when we consider the satisfaction afforded by white, smoothly laundered sweet-smelling clothing. There are those who still put the clothing into the pounding barrel, cover the clothes with warm water and a sufficient quantity of soft soap, then with alternate poundings and turnings, the clothes need but little rubbing. Others are using the washboard, wringer, and boiler, and probably more washings are done in this way in small families than in any other. The washing machine has come as a relief to many households, especially where boy or man power is applied to the handle. In large laundries the machines introduced have taken the washing out of the home, and by mangling and other processes made it possible to do the family wash away from home, although the process demands a new supply of clothing oftener than when the old methods are used.

Soft water and plenty of it are very important accessories to the week's wash Soft water —water containing little mineral matter—not only is pleasanter to use, so far as the effect upon the skin is concerned and its tendency to remove the dirt, but it is a saving of soap, since with the use of hard water some of the soap is rendered insoluble. Soaps used in washing are numerous. The best laundry soaps contain only soluble salts of fatty acids, such as tallow, grease refuse from the kitchen, and cotton-seed oil. A reliable soap should be used not only to secure cleanliness, but to prevent injury to the clothing.

It is doubtless desirable to soak clothes over night if they can be sorted, but it is never wise to put table linen in with soiled garments to absorb their impurities. The cleaner white articles should not be soaked with stockings. Care should be used to determine the amount of rubbing to give clothes, and only the parts that need it rubbed vigorously. This saves the undue expenditure of strength and unnecessary wear upon the clothing. Many of the poor results in washing are due to insufficient rinsing. Ill-smelling clothes are very disturbing and quite unnecessary if there are sufficient rinsings to take out the dirty water. This will also help to avoid the drying of the clothes in streaks.

In muscular exercise requiring one to stoop over the bending should be at the hips, and not from the waist line. In the latter case the pressure is brought upon the lungs and other

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."

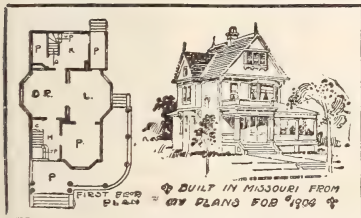


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organs, and the strain upon the back. Bending at the hips enables one to keep the chest elevated, and relieves the strain upon the back. The tub should be raised at such a height as to save undue stooping. When a man saws wood he uses the muscles of his arms to make the saw go, while a woman in washing clothes is inclined to use the muscles of the back, a method much more wearisome. According to that principle a man may saw wood all day without injury, while a woman, in her wrong method of using her muscles, can with safety do only a limited amount of work. Raise the tub to a reasonable height, bend from the hips, not from the waist, use the arms instead of the back, and the result will be much less wearisome.

MACHIAS, NEW YORK.

My husband wants me to do the writing while he does the thinking, for he is very slow and clumsy at writing, and at night when he was indoors I was busy with the children or too tired to help him. We have four children. Their ages are eight, six, two, and the youngest not quite two months. My father, a man eighty-five, also lives with us.

We have worked two farms, about two and one-half miles apart. We have moved twice in a year. Pardon me for taking so much of your time, but I wished you to understand how busy we are. I forgot to write that he has also been getting lumber and stones together for a new house.

Could you send the leaflets entitled "Farmers' Wives' Reading Course"? I read rapidly, and believe I could steal out enough time to read them.

We take the *Rural New Yorker*, and find it very interesting and instructive. We are very glad that so much interest in farming is manifested by our educational institutions, and consider it a step in the right direction to bring farming up on a level with other kinds of employment.

We have a good school. Our children can prepare for a college course right at home. We also have free delivery, and local and long-distance telephone.

Is this too long? Just remember that it is the farmer's wife, and not the farmer that is writing it, if you think so.

PORT LUDLOW, WASHINGTON.

I love HOME AND FLOWERS too dearly to wish to criticize anything I find in it, even if I were competent to do so, which I know I am not. It is good, beautiful, and uplifting, and I prize it so much I am going to try hard to spare money and subscribe for it for a friend who has even less than I have to live the life beautiful on. I do wish to make a few remarks and give some impressions I have had in reading the discussions on the life beautiful on the farm. It has come very close to me because I have been thinking and trying to live along the line for nearly ten years. We in Western Washington are mostly "ranchers," trying to live off our land and improve at the same time, which makes it harder of course than if one is simply cultivating land already cleared. But I know some farmers here, and a few years ago visited relatives on farms in Wisconsin and New York. I was thinking of them as well as ourselves. You say, "Statistics do not support." No, of course they do not; nor the farm papers; nor the farmers themselves mostly. Very few of the latter tell the honest truth, and I can't remember who he was, but he spoke truly, who said, "There are three kinds of lies—black, white, and statistics." I think if you could step into some farming communities and get to really know the ins and outs of their daily life, you would put no more faith in statistics; nor much in their theories. It is only in theory that any but a very small per cent of any working people can live the life comfortable, much less beautiful, and why, oh, why, will honest people try so hard to prove it otherwise?

If we were cast on a desert island for all, or an indefinite time, it would be well to look upon things as you do. But in this world of plenty, how absurd. Awaken and educate the higher faculties. That is surely very much needed, but it is not all. If you are not for us, don't be against us by assuming that any one in any circumstances has nothing to do but think so, and slide right into the life beautiful.

There are compensations to living on a farm anywhere, and particularly here, that I am sure no other hard way of earning one's living brings, but it is hard, and, oh, the needlessness of it is the hardest part to bear. It is not what money brings more than the necessaries of life that I or any other sensible person wants, but just to do a reasonable amount of useful work, and then a chance to lift one's eyes and thoughts above the daily grind. Truly, those who might do so now don't, and as the circulation of magazines go, you have a big field to work in. But straighten out this dreadful tangle of government, and your field of labor should be long and wide as the country.

I like the household department very much. It is good and helpful and needed. No matter what system of government we may live under, we will need to know how to work to the best advantage. I enjoy HOME AND FLOWERS very much, and reading it is helping me to get ready to help my children, the greatest good it could do me.



The Iris Hat

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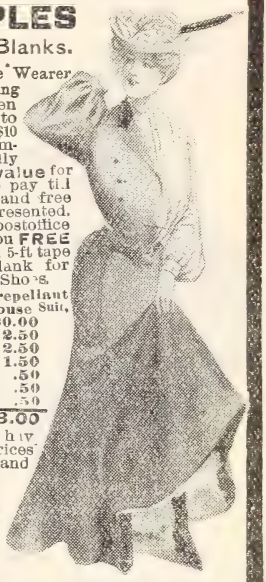
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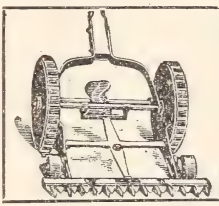
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I realize keenly how unable to write I am, but for all that, and having to sit up nights to do it, I can not keep still.

The above letter was sent to the editor of HOME AND FLOWERS, and referred to the department of The Well-Ordered Household. Truly, the heroic lives in this world are not all connected with battlefields. The difficulty in the life of



BED MADE UP

the writer of this letter is that she meets her Waterloo every day. It is very easy for us to propose beautiful and inspiring thoughts when the health is good, the outlook fair for a moderate amount of work, and an income large enough upon which to live, but the halo which we would cast about the kitchen sink, the mop, and the stew-pan dies away when we are brought into too close and constant contact with them. Still, work is the more effective for belief that there is a halo to be found and the habit of attending to the duty near at hand and looking forward to better days.

The darker the way the more light we need. It may be hard to keep it burning, but it must be had. The easy pathway without any obstacles does not develop strength. Our strongest men and women are those who have tried their strength and won. Women working in a household with nothing but the humdrum of life presenting itself from day to day are living heroic, noble lives, which, while it may not make them illustrious, wins for them a strength which has made wonderful mothers of great men and women. Taken away their life battles and weakness would have been the inheritance of these children.

It would do every one of us good, who try to encourage the life beautiful, to try to live it under such circumstances as are mentioned in this letter. Still the men and women who seem to have less drudgery and less care are fighting their own battles in the busy and professional world. The brain worker and the man who carries heavy financial responsibilities have larger worries than those who toil simply by hand. There is no doubt that every person, no matter how hard his daily task becomes, must keep always ahead of him the desire for the life beautiful. What one needs to do in this case is to fold the hands occasionally, relax and rest, and say, "I have done the best I can, I have nothing to worry about, everything will come out all right." There is no place where this is more necessary than in a kitchen where work drives from morning till night. If any one on earth will be taken care of and the struggle made easy to endure, it is the woman who carries the burden of rearing children and who strives to keep up the work in a home. It is just such mothers whose children have had success. Who can say but that the greater heroism is in the life of the mother in her quiet, uneventful, but busy life? It would seem that the flowers were made to bloom, the hills were made most beautiful and the valleys most peaceful for just such persons, rather than for those whose lives are so easy that they need less the comforts of a beautiful world.

SUGGESTIONS FROM A READER

An ideal bed for health and comfort should have a metal frame (white enameled, iron or brass), upholstered, spiral shelf spring (if this



BED OPENED

can not be had a woven wire, reinforced with several rows of spiral springs through middle so it will not sag), a good hair mattress made in two sections, a mattress cover, feather pillows 22x30 inches, one pair soft wool blankets, and a lightweight puff for summer (two pair blankets for winter), pillow cases made of 45-inch cloth and finished 36 inches long, sheets cut

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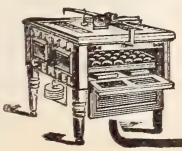
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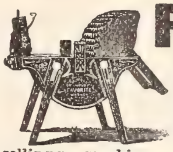


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2⅞ yards long, finishing when hemmed and shrunk about 2¾ yards or a little over.

Making the bed. Spread lower sheet right side up tucking in all round. Spread upper sheet wrong side up with broad hem six inches above top edge of mattress; tuck lower end firmly under foot of mattress.

Place blankets with even, open edges six inches from head of bed; smooth downwards; tuck in bottom, double edge firmly under foot of mattress, then turn upper sheet over blankets at top, having at least twelve inches to cover them well. Do not tuck in sides with metal beds. The spread should be long enough to hang over the lower foot rail of the bed and cover over all to top edge of mattress. The puff or light comforter should match or at least harmonize with the furnishings of the room, and may be placed across the foot of the bed, folded twice lengthwise or folded square with one edge turned over if preferred.

If wooden bedsteads are used, sheets and blankets may be tucked in at sides before spread is put on and tucked. Stand pillows nearly erect.

Opening bed at night. Turn spread one-half over to foot of bed, then turn over foot piece of bed, double. Fold over one corner of upper sheet and blankets at top at right angles, on the side from which bed is entered. If both sides of a double bed are used, turn over both corners at right angles.

Air the bed in the morning. On rising, turn upper bed clothes way over foot board, letting them rest on a chair to save touching floor. Air while dressing, and before leaving the room turn lower sheet also over foot piece. Open windows top and bottom and air room well.

The upper section of the mattress should be turned in a different way each morning, and the upper and lower sections should be reversed twice a week, removing all the clothes for thorough airing. The bed clothing should be soft and light. It is not hygienic to sleep under cotton spread or heavy comforters. When possible let every human being sleep alone.

The Mystic Garden

CONDUCTED BY AUNT EUNICE

[All matter relating to this department should be addressed to Aunt Eunice, Elmwood, New Hampshire.]

ANSWERS TO FEBRUARY PUZZLES

No. 26.— A Page of Fugitive Verse.

No. 27.—
P A N J A M
A N O U R A
N O R M A N
J U M E N T
A R A N G O
M A N T O N

No. 28.— Easy.

No. 29.—
K O R A N S
O C E L O T
R E T I R E
A L I S M A
N O R M A N
S T E A N S

No. 30.— Tales—Slate
Steal—Teals
Stale—Least

No. 31.—
C A S C A N
A M P A R O
S P A R E R
C A R R O M
A R E O L A
N O R M A N

No. 32.— Balm-Lamb.

SOLVERS TO FEBRUARY PUZZLES

Della E. White, Jerry, Aunt Jane, Mrs. Albert Lew, Emma J. Carl, Star, Mary Parks, Eleanor, Mrs. H. D. Colman, Beth, Mrs. J. C. Vermilyea, Kappa Kappa, Kiouian, Mrs. M. Clark, Helen Haines, Miss Eliza King, C. H. Cheller, A. Noah, Tommy Tucker, Anna E. Branch, Novice, Frantz, Emily, Pea Kay, Dr. Tim, Clara M. Adams, Mrs. H. M. Johnson, Mrs. J. W. Wight, Old Fogy, W. E. Albee, Aspiro, Xela, Gentle Annie, Ophelia, Arty Fishel, Lotus, Marigold.

LATE JANUARY SOLVERS

Emily, Dr. Tim, W. E. Albee, Primrose, Mayne B. Hawthorne.

PRIZE WINNERS

Jerry, Emma J. Carl, Helen Haines, Old Fogy, Della E. White.

ANSWERS TO MARCH PUZZLES

No. 33.— Stood-too-o.

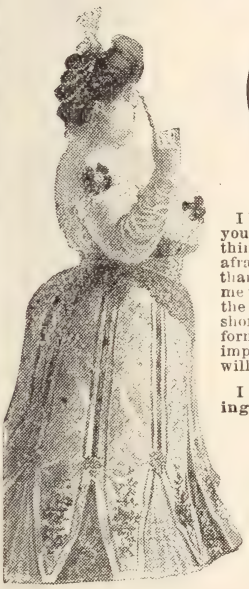
No. 34.—Gumbo, corn, turnip, bean, beet, pea, carrot, cabbage, onion, rice, squash, kale, pumpkin, leek, parsnip, potato, tomato.

TO FAT PEOPLE

To All Readers of HOME AND FLOWERS

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FREE





I know you want to reduce your weight, but probably you think it impossible or are afraid the remedy is worse than the disease. Now, let me tell you that not only can the obesity be reduced in a short time, but your face, form and complexion will be improved, and in health you will be wonderfully benefited.

I am a regular practicing physician, and have for many years made a specialty of the reduction of superfluous flesh. I do not seek to demonstrate a theory. I have no time for that, for I am accomplishing facts. I am curing thousands who have given up all hope of ever being relieved from the dangerous disease obesity. I am bringing joy and happiness into hundreds of homes.

Avoid dangerous drugging. You cannot afford to wait or experiment with anti-fat remedies. They are not prescribed by a well qualified specialist and physician, and are drastic in their action on the system. The causes and forms of obesity are many and each sufferer needs special personal treatment. Dosing and drugging with strong and powerful drugs is not the true treatment for obesity. Such cures are far more dangerous than the disease itself.

Now, if you are a sufferer from **Obesity, Liver Disease, Stomach and Heart Trouble**, Weak Lungs, Rheumatism or any Disease or Weakness of the Vital Organs, write me today for a **FREE** sample of my never-failing treatment. The thousands who have been permanently reduced by my treatment and cured from many diseases caused by obesity are living witnesses to the everlasting power of my matchless treatment. **Double Chin, Heavy Abdomen, Flabby Cheeks** and other disagreeable evidences of obesity are remedied speedily. I treat either sex.

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No. 36.— Valentines. Love letter.
No. 37.— Son-net.

SOLVERS TO MARCH PUZZLES

Marigold, Minnehaha, Percy C. Ashley, L. M. Marsee, Mrs. M. A. Ohlinger, Louise Cutler, Velma Bender, Jerry, Old Fogy, E. B. H., K. E. Sayre, Anna Barth, Mrs. Alfred Hamilton, Aunt Jane, Mary Ann Jenkins, Della E. White, Novice, Eleanor, Mrs. B. Hinnant, Bessie L. Nolte, Melinda, Lillyan Anthony Grove, Hepatica, Mrs. W. R. Brown, M. E. Howard, Aunt Sate, Mrs. N. D. Timmerman, Kappa Kappa, Katie M. Roads, Belle K. Cobb, Tommy Tucker, Mrs. H. T. Rolston, Aunt Katie, Miss Clara Wheeling, Xela, Adalante, Frantz, Arty Fishel, Mrs. Will R. Senter, Harold Lemke, Black Stone, Emily, Annie B. Martin, Ophelia, Beth, Anna Blackie, Peggy, Star, Lillie.

LATE FEBRUARY SOLVERS

Phorphun, Primrose, Peggy.

PRIZE WINNERS

First solution to No. 34—Marigold.

Yearly Subscriptions—Old Fogy, Anna Blackie, Adalante.

Books—Della E. White, Belle K. Cobb, Star.

NEW PUZZLES

No. 43.— CHARADE

First owned a *second*—
It died last night;
The cause of the *third*
It wasn't fed right.
This *last* the way we come to naught,
If we do not do the thing we ought.

Whole is gorgeous,
But hard to raise;
When seen in perfection,
It merits much praise.

Medina, New York. HEPATICA.

No. 44.— NUMERICAL ENIGMA

Only six letters I contain,
Yet a noted puzzler I name,
Known to us by mystic fame,
And honored, by us all, the same.
3, 1, 5, 4, 2 a city gay we trace,
3, 5, 6, 1 in South Seas has a place,
2, 6, 1, 3 is needed by every race,
The answer read at running pace.

Litchfield Corner, Maine. OLD FOGY.

No. 45.— CHARADE

In gardens neat, your eye will greet
My *first*—a vegetable we'll book it—
My *last's* the place, you'll find, in case
The ruddy cook desires to cook it!

A fifth of three, now put between
A musical composer's seen.

Denver, Colorado. TOMMY TUCKER.

No. 46.— DECAPITATION

In gardens pretty *totals* grow
To gladden hearts of men below.

While pen and *last* are near at hand
Words may be written down to stand.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. ARTY FISHEL.

No. 47.— TRIPLE LETTER ENIGMA

In "fancy" free,
In "roses" three,
In "vapor" soft,
In "singing" oft,
In "creatures" good,
In "zealous" mood.

The *total* now, you soon will see,
Are Mystic Gardeners, all three.

Hawley, Minnesota. KAPPA KAPPA.

PRIZES

A plant, winner's choice, costing not over twenty-five cents, for first complete list.

A novel for every tenth list received.

CHAT

We give you an easy lot this month, and want all to try for prizes. The larger list the more books will be given, and lists will be booked in the order in which they are received.

Several of our old friends found us this month, and as we can not write each separately, we take this way to thank you all.

One of our friends writes, "Will it be out of order for me to offer a prize for the solution of my puzzle when printed?" It will surely make it more interesting if those having books or plants they can spare to do so, and we will be pleased to have them do so. AUNT EUNICE.

An Old Nurse For Children

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

Gray Hair Restored.



"WALNUTTA HAIR STAIN"

Restores Gray, Streaked, or Bleached Hair, or Beard instantaneously. Gives any shade from Light Brown to Black. Does not wash or rub off. Contains no poisons, and is not sticky nor greasy.

To convince you we will send you a Trial size for 20c postpaid, large size (eight times as much) 50 cents.
PACIFIC TRADING CO., 203 Nichols Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

PAPER JARDINIERES, a New



Flower Pot Cover

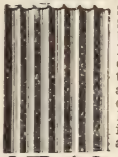
Adjustable to any size Flower Pots, (large or small). A pretty device to hide the unsightly appearance of the common flower pot. A protection from frost or heat. One dozen assorted colors and designs in neat folding box, convenient for mailing. Sent to any address.

Postpaid 30c per doz

Send coin or money order. No stamps.
STRONGHURST MANU'F'G. CO.,
Stronghurst, Ill., U. S. A. Agents wanted

STEEL ROOFING

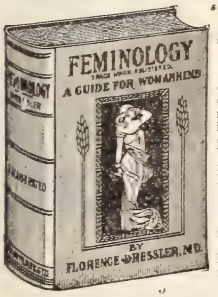
FREIGHT CHARGES PAID BY US



Strictly new, perfect, Semi-Hardened Steel Sheets, 2 feet wide, 6 feet long. The best Roofing, Siding or Ceiling you can use. No experience necessary to lay it. An ordinary hammer or hatchet the only tools you need. We furnish nails free and paint roofing two sides. Comes ei her flat, corrugated or "V" crimped. Delivered free of all charges to all points in the U. S., east of the Mississippi River and North of the Ohio River

AT $2.25 PER SQUARE

Prices to other points on application. A square means 100 square feet. Write for free Catalogue No."
CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., W. 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago



"Feminology"

Complete table of contents and sample pages sent FREE.

A scientific book for women, one of the most valuable works ever written. It treats of marriage, care of babies, diet, nursing, children's diseases and their care, physical culture, personal beauty, giving information that is all important to health and happiness 700 pages, beautifully illustrated, and 28 colored plates.

"If the information contained in Feminology were more widely and timely known and heeded, endless and needless miseries might be avoided."—Chicago Tribune.

Write for 32-page table of contents and see what this valuable book contains. An agent wanted in your town.
C. L. Dressler & Co., 2186 Gladys Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MUSIC BOX FREE



In order to introduce our World-renowned Cough and Cold Tablets in your district (guaranteed to cure any cough or cold in 24 hours), we are securing agents throughout America, and are making extraordinary inducements to those who will help us advertise and sell our wonderful remedies.

Send us your name and address and we will immediately send you 6 boxes tablets. Sell each box for 25c., return us the $1.50. When we have received the money for the medicine, which we shall send you immediately upon receipt of your order, after you have sold the $1.50 worth and returned the money, and thereby shown your honesty and our ability to trust you, we will at once without any further work on your part or any further payments of any kind whatsoever, send you a beautiful self-playing Music Box, size 15x13x9, together with 100 of the latest popular songs. The Music Box is a beauty, so simple that even a child can start it. Plays song, classical and dance music. More beautiful than a piano, and just as loud. You don't need to know music. A perfect gem in any household. Our No. 2 Box of Medicines contains $10 worth assorted drugs and you can also secure many other valuable premiums. Remember, we are an old and reliable concern and do exactly what we agree to do. Write at once.

THE IMPERIAL DRUG CO., 280 Broadway, N.Y.

THIN WOMEN

Send for Dr. Rivard's book on THINNESS and its CAUSES. It tells you of a new and easy way to gain and keep 15 to 25 pounds of solid, healthy flesh. A quick, sure, safe and permanent method of increasing your weight to normal. Book sent sealed for 2c stamp.
THE G. S. RIVARD CO. 246 State St., Detroit, Mich.

ONLY
55c



MEND YOUR OWN SHOES!
Send for our complete
Cobbler's Outfit ONLY 55c.

Contains half-soling iron stand with 3 reversible lasts, 1 shoe knife, 1 shoe hammer, 1 pegging awl, 1 harness awl, 1 Sewing awl, 1 paper heel nails 1 paper half-soling nails, 1 wrench for awl handles, a complete set of tools for shoe and harness mending; packed in wooden box. Address

STEWART BROS.,
467-469 N. High St. 468-470 Market St., Columbus, O., U.S.A.

33% DIVIDEND

paid by the Mexican Plantation Association, 1602 Title and Trust Building, Chicago, Ill. Oldest of its kind in Mexico. ESTABLISHED 1897. Has 6,000 shares, or acres, planted to permanent crops, rubber, coffee and vanilla. The Association's contract is like an insurance policy—in case of death the money is refunded. 43 deaths have occured since 1897. These shares will now be resold. For full particulars, address as above.



MAYFLOWER GIRL

25 PACKAGES SEEDS AND BULBS MAILED FREE 15¢

1 package each of Evening Primrose, Monkey Vine, Balloon Vine, Baby Breath, Blue Bells of Scotland, Eastern Star, Petunia, Mixed Daisy, Mixed Asters, Begonia, Mixed Poppy, Mignonette, Calliopsis, Portulaca, Sweet Peas, Cypress Vine, Pansy (mixed), Larkspur, Nasturtium, Sunflower, Salvia, Balsam, Everlasting, Gloxinia, Wild Flower.

25 BULBS

1 Madeira Vine, 1 Calla, 2 Gladiolus, 4 Cinnamon Vines, 1 Anemone, 2 Hyacinth, 1 Tuberose, 1 Mayflower Lily, 1 Olympia Lily. 1 Jericho, flowers in ten minutes, 5 Choice Mixed Bulbs from Philippine Islands, 5 Bulbs for Hanging Baskets.



OLYMPIA LILLY

Will mail you FREE this fine collection of 25 packages Choice Flower Seeds and 25 Bulbs for 15 cents in silver or 8 two cent stamps.

Will send Seed Check and Catalogue free by sending your order at once.

MEDFORD SEED CO.
MEDFORD MASS.

A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in 10 minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for nineteen (19) 2-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc.

FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to Users of Incubators

The Des Moines Incubator Co., at Des Moines, Iowa, is preparing a book on poultry, and desires to include in it articles on successful incubation from users of their incubators. They are offering prizes for the best articles on incubation. For further information address Prize Editor, Des Moines Incubator Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

A Perfect Ear

The Seed Corn question is a subject of much interest to the farmers just now and there is perhaps more space devoted to it in agricultural papers than any other subject. The corn judging schools which have been held in Iowa and Illinois for two or three years past have been well attended and farmers who have always thought that they knew what a good ear of corn was, are finding that there are more points to be considered than they had heretofore imagined could exist. Golden West Corn is a new variety introduced this year by the Iowa Seed Co., of Des Moines, Iowa.

Stove Sense

The Kalamazoo Stove Company, of Kalamazoo, Mich., has just issued an annual catalogue of stoves and ranges —"Stove Sense" would be a good name for it—that should be in the hands of everyone contemplating purchasing anything in that line. This catalogue is intelligently gotten up and is especially interesting to housekeepers, as the company sells directly to the consumer. The Kalamazoo Stove Company is one of the largest concerns in the country, and sells its products in every state in the union. Its methods of doing business furnish an example of the present perfect system of distribution, since it can put a stove or range in a home in California about as cheaply as in the homes of states contiguous to Michigan.

Things That Kill Plant Life

Everything that grows has its enemies. Trees, shrubs, vegetables, flowers, all the members of the vegetable kingdom, are attacked by worm, bug or blight of some kind that retards their growth and fruition, or utterly destroys them root and branch. It is to growers of things that the Lenox Sprayer & Chemical Co., Incorporated, of Pittsfield, Mass., looks for its interested patrons. Their sprayers and their Bordeaux Mixture are known and used the world over for destroying insects and fungi, and keeping plant life hearty and thrifty. This company is composed of prominent business men of Pittsfield, is thoroughly recognized, possessed of ample capital, and now controls a large mill equipped with the most modern machinery, and is prepared to make shipments promptly. It undertakes to give the same careful attention to the small order as to large ones. All correspondence answered, and information freely given.

GINSENG Great opportunities offered. Book explaining about the Ginseng Industry free. Send for it. F. B. MILLS, Box 40, Rose Hill, N. Y

PLAYS Best List of New Plays. 325 Nos. Dialogs, Speakers, Hand Books. Catalog free. T. S. DENISON, Pub., Dept. 25 Chicago

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 966, Detroit, Mich.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



A Positive Relief For PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, AND ALL AFFLICTIONS OF THE SKIN.

"A little higher in price, perhaps, than worthless substitutes, but a reason for it." Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

12 Large Two-Year-Old Roses

Ready for Immediate Effect for $1.25 Postpaid,



OR WE WILL SEND THEM BY EXPRESS, PURCHASER PAYING CHARGES, FOR $1.00.

These Roses are large fine bushes that will grow and bloom at once, embracing our finest and best varieties.

The Biggest Bargain Ever Offered

ADDRESS

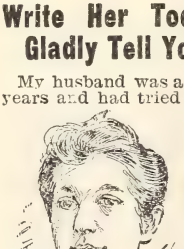
THE C. A. REESER CO., Urbana, Ohio.

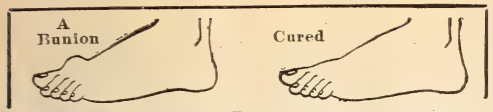
A WIFE'S MESSAGE

Cured Her Husband of Drinking.

Write Her Today and She Will Gladly Tell You How She Did It.

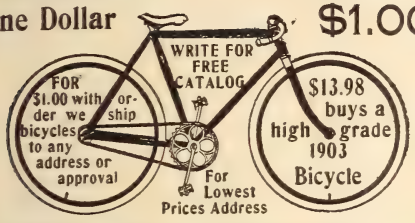
My husband was a hard drinker for over 20 years and had tried in every way to stop but could not do so. I at last cured him by a simple home remedy which any one can give secretly. I want every one who has drunkenness in their homes to know of this and if they are sincere in their desire to cure this disease and will write to me, I will tell them just what the remedy is. My address is Mrs. Margaret Anderson, Box 450 Hillburn, N. Y. I am sincere in this offer. I have sent this valuable information to thousands and will gladly send it to you if you will but write me to-day. As I have nothing whatever to sell, I want no money.





BE YOUR OWN CHIROPODIST. We have a handsome 20-page illustrated booklet on "How to have Easy, Healthy, Shapely Feet," which we will mail to any address for a 2c. stamp. Bunions CAN be cured. The booklet tells you how to do it in your own home without cutting and without the slightest inconvenience. It also tells about the prevention and removal of corns, ingrowing toe nails and the treatment of all kinds of foot troubles.
FOOT REMEDY CO., Suite 571, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago

One Dollar $1.00



STEWART BROS., Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

MADE $105 THE FIRST MONTH



Writes FRED. BLODGETT, of N. Y. J. L. BARRICK, of La., writes: "Am making $3.00 to $8.00 every day I work." MRS. L. M. ANDERSON, of Iowa, writes: "I made $3.80 to $6.50 a day." Hundreds doing likewise. So can you. **$5.** to **$10.** daily made plating jewelry, tableware, bicycles, metal goods with gold, silver, nickel, etc. Enormous demand. **We teach you** Write now. Offer free. Address **FREE**
G. GRAY & Co., Plating Works, Miami Bldg., CINCINNATI, O.



Garden Insurance for $1.00 by Using the Lightning Whirling Sprayer. Pat'd Kills germs and insects that kill plant life. A plant preserver and disinfectant For sprinkling clothes, floors, and washing windows, it has no equal. Easy to spray. Sent to any address upon receipt of $1.00. D. B. Smith & Co., 69 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y., U. S. A. Dept. B.

Ready for Use



Rat Bis-Kit

Packed in Boxes.

The only poison not dangerous to handle. Acts quickly, no mixing, no soiling of dishes, no trouble. Kills every time. Die in open air seeking water. Put in rat holes, linen closets, etc., without soiling anything Rats and mice leave choicest grain and food for it. Why take risk of mixing poison?

Ask your druggist. If he hasn't it, send us 25 cents for one full size box, or 60 cents for three boxes, postpaid.
The Rat Biscuit Co., Dept. D, Springfield, Ohio.



Mrs. Laura L. Barnes, Washington, D. C., Ladies Auxiliary to Burnside Post, No. 4, G. A. R., recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

In diseases that come to women only, as a rule, the doctor is called in, sometimes several doctors, but still matters go from bad to worse, but I have never known of a case of female weakness which was not helped when **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** was used faithfully. For young women who are subject to headaches, backache irregular or painful periods, and nervous attacks due to the severe strain on the system by some organic trouble, and for women of advanced years in the most trying time of life, it serves to correct every trouble and restore a healthy action of all organs of the body

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a household reliance in my home, and I would not be without it In all my experience with this medicine, which covers years, I have found nothing to equal it and always recommend it." — MRS. LAURA L. BARNES, 607 Second St., N E., Washington, D. C. — *$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women

A Conservative Investment

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

TREASURY STOCK OF A COMPANY EARNING GOOD DIVIDENDS TODAY.

An opportunity is offered investors to secure Preferred stock in a company now earning dividends of 12 per cent. on the par value of its entire outstanding capital stock. It has assets worth more than its entire capitalization and the preferred stock has a prior lien on every dollar of assets owned by the company. The company's plant is now being run to its capacity and a market is ready to take its entire product.

The money derived from the sale of stock offered is to be used for enlarging the plant about nine fold and increasing its supply of raw material. When this has been done, dividends will be several times 12 per cent.

Briefly stated, the proposition is as follows. The Ethel Consolidated Mines is a *Producing Property.* It is *earning dividends today.* It has an 80-ton mill running day and night turning out concentrates assaying from $120.00 to $274.96 per ton. The product of this mill is sufficient to pay dividends at the rate of *12 per cent per annum on the entire outstanding capital stock.* Dividends at that rate will begin in April, 1903. It has about 3,000 feet of tunnels and upraises already opened up, with 75,000 tons of fine milling ore blocked out. A new deep level tunnel now being driven on the 1,100 level (now in over 700 feet and in good milling ore) will, it is stated by expert mining engineers, open up in the first 2,000 feet, over 700,000 tons. Nearly 100 men are now employed in the mill and in pushing further development work. This force will be increased to over 200 men within three months. The properties of the company are contiguous and extend for over four miles on the main vein of the Mother Lode of the Index District.

Three expert mining engineers who recently examined the properties unite in saying that the supply of ore is practically inexhaustible. One of them stated that if the vein was only two feet wide it would contain 5,000,000 tons of ore, or enough to supply a 1,000-ton mill for fifteen years. The vein is over six feet wide, however, and all in good milling ore. Besides that, there are over 100 cross veins even richer than the main vein.

(See letter from Mr. N. W. Emmens, E. M., giving estimate of amount of ore to be opened up by the deep level tunnel.)

WATER POWER.

A creek flowing through the properties, rising in a lake 2,400 feet above the mill, furnishes power enough for a 5,000-ton mill, and everything else about the mines requiring power and electricity.

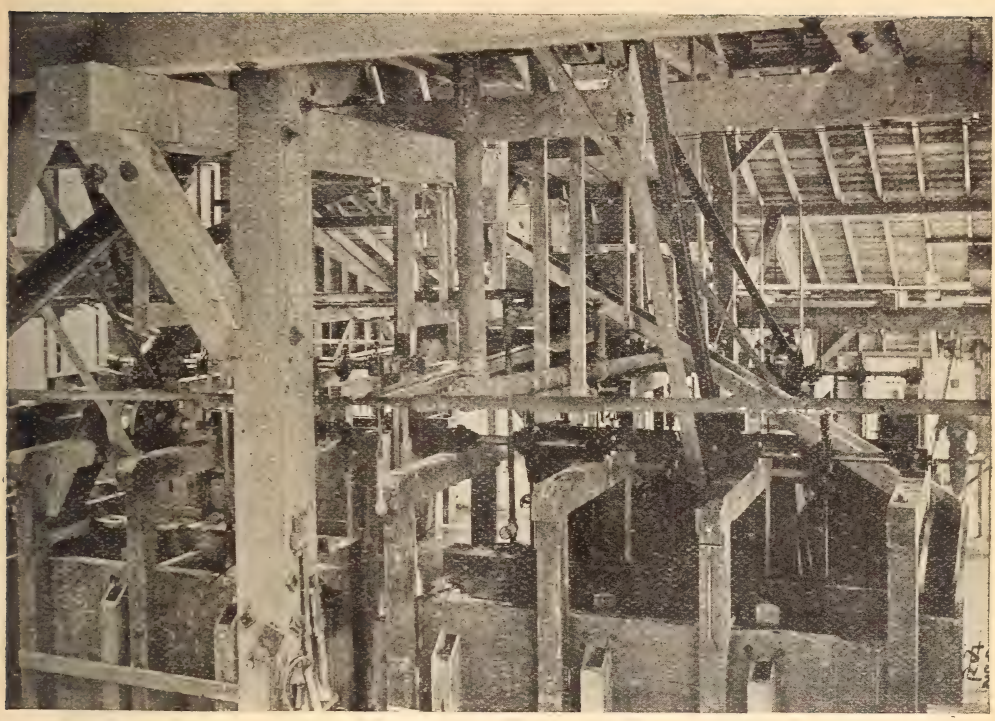
TIMBER.

The properties are covered with a dense growth of heavy cedar and fir timber. Expert lumbermen estimate that it will cut over 25,000,000 feet of merchantable lumber in addition to all that the mines will require for timbering, etc. This timber has a market value of fully $1,000,000.

EQUIPMENT.

The equipment of the mines is up-to-date in every respect, and sufficient to meet all the requirements of the 80-ton mill now in operation.

The assets, as the properties stand today, are considered by competent authorities to be in excess of the entire capital stock. It is a "going concern." A mine equipped sufficiently today to earn—*and it is now earning*—12 per cent on its outstanding capital stock. A very natural question is, therefore, why not "let well enough alone?" This question is easily answered by pointing to the immense natural resources of the properties and asking whether it is not better to develop them on a larger scale *now* for the benefit of the present stockholders than to proceed as at present and leave the undeveloped resources for succeeding generations. There is but one answer to this.



PORTION OF INTERIOR OF MILL, SHOWING HERTZ JIGS FOR COARSE CONCENTRATION

WHAT THE COMPANY PROPOSES TO DO.

With a practically inexhaustible supply of good milling ore; with water power sufficient to mill 5,000 tons of ore per day; with the expenses of mining and milling the ore reduced to a minimum, the proper course to be pursued resolves itself into a simple business proposition.

The officers and trustees of the company are men of wide and successful experience in conducting large business enterprises. They have therefore decided to meet the situation in the only logical way, by largely increasing the plant and output of ore.

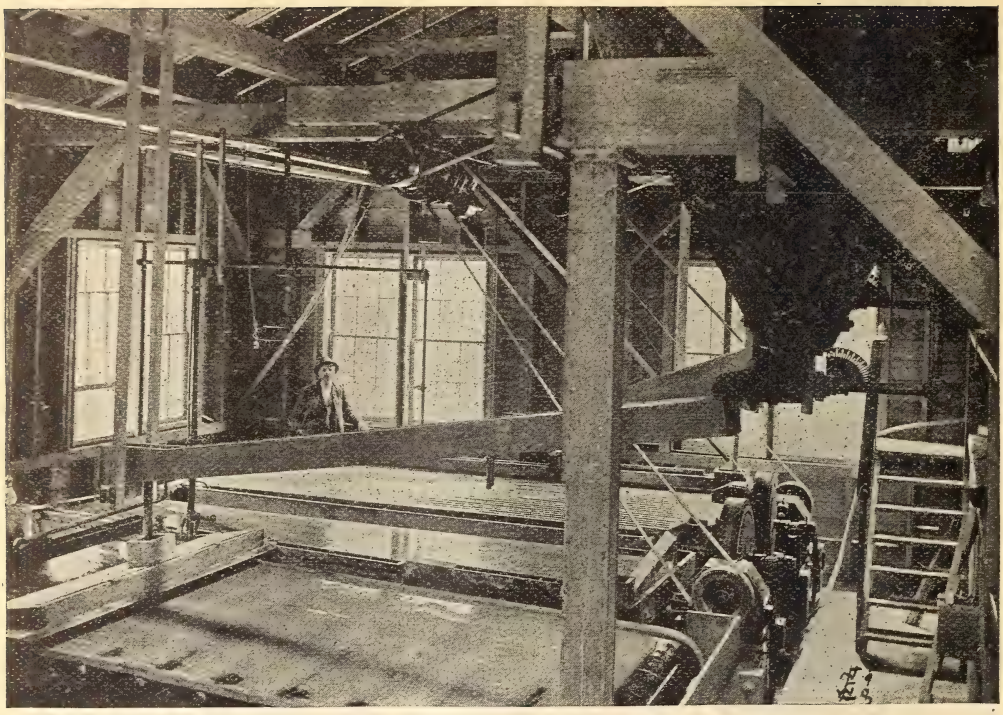
They propose to increase the capacity of the concentrating mill to 650 tons per day; increase the capacity of the saw mill to 100,000 feet per day; fully develop the water power by building a large masonry dam and installing a high pressure hydraulic pipe; install an electric tramway in the deep level tunnel; erect a smelter for reducing the product of the mines to "base bullion," and push the deep tunnel to completion as rapidly as possible.

These improvements will not only increase the profit on each ton of ore mined, and increase the output of metal by over eight times, but they will, when completed, *make the Ethel Consolidated Mines one of the largest and best equipped mines in the world.*

THE COMPANY AND ITS PROPERTIES

The Ethel Consolidated Mines is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Washington. The capital stock of the company is only $3,500,000, of which $3,000,000 is 7 per cent Cumulative Preferred and $500,000 Common. The shares have a par value of $1.00 each, and are fully paid and non-assessable. The Company is absolutely free from debt.

The Preferred stock has a prior lien on all the assets of the company for both principal and interest, making it as safe as a bond. Seven per cent per annum *must be paid* on the par value of the preferred stock every year before the common stock receives any of the profits. The surplus, if any, is then divided *pro rata* among *all* stockholders. The present earnings, however, are sufficient to pay 12 per cent per annum on the entire outstanding capital stock. Five hundred thousand shares of the Preferred stock have been placed in the treasury to be issued as needed and the proceeds used exclusively for enlarging the plant and in other ways developing the properties.



PORTION OF INTERIOR OF MILL, SHOWING WILFLEY TABLES FOR SEPARATING THE ORE

The properties owned by the company comprise forty mining claims, making a total of about 800 acres. These are contiguous and cover over four miles in length on the Mother Lode veins of the Index District, with a width of about 1,800 feet. They are located five miles from Index on the main line of the Great Northern R. R., and about seventy miles from Seattle.

EQUIPMENT.

The present equipment consists of an 80-ton concentrating mill, saw mill, electric lighting plant for lighting mines throughout, and all buildings, telephone system, tools of all descriptions, cars, steel rails, etc., also all necessary buildings, including mill building, office, boarding houses for the men, dwelling houses, stables, blacksmith shops, ore bunkers, etc. In other words, the mine is fully equipped with modern appliances for an output of eighty tons of ore per day.

THE MANAGEMENT.

OFFICERS.

GEO. A. POUNDER . . President and Gen'l Mgr.
E. T. KURTZ Vice President.
CHAS. GREER Secretary.
B. U. YOUNG Treasurer.
S. MAC YOUNG . . . Asst. Treas. at the Mines.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. A. POUNDER . . Ethel Mine, Index, Wash.
(Mining Engineer.)

E. T. KURTZ New Castle, Pa.
(Attorney at Law and Capitalist.)

GEO. GREER New Castle, Pa.
(Gen'l Manager American Tin Plate Co., New Castle, Pa., Manufacturer and Capitalist.)

CHAS. GREER New Castle, Pa.
(Asst. Manager American Tin Plate Works, New Castle, Pa.)

B. U. YOUNG New Castle, Pa.
(Wholesale Merchant.)

J. B. MAC DOUGALL Seattle, Wash.
(Wholesale Merchant.)

JAMES A. KERR Seattle, Wash.
(Member of Kerr & McCord, Leading Law Firm Seattle, Wash.)

Registrar of Stock,
UNION TRUST CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

Consulting Engineer, R. H. STRETCH, E. M.
Ethel Consolidated Mines, Index, Wash.

The company is certainly fortunate in securing as Trustees men of such high standing and wide experience in business



SOUTH ELEVATION OF MILL

and banking circles. Their connection with the company gives ample assurance to stockholders that its affairs will be conducted on sound business principles, and that the enormous resources of the property will be developed successfully and profitably.

For information as to their character and business standing inquiries may be made of any bank or trust company in New Castle, Pa., or of the Washington National Bank, Seattle, Wash.

Consulting Engineer, and *Engineer in charge.* The Trustees are ably seconded in their efforts by Mr. R. H. Stretch, E. M., under whose personal direction the development is being carried on at the mines. Mr. Stretch has been an engineer of national reputation for years. He was an engineer on the famous Comstock Lode, and was the first State Mineralogist of Nevada. He prepared the large atlas of the underground works of the Comstock Lode for the United States Geological Survey, under the late Clarence King. His books on mining and mining engineering are used as text-books by many of the leading Universities. He stands at the head of his profession and is regarded as a man of great ability.

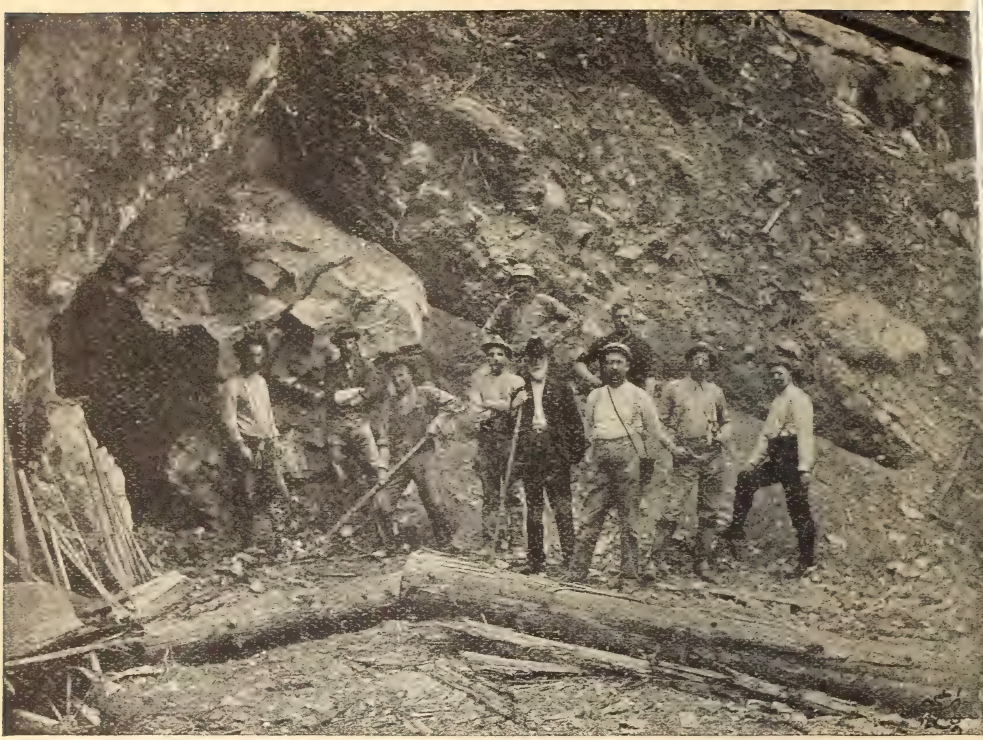
DIVIDENDS.

It is the policy of the company to distribute to stockholders in dividends all the profits of the mines. The funds needed to carry forward the work of increasing the capacity of the plant and pushing the development work will be secured by the sale of treasury stock. The Preferred stock not only draws dividends of seven per cent on its par value, but shares pro rata with the Common stock in all the surplus profits.

Treasury Stock. 500,000 shares of the Company's Preferred stock has been placed in the treasury. This will be sold as funds are needed for the new work. Not one cent of it will be used for any other purpose.

50,000 SHARES AT 40 CENTS.

The Company offers 50,000 shares of its Cumulative Preferred Treasury stock at forty cents per share, par value $1.00, fully paid and non-assessable. The next issue will be sold at sixty cents at least—possibly seventy-five cents. Those buying before April 5th not only participate in April dividends, but make *at least fifty per cent* in increased price of stock.



COMMENCEMENT OF DEEP LEVEL TUNNEL

A PURELY BUSINESS UNDERTAKING.

The Ethel Consolidated Mines is altogether outside the category of mining ventures. It is a *producing property* with assets in excess of its capital stock. It is earning dividends today, and distribution of these dividends will begin in April, 1903. The ability of the company to pay twelve per cent on the par value of its stock is being demonstrated every day by the actual net earnings of the mill. Investors are not tying up their money for an indefinite period when they buy this stock. These shares will provide a sure and steadily increasing income to those who are fortunate enough to own them. The company welcomes the strictest investigation of its claims and of the standing of its officers and trustees. More complete information about the property, equipment, etc., will be found in the illustrated book, experts' reports and maps, which we will gladly send on request to any one interested. Send at once so as to secure some of the early issues of the treasury stock.

Many companies owning but two claims are capitalized at $1,000,000. The Ethel Consolidated Mines has forty Mining Claims and its capital is only $3,500,000.

Altogether aside from its mineral resources it has as an asset over 25,000,000 feet of merchantable timber worth at least $1,000,000.

It has nearly 100 miners now employed and this number will soon be increased.

Dividends will begin in April, 1903, at twelve per cent per annum on par value of stock. As soon as mill is enlarged to 650 tons, and smelter built, they will be increased in corresponding ratio.

I do not ask any one to invest their money on the strength of the statement contained in this advertisement. Send for the illustrated book, maps, and experts' reports. They contain full information about the properties. Write to any Bank or Trust Company in New Castle, Pa., or to the Washington National Bank of Seattle, Washington, and ask them about the properties and what they know of the Trustees.

(Note.) Stock costing forty cents per share will yield purchasers thirty per cent on their investment.

GEO. B. McMANAMON,

Agent for the sale of Treasury Stock.
Offices: 1412-50 WILLIAMSON BUILDING
CLEVELAND, O.
Phone, Main 150.

Personal References:

Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, O.
Park National Bank, Cleveland, O.

EXPERT'S OPINION.

Copy of a letter giving figures regarding the earning power of the Ethel Consolidated Mines, written February 10, 1903, by Newton W. Emmens, E. M., to a Pennsylvania gentleman. Mr. Emmens is the expert who reported on the Ethel properties last Fall. (Experts' Reports, Illustrated Book, Maps, etc., sent free on request.)

My Dear Sir:—

You have asked me to point out in what manner the preferred stock of the Ethel Consolidated Mines is a better investment than a savings bank. This question can best be answered by giving you some figures as to what earnings the company can make.

Refer to the cross section map accompanying the prospectus and you will find that ore has been proved to exist in the "upper tunnel," "lower tunnel," "Cut A," "Cut B," "Cut C," "John D.," Tunnel No. 3, and in the deep level tunnel; proving that the vein is continuous for a distance of over 2,500 feet. It has also been proved to a depth of 600 feet below the lower tunnel, and by the work already done on the vein has an average width of over 7 feet. Above the lower tunnel the ore has been proved to exist within 10 feet of the surface and to have the same average width. That this width of 7 feet is well within the mark you can judge for yourself when I tell you that I personally measured the ore body in many places during my visit to the mines last September, and found it to run from three to over sixteen feet in width. In the following calculations we will take for our basis an average width of only 5 feet.

By referring to the map spoken of, you will find that there is the following amount of ore available for the mill between the commencement of the deep level tunnel and the present stopping ground. A length of 1,500 feet by a depth of 600 feet by a width of 5 feet and a length of 1,000 feet by a depth of 300 feet by a width of 5 feet for the ore below the lower tunnel; and a length of 1,800 feet by a depth of 300 feet by a width of 5 feet for the ore above the lower tunnel. Allowing 10 cubic feet of ore in place to equal one ton of ore we have 870,000 tons. Let us deduct from this 15 per cent. for barren places in the vein, waste, etc., and we have a net tonnage of 739,500 tons.

The average metallic contents of the crude ore as shown by actual mill runs is about 3½ per cent copper, 5 ounces silver and 1-50 ounce gold per ton. For the sake of our calculation we will only take 3 per cent copper, 4 ounces silver and 1-60 ounce gold per ton.

Estimating 3 per cent of copper per ton on 739,500 tons of ore gives us 22,185



GRAVITY TRAMWAY

tons or 44,370,000 pounds of metallic copper, which at 12 cents per pound equals $5,324,400.

Taking 4 ounces of silver per ton on 739,500 tons of ore we have 2,958,000 ounces which, at 47 cents per ounce, is worth $1,400,260.

Estimating 1-60 ounce gold per ton on 739,500 tons of ore we get 12,325 ounces, which at $20 per ounce gives us $246,500.

The total gross value of the metal in the ore is, therefore, as follows:

Copper	$5,324,400
Silver	1,400,260
Gold	246,500
	$6,971,160

The cost of mining and milling this ore, making an ample allowance for development, wear and tear on machinery, administration and incidental expenses, may be conservatively taken at $2.50 per ton, which, on 739,500 tons, gives a total of $1,848,750. This deducted from $6,971,160 gross value of the ore, gives $5,122,410 available for dividends, or over 146 per cent on the entire capital stock of the company at par. But the price of the stock is only 40 cents per share (par $1.00) and the earnings will, therefore, amount to over 365 per cent on the investment.

With a milling capacity of 500 tons per day it would take 1,479 days, or a little less than 5 years of 300 working days per year, to work out this amount of ground. In other words, you would receive back your entire capital more than three and a half times over in a little less than 5 years and still have the stock representing your original investment, but having a market value of over three times what you paid for it.

What savings bank can show anything like this return on your money?

In the foregoing calculation it must be borne in mind that I have only dealt with about 1-7th of the length of the property owned by the company and have not taken into consideration any of the ore which is known to exist below the deep level tunnel nor any of the cross veins upon the property, of which there are a number, nor have I taken into consideration the fact that when the deep level tunnel gets in beyond the present workings the amount of ore above will be more than twice as much, as the tunnel will attain a depth of about 3,000 feet below the crest of the mountain. You can readily see, therefore, that instead of having only 739,500 tons of ore there is many times this amount, and instead of receiving only 365 per cent on your investment you are likely to receive over four times this amount. In other words, I think, from my intimate knowledge of the property and my many years' practical experience as a mining engineer, that the Ethel Consolidated Mines will rival the famous Anaconda mine at Butte, Mont., and, like it, have a record of over $22,000,000 paid out in dividends.

All this will, of course, take time. Mines are not developed in a day. But in the course of the next few years you will see the Ethel take its place among the most important mines of the country and its stock worth several times par. No savings bank that I have ever heard of can give you a proposition one-tenth part as good as this enterprise.

Trusting that the foregoing will put the matter more clearly before you, and hoping that you will not hesitate to ask for any further information you may desire, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed.) NEWTON W. EMMENS, E. M.

REMEMBER—A PRODUCING MINE

40 CLAIMS.—800 Acres. Claims contiguous, extending over 4 miles on Mother Lode veins of famous Index Mining District, Washington.

80-TON MILL now being run day and night, earning large profits. Concentrates assay from $120 to $274 per ton.

DIVIDENDS begin in April at 12 per cent on par value of stock.

DEVELOPMENT.—3,000 feet of tunnels and upraises have blocked out 75,000 tons of ore worth $675,000. Deep level tunnel being driven 4 miles on main vein will, in first 2,500 feet, open up 700,000 tons, worth $6,300,000.

500-TON MILL.—Mill will be enlarged to 500 tons capacity, a smelter built, and deep level tunnel pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

TREASURY STOCK.—To provide funds for the prosecution of this work the company offers the first issue of its Cumulative Preferred Treasury Stock at 40c per share, par $1.00, full paid and non-assessable. **At this price it will pay investors 30 per cent.**

These statements can be substantiated. This is not a mining scheme, but a safe, legitimate investment. It is worth investigating. It will stand it. If interested, send for **Experts' Reports, Illustrated Book** and **Maps.** Sent free.

Address

1412-50 Williamson Building,

GEO. B. McMANAMON,

Cleveland, Ohio.

GEO. B. McMANAMON,

1412-50 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR SIR:—Send me Experts' Reports, Illustrated Book and Maps descriptive of Ethel Consolidated Mine, advertised in HOME AND FLOWERS.

Name.....

Address.....

The Capitol Cook Book

One of the most practical and thoroughly reliable books of cooking recipes ever published. It is a revision of the famous White House cook book, edited jointly by Hugo Zieman, the celebrated steward of the White House, and Mrs. F. L. Gillette, the well known and highly esteemed authority on all questions of cookery and household economics—of which there have been **Over 700,000 Copies Sold.**

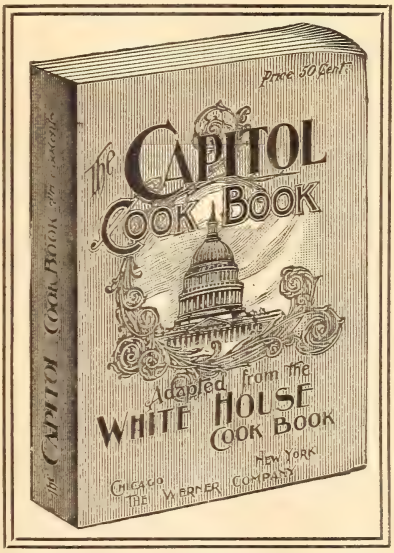
There is not a single recipe in the book which has not been actually tested by the authors, and proved invariably a success. They honestly recommend each and every one as of the very best of its kind.

Cooks will have no failures if they use THE CAPITOL

Contains 448 pages—Over 1400 Tested Recipes

Over 1400 Recipes

Are carefully classified and fully indexed; are supplemented by chapters on special dishes for the sick, coloring for fruits, etc., coffee, tea, beverages; points on table etiquette; definitions of French terms; the laying of the table and treatment of guests.



A Chapter on Carving

Illustrated with over 20 diagram cuts of fowls and meats, is a valuable aid to any host who takes pride in entertaining and serving in a refined and graceful manner. Many suggestions are also given—helpful to the buyer and in the preparation and cooking of the different parts.

The most complete, practical and economical Cook Book published

ONE COPY FREE

One copy of this splendid **"Capitol Cook Book,"** as described above, bound in heavy manila, will be mailed absolutely free to any one remitting $1 for HOME AND FLOWERS for two years, provided no other premium is taken. Or we will mail the magazine for one year and a copy of the Capitol Cook Book to any one remitting only 75 cents, provided no other premium is taken.

Address:

PUBLISHERS HOME AND FLOWERS

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

CORSETS KABO CORSETS

HAVE NO BRASS EYELETS



It would be absurd

to assert that nobody can make as good corsets as KABO, but it is quite safe to say NOBODY IS DOING SO, and further that there is no other line

So extensive
So well balanced
So popular

Proof positive that the models are always the precise things decreed by fashion. OVER ONE HUNDRED of the most alluringly dainty STRAIGHT FRONT STYLES at one dollar to ten dollars, and intermediate prices.

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388 Broadway, - NEW YORK
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HOME AND FLOWERS

Formerly "How to Grow Flowers"
With which is consolidated "The Floral World"



e Floral Publishing Company = Springfield, Ohio

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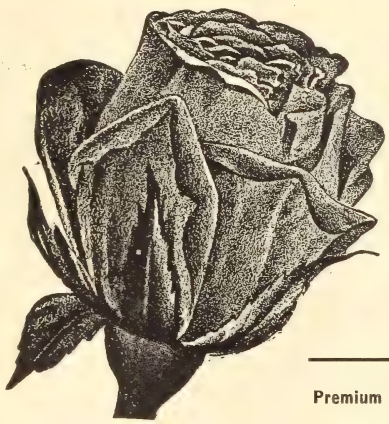
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The publishers of HOME AND FLOWERS sincerely trust to be promptly favored with your renewal. Your attention is invited to the following new and especially liberal premium offers.

SPECIAL LATE SPRING PREMIUMS

HOME AND FLOWERS a year and any one of these three premium collections is offered for only 50 cents. HOME AND FLOWERS three years and all three collections for only $1.00. Three yearly subscriptions for HOME AND FLOWERS, each subscriber to receive one of these premium collections, only $1.00. Order today!

The following premiums are a special selection for late spring planting. The stock from which they are selected is of the highest quality. Our offers are the most liberal of the season. If your subscription has expired, renew immediately and get one or more of these collections. If your subscription is paid up you may accept any of these offers and have your time extended.



Premium No. 123.

FIVE EVER-BLOOMING TEA ROSES

Maman Cochet—Snowy white, sometimes tinted.
Frances E. Willard—Pure white of the largest size.
Clothilde Soupert—French white, deepening to rose in the center.
Bouquet of Gold—New golden yellow rose, very fine.
Pink Soupert—Sometimes almost red, again bright pink.

Premium No. 124.

FOUR CHOICE GERANIUMS

Marguerite de Layres—A grand single white, flowers extra large.
Madonna—A magnificent bedder, color soft pink.
Brilliant—A grand scarlet variety, one of the finest.
Emerson—Unique and very attractive, color salmon.

Premium No. 125.

Four Ponderosa Lemon Plants

The Ponderosa is the largest and most delicious edible lemon in the world. It thrives and will bear fruit in any locality, with very little attention or care. You can grow luscious edible lemons in your own home. The Ponderosa is also a gorgeous bloomer, and very effective as a decorative plant. Trees only two years old are often weighted down with juicy lemons, weighing three to four pounds each. The parent tree from which our stock of superb plants has been grown, only four years old, is over six feet high and last year set more than three thousand lemons. The Ponderosa fruits and blooms at the same time. Every person interested in home floriculture should have a few of this magnificent variety.



OUR THREE SPLENDID OFFERS:

HOME AND FLOWERS one year and any one of the three above premium collections only 50 cents.

HOME AND FLOWERS three years and all three of the above premium collections only $1.00.

Three yearly subscriptions for HOME AND FLOWERS, each subscriber to receive one of these premiums, only $1.00. Get two of your neighbors to subscribe at 50 cents each and your own magazine and premium will cost you nothing.

Remit by money order, bank draft or registered letter. Address:

THE FLORAL PUBLISHING CO., Springfield, Ohio

BARGAINS IN PLANTS

Special Offers of Surplus Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.

These bargain prices are made only to paid-in-advance subscribers for HOME AND FLOWERS. Use order sheet which appears on this page and address all orders to

THE FLORAL PUBLISHING CO., Springfield, Ohio.

Towards the end of the season leading florists usually have surplus stocks of their most desirable plants. We have purchased these stocks from some of the largest greenhouses in the country for the benefit of subscribers for HOME AND FLOWERS. In the following pages will be found descriptions of almost all of this season's favorite varieties of plants which you are offered at

REAL BARGAIN PRICES.

All collections have been carefully chosen, and will contain only plants that are guaranteed first-class in every way. Plants will all be labeled, carefully packed, sent postage prepaid, and guaranteed to reach you in perfect condition. The florists with whom we have arranged for these bargain collections take a special pride in having their orders filled and shipped in the best possible manner, insuring entire satisfaction to the purchaser. Acceptance of any of our offers will save you at least

33⅓ PER CENT

from the usual catalogue prices, which is a fact certainly worth your consideration. Yet we will be even more liberal, and send

ANY FIVE OF THE 25 CENT COLLECTIONS FOR $1.00
ANY FIVE OF THE 50 CENT COLLECTIONS FOR $2.00

Our only stipulation being that in order to secure the benefit of these bargain prices you must be a paid-up subscriber for HOME AND FLOWERS. If you are not now a subscriber, or your subscription is in arrears, accept one of the liberal offers on the inside of the front cover of this number, and then you may take advantage of these bargain prices.

Order at once to insure getting your first choice. Remit by postoffice or express money order, bank draft or registered letter. Always address

THE FLORAL PUBLISHING CO., Springfield, Ohio.

Be sure to use the order sheet below.

YOU MUST USE THIS ORDER SHEET

and be a paid-in-advance subscriber for HOME AND FLOWERS to secure these surplus stock bargain prices.

NOTE CAREFULLY — **Give your first, second and third choice on each collection. If our stock of any collection you select is exhausted by the time we get your order, your next choice will then be sent you instead.**

Name Postoffice

St. and No. State Amt, $.....

First Choice.	Second Choice.	Third Choice.	PRICE.
COLLECTION	COLLECTION	COLLECTION	$.....
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THE FLORAL PUBLISHING CO., Springfield, Ohio.

Collection A.

FIVE TEA AND CLIMBING ROSES

Bargain Price, 25c



TEA ROSE.

Yellow Rambler—Very full cup-shaped blossoms; borne in huge clusters.

Empress of China—Comes nearer perpetual blooming than any hardy rose.

White Maman Cochet—Flowers large and very double of extraordinary merit.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—The best white rose in the world.

Etoile de Lyon—Rich golden yellow Tea rose, bearing flowers and buds early and late.

Catalog prices of above plants at least 50 cents; our bargain price only 25 cents.

Collection B.

Bargain Price, 25c.

FIVE MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS

Ponderosa Lemon—Produces the largest edible fruit in the world; single lemons weighing 2 and 3 pounds each.

Otahelte Orange—Bearing a wonderful profusion of pure white flowers, deliciously fragrant.

Ivy Geranium, Peter Crozy—Soft bright scarlet, with veinings of maroon.

Mammoth Verbena—Lovely pot as well as garden flower.

New Chrysanthemum, Timothy Eaton—The sensational novelty of the year; large white incurved variety.

Catalog price of above plants at least 50 cents; our bargain price only 25 cents.

Collection C.

HARDY PLANT COLLECTION

Bargain Price, 25c.

(All plants in this collection are perfectly hardy.)

Cinnamon Vine—A beautiful very rapid hardy climber.

Matrimony Vine—Bears purple flowers and scarlet berries all through season.

Golden-Leaved Honeysuckle—Leaves variegated, flowers yellow and fragrant.

Golden Glow—Exquisite double golden blossoms, as large as dahlias.

Hydrangea—A variety very free in growth and blooming qualities.

Achillea, "The Pearl"—Bearing hundreds or even thousands of flowers the first season.

Catalog price of above plants at least 50 cents; our bargain price only 25 cents.

Collection D.

ASSORTED PLANTS

Bargain Price, 25c.

Asparagus Sprengeri—Beautiful for sprays in cut flower work.

Lemon, American Wonder—Produces enormous edible fruit.

1 Palm, Latania Barbonica—Large fine shaped leaves, very decorative.

Umbrella Plant—Very ornamental grass, splendid for center of vases.

Coleus—Selected for pot culture. Very beautiful foliage.

Catalog price of above plants at least 50 cents; our bargain price only 25 cents.



Collection E.

FOUR EVER-BLOOMING FRENCH CANNAS

Bargain Price, 25c.

Burbank—Rich canary yellow spotted with carmine.

Alphonse Bouvier—Grows 5 to 8 feet. Brilliant crimson clusters of bloom of immense size.

Paul Marquant—Beautiful shade of bright salmon with carmine tint.

Austria—Spikes of beautiful canary yellow flowers, standing upright like lilies.

Catalog price of above plants at least 50 cents; our bargain price only 25 cents.

Collection F.

6 PRIZE WINNING CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Bargain Price, 25c.

Glory of the Pacific—Pink; magnificent in size and depth.

Simplicity—One of the largest white varieties at last fall's exhibits.

Major Bonnaffon—Beautiful yellow blossoms 6 to 7 inches in diameter.

Mrs. H. Weeks—Beautiful pure white, gracefully reflexing.

Eda Prass—When opening a delicate salmon, changing to creamy white.

Dorothy Toler—Rosy pink center touched with yellow; fine form and size.

Catalog price of above plants at least 50 cents; our bargain price only 25 cents.

BARGAINS IN PLANTS

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THE FLORAL PUBLISHING CO., Springfield, Ohio.



PURPLE AND WHITE FUCHSIA BLOOM.

Collection G. Bargain Price. 50 Cents.

Seven Selected Plants

Rex Begonia—Finest and largest leaved in the Rex family.
Double White Fuchsia—Largest and finest formed blooms of any variety.
Hibiscus—Blossoms five or six inches in diameter; gorgeously colored.
Chrysanthemum—(Yellow.) Remarkably vigorous grower and marvelous variety.
Chrysanthemum—(White.) Very large; beautiful creamy white blooms.
Swainsonia—Almost a perpetual bloomer; beautiful climbing plant for house culture.
Fuchsia—(Double Purple.) Buds round, deep red color; open flower beautiful dark purple.

Catalog price of above plants at least 75 cents; our bargain price only 50 cents.

Collection H. Bargain Price, 50 Cents.

Seven Selected Plants

Linum Trigynum—Plant of great beauty, with very large showy blooms of bright yellow.
New Asparagus, Sprengeri—Fronds frequently four feet long; a rich shade of deep green.
New Sword Fern—Will produce three times the number of fronds as the ordinary fern.
Gloire Des Marches—Splendid double crimson and white fuchsia.
New Achillea, "The Pearl"—Fine cemetery plant, bearing thousands of flowers the first summer.
Two Blood Red Verbenas—Most brilliant color of any flower that grows.

Catalog price of above plants at least 75 cents; our bargain price only 50 cents.

Collection I. Bargain Price, 50 Cents.

Seven Selected Plants

New Sword Fern—Will produce three times the number of fronds as the ordinary fern.
Double Golden Sunflower—Both fashionable and beautiful; favorite as a corsage flower.
Phlox—Perfectly hardy in variety of colors.
Ever-Blooming Rose—Very free bloomer, forming magnificent buds and blossoms.
Heliotrope—Delightfully fragrant, flowering both summer and winter.
Golden Glow—Bearing hundreds of exquisite double blossoms; brightest golden color.
Jasminum Gracillimum—A new Jasmine, pure white, very fragrant flowers.

Catalog price of above plants at least 75 cents; our bargain price only 50 cents.

Collection J. Bargain Price, 50 Cents.

Assorted Plants

Hydrangea Monstrosa—A splendid novelty, very free bloomer. In color, rose, shaded white.
Geranium Jean Viaud—Blooms very large, bright rosy-pink, with distinct white blotch.
Violet California—Entirely hardy, dark blue and very fragrant.
Daisy Etoil De Or—A new Paris daisy, rich golden color.
Verbena (Mammoth Strain)—Particularly choice plants that will begin to flower and spread immediately after setting.
Cinnamon Vine—A fine hardy climbing vine, bearing sweet scented flowers.
Canna "Pennsylvania"—Flowers a pure deep scarlet, immense in size.
Violet "Swanley White"—Flowers very freely and is deliciously fragrant.

Catalog price of above plants at least $1.00; our bargain price only 50 cents.



VIOLET.

BARGAINS IN PLANTS

Special Offers of Surplus Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.

These bargain prices are made only to paid-in-advance subscribers for HOME AND FLOWERS. See fuller particulars on page 1. Use order sheet which appears on that page, and address all orders to

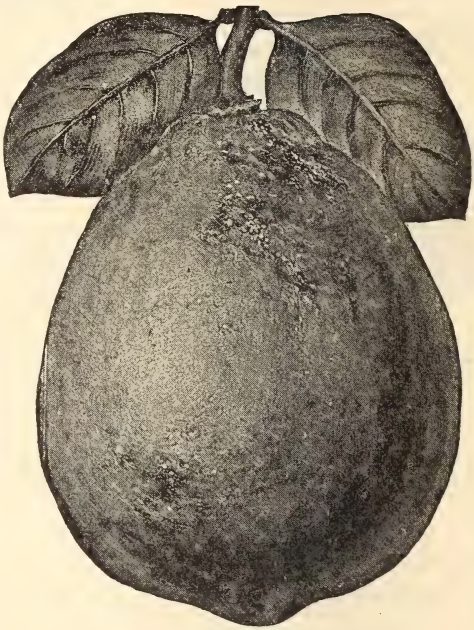
THE FLORAL PUBLISHING CO., Springfield, Ohio.

Collection K.

DECORATIVE HOUSE PLANTS

Bargain Price, $1.00

Fuchsia, Riffiard.—A new variety imported from France. Corolla crimson, sepals scarlet.
Fuchsia, Mrs. E. G. Hill.—Extra large, full and double. Flowers of the largest size.
Heliotrope, Le Poitevine.—Robust, very free grower, continuous bloomer.
Jasmine, Grandiflorum.—(CATALONIAN.) From Italy. Flowers pure, star-shaped, of exquisite fragrance.
Jasmine, Maid of Orleans.—Fine grower, good bloomer, elegant fragrance, waxy-white appearance.
Begonia, M. DeLesseps.—New. A very strong, free-growing variety, growing rapidly, and sending out quantities of beautiful white and pink flowers.
Impatiens Sultana.—A winter-blooming pot plant or for border in summer. Perpetual bloomer. Brilliant rosy scarlet.
Carnation, Dorothy.—A beautiful, pure, deep pink, prolific bloomer of flowers that average three inches in diameter.
Sanseviera Zealanica.—Singularly beautiful for decorative purposes, both summer and winter.
Fern, Nephrolepis Cordata Compacta.—Two feet high when fully matured. Fronds dark green, of erect growth, gracefully arched.
Asparagus, Sprengeri, or Emerald Feather.—Especially useful as a pot plant for decorative purposes. Fronds are frequently four feet long, of a rich shade of green.
Cyperus Gracillis, or Umbrella Plant.—It throws up long stalks, surmounted with narrow, dark green leaves, arranged in such a manner as to suggest the name of Umbrella Plant.
Croton.—Among the finest decorative foliage plants known. Leaves are more or less veined and margined.
Wonderful New Lemon, Ponderosa.—A true ever-bearing variety, blooming and fruiting at the same time. Produces edible lemons weighing from two to three pounds.



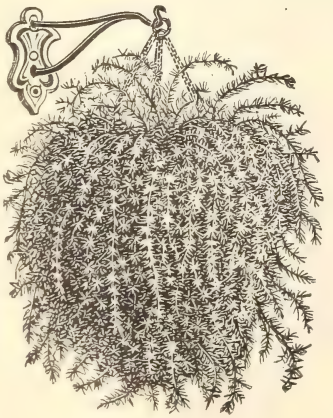
PONDEROSA LEMON.

Catalog price of above plants at least $2.00; our bargain price only $1.00.

Collection L.

MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION

Bargain Price, $1.00



ASPARAGUS.

Mexican Primrose.—A very pretty trailer, bearing hundreds of bright flowers.
Chinese Primrose.—Very choice member of the Primrose family.
Two Verbenas.—Choice selected varieties.
Violet, "Lady Hume Campbell."—Finest of all double blue Violets.
Violet, "Princess of Wales."—A true Violet, blue color, almost as large as Pansies. Very fragrant.
Sweet-scented Geranium.—Large leaved, with very strong fragrance.
Marguerite Daisy.—A new yellow Paris Daisy. Rich, golden color.
Daisy, Madame Gailbert.—New variety. Blooms constantly.
Geranium, John Doyle.—Brightest, most free-blooming of all varieties.
Geranium, Jean Viaud.—Exceptionally free-blooming, double variety.
Canna, "President McKinley."—The best dwarf crimson bedder ever introduced.
Hydrangea, Monstrosa.—Bears blooms of enormous size. Rose, shading into white.
Smilax.—Very delicate, yet dense foliage and graceful climber.
Six Pansy Plants.—The famous Home City strain, noted for free blooming varieties.
Shaking Fern.—Finest variety for the house. Grows very rapidly.

Catalog price of above plants at least $2.00; our bargain price only $1.00.

BARGAINS IN PLANTS

Special Offer of Surplus Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.

These bargain prices are made only to paid-in-advance subscribers for HOME AND FLOWERS. See fuller particulars on page 1. Use order sheet which appears on that page and address all orders to

THE FLORAL PUBLISHING CO., Springfield, Ohio.

GERANIUMS

SELECTED VARIETIES AND ASSORTED COLORS. No flowers are better adapted for bedding purposes than Geraniums. All collections offered before are most carefully selected from the stock of one of the largest Geranium growers in the country. Every plant will be strong, and all shipments guaranteed to reach the purchaser in perfect condition and to be satisfactory in every particular.

Collection M. **Bargain Price, 50 Cents**

EIGHT GERANIUMS.

This collection will contain eight distinct varieties, all different colors, carefully and correctly labeled.

Catalog price of above plants at least 75 cents; our price, only 50 cents.

Collection N. **Bargain Price, $1.00**

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Secure this collection and you will have twenty of the most choice varieties from distinct and assorted colors, selected from stock of the largest Geranium grower in the country.

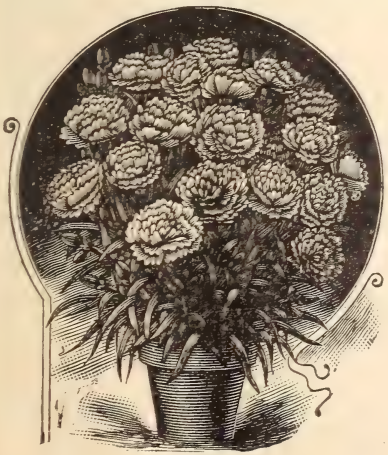
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(THE DIVINE FLOWER.) During the past few years great progress has been made in the improvement of the Carnation. Especially in increasing the size, vigor of growth, freedom of bloom, color and fragrance. The collections offered below will contain the very choicest varieties.



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This collection contains eight distinct varieties of different colors, but every one a marked favorite,

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Collection P. **Bargain Price, $1.00.**

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Collection Q. **Bargain Price, 25 Cents.**

FIVE BEAUTIFUL FUCHSIAS.

This collection will contain five distinct varieties, selected with a view of giving the most pleasing combination of colors and varieties.

Catalog price of above plants at least 50 cents; our price only 25 cents.

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BEGONIAS

(Flowering Varieties)

This beautiful class of plants is deservedly popular, suitable for both pot culture in the window and outdoor planting.

Collection R. **Bargain Price, 50c.**

EIGHT FLOWERING BEGONIAS

Selected from the most desirable varieties with the aim of giving the best results in color, shape, leaves, etc., when bedded.

Catalog price of above plants at least 75 cents; our bargain price only 50 cents.

Collection S. **Bargain Price, $1.00**

TWENTY FLOWERING BEGONIAS

In this collection additional varieties are included which will add materially to the attractiveness of the Begonia bed. Every plant will be strong and perfect and guaranteed to reach you in perfect condition.

Catalog price of above plants at least $2.00; our bargain price only $1.00.



BEGONIA.

Collection T. **Bargain Price, 50c.**

EIGHT CANNAS

Eight choicest varieties of the ever popular Canna comprise this collection. Only the best varieties in cultivation of this most popular of all summer blooming plants will be included.

Catalog price of above plants at least $1.00; our bargain price only 50 cents.

Collection U. **Bargain Price, 50c.**

TWO-YEAR-OLD ROSES

Three large, strong, well-developed two-year-old Rose plants will be sent in this collection. These plants are just such as sell in regular florists' lines at twenty-five cents each.

Catalog price of above plants at least 75 cents; our bargain price only 50 cents.

Collection V. **Bargain Price, $1.00.**

EIGHT TWO-YEAR-OLD ROSES



PALM.

While young plants will flower the first year they cannot be expected to produce nearly so many blooms as large, well-developed, two-year-old roses. This collection contains strong, thrifty bushes, with well-developed roots and are ready to start as soon as planted and give a profusion of lovely flowers.

Catalog price of above plants at least $2.00; our bargain price only $1.00.

PALMS.

Palms are now indispensable for decoration in apartments, conservatories and lawns.

Collection W. **Bargain Price, $1.00.**

TWO IMPORTED PALMS

These Palms are imported direct from Belgium and are unusually desirable for all places where Palms can be used.

Catalog price of above plants at least $2 00, our bargain price only $1.00.

Collection X. **Bargain Price, $1.00**

Two Large Imported Palms

Two Palms, *extra large*, which must accordingly be shipped by express at receiver's expense. These Palms are of the famous imported Belgium variety and will be shipped with soil on their roots that will insure their continued growth from the time they are set out.

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$40,000.00 IN CASH PRIZES

To be Distributed Among the Successful Contestants in a Grand Profit-Sharing Contest

Estimate the total vote cast for Governor on November 3d, 1903, in Ohio, Massachusetts and Iowa.

The President of the Central Savings Bank, Detroit, Michigan, certifies that The Press Publishing Association has deposited in that bank **$40,000.00** for the express purpose of paying these prizes.

HERE IS THE LIST OF PRIZES

To the nearest correct estimator	$10,000 00
To the second nearest correct estimator	3,000 00
To the third nearest correct estimator	1,000 00
To the fourth nearest correct estimator	500 00
To the fifth nearest correct estimator	200 00
To the sixth nearest correct estimator	100 00
To the seventh nearest correct estimator	50 00
To the eighth nearest correct estimator	35 00
To the next twelve nearest correct estimators, $15.00 each	180 00
To the next twenty-seven nearest correct estimators, $10.00 each	270 00
To the next nine hundred and thirty-three nearest correct estimators, $5.00 each	4,665 00
Twenty special prizes of $1,000 each	20,000 00
Total	$40,000 00

Twenty Special Prizes of $1,000.00 each will be awarded for the nearest correct estimates received between certain specified dates. The contest is still open for special prizes between dates named below.

on or after May 15 and before June 1	$1,000 00	on or after August 1 and before August 15	$1,000 00
on or after June 1 and before June 15	1,000 00	on or after August 15 and before September 1	1,000 00
on or after June 15 and before July 1	1,000 00	on or after Sept. 1 and before Sept. 15	1,000 00
on or after July 1 and before July 15	1,000 00	on or after Sept. 15 and before Oct. 1	1,000 00
on or after July 15 and before August 1	1,000 00		

In case of tie, or that two or more estimators are equally correct, prizes will be divided equally between them.

CONDITIONS OF THIS GREAT CONTEST

Any one remitting 50 cents for HOME AND FLOWERS one year will be entitled to **ONE ESTIMATE,** provided no other premium is taken.

Or any one remitting $1.00 for a two years' subscription will be entitled to **FOUR** estimates, provided no other premium is taken.

If you are now a subscriber your time may be extended. The more estimates you secure the more opportunity of winning prizes.

Estimates must be sent with the remittance. Upon their receipt certificates will be forwarded at once that will secure for the sender any prizes the estimates may win.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

To aid in forming your estimate we furnish the official figures showing the vote for Governor in each of these States for the past ten years, as well as to give the total vote for the three States combined. The total vote for the three States is found in the right hand column.

	Ohio.	Mass.	Iowa.	Total.
1891	795,629	321,650	420,212	1,537,491
1893	823,658	365,012	415,806	1,604,476
1895	837,466	328,121	401,345	1,566,932
1897	854,986	269,795	438,292	1,563,073
1899	908,159	299,166	433,351	1,640,676
1901	827,566	324,526	390,489	1,542,581

What will be the total vote for Governor in these three States combined on the third day of November, 1903? Figure it out and send in your estimates. It may mean $10,000.00 in cash to you.

Be sure to give your estimates in letter containing your subscription and remittance.

Address, THE FLORAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Springfield, Ohio.

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WITH MATERIALS TO COMPLETE

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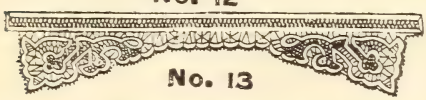
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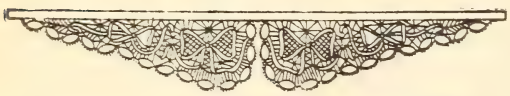
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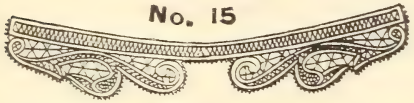
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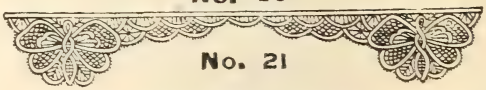
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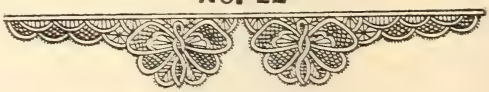
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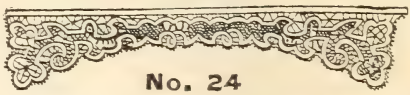
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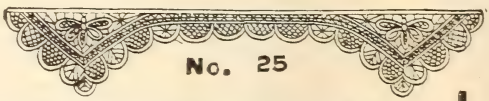
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PUBLISHERS HOME AND FLOWERS, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Jan. 1903.
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43636
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HOME AND FLOWERS

VOL. XIV JUNE, 1903 No. 2

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This department is under the entire charge of Mr. Rexford, and everything not signed by another name is from his pen. Readers are cordially invited to correspond freely with Mr. Rexford, addressing him in care of this office.

FLORAL magazines, as a class, are simply "organs" of some firm growing or dealing in plants and seeds, and such "organs" are intended to advertise the business of those who publish them. But *this* magazine does not belong to that class. It is meant to advertise flowers, it is true, but flowers of any one's growing. It is under the control of no firm. It is to advocate beauty, without regard to the source of that beauty. So do not be prejudiced by the idea that in every article lurks a cunningly devised advertisement of the plants and seeds sold by this, that, or the other firms whose advertisements you may find in it. Read it, and patronize the florist whose advertisement appeals to you most forcibly. I say this to correct an impression which some have of the character and intention of the magazine. A lady, whose letter lies before me, writes: "I never want anything more to do with magazines published to 'boom' any particular firm of florists. Everything in them seems colored by the personality of that firm. If a plant is written about, the article is sure to say before it ends, that you can procure it of ——. Insinuations are made that the plants sent out by other firms are not to be depended on. All the honesty and enterprise and intelligence in the trade is monopolized by the firm whose organ makes a business of puffing them month after month, if its statements are to be believed. What we want is a magazine that is independent of any such influence —a magazine that tells *how to grow flowers,* and not *whose* flowers to grow."

Such a magazine HOME AND FLOWERS aims to be. Buy your flowers wherever you see fit to—only buy them *somewhere,* or get them in *some way.* I don't care where they come from. All I care about is, to get you so interested in them that you *can not get along without them.* If I can do that I feel sure you will want, and *will have,* the magazine.

* * *

One of the aims of the magazine is—practicality. I believe in sentiment, but I want it to be *practical* sentiment. I am led to say this because a correspondent writes to ask "why we can't have such

articles as that on Lilies and Clematis" which appears in a New York periodical of recent date. She adds that she "thinks the idea a most beautiful one." So far as the *idea* is concerned, I agree with her. But when it comes to a consideration of the *practicality* of the idea—as Kipling says—"that's another story." The simple truth is, the article will not stand examination. Clematis Jackmanni and Lilies may bloom at the same time, but C. paniculata does not come into bloom until weeks after the Lilies have passed into "the sere and yellow leaf," and this fact alone is quite sufficient to destroy the value of the article, because it shows that it was based on *what might be,* rather than on *what is.* A great deal of floricultural literature is made up of sentimental theories. It *reads* well, but—it can't be put into practice. Such articles are not what the practical amateur gardener wants, and such articles will not find a place in HOME AND FLOWERS.

* * *

Another correspondent writes to say that she would like an "exchange department." *I* wouldn't. That's where we differ. I have been connected with several periodicals having such departments, and they resulted in more annoyance than can easily be imagined. Some persons took advantage of the generosity of others, and procured plants for which they rendered no equivalent. Others used the department to advertise little schemes of their own, and nobody was satisfied with its working. Therefore, profiting by past experience, and out of regard for the many who would be imposed on by unprincipled persons who believe in getting all they can and paying for it in promises they have no intention of making good, I say, No! to an "exchange department." This is not meant to reflect upon the honesty and good intentions of those who believe such a department might be of benefit to themselves and others. It *might* be, if confined to persons like themselves. But those who see in it a chance to help themselves at the expense of others would take prompt advantage of it, as surely as two and two make four, and the editor would most likely be blamed for it all. I don't propose to set such a trap for myself!

* * *

I am pleased to receive a good many very pleasant letters from readers, many of which will be found in another department. I want more. Write and tell us all about the little, as well as the large things of your experience among flowers. Chatty, practical, newsy letters are what I like to get. But—*please* don't write on both sides of the paper. Leave one page blank for the printer's sake.

IN JUNE

O perfect day of summertime!
I see the pilgrim shadows climb
The peaceful hills, as down the west
The sun goes journeying to his rest,
While all the valley at my feet
Is wrapped in calm as deep and sweet
As that which in my fancy lies
About the peaks of Paradise,
And softly to myself I say,
Is heaven more fair than earth today?

The river's voice is low and sweet
Where Lily leaves, a fairy fleet,
Are rising, falling, by the shores
Like boats adrift with idle oars.
I see the water fairies dance
Among the shadows on the banks,
Where, crowned with plume and armed with lance,
The tall reeds stand in stately ranks,
And fancy that some Pan, today,
Is fashioning pipes whereon to play.

All day the elves of June have swung
The Lily-bells, the grass among,
And filled the air with melody
Like that which comes in dreams to me.
Airs out of Elfland, vague as sweet,
That only those who dream can hear
When rest is round them to complete
The happy day that crowns the year—
The happy day when life, to me,
Is dream, and dream reality.

Wild Roses, in the wayside glooms,
Shake down a shower of sweet perfumes
To lull me into Lotus dreams
Of drifting down enchanted streams.
O, slowly, softly out to sea
A fairy shallop floats with me.
The world is fading from my gaze.
The hills recede in amber haze.
Blown outwardly by unfelt wind
I leave the cares of earth behind.

Thy sky has seemed, the whole day through,
Like a great Violet overturned,
With sunshine filtering through its blue,
While idle, careless, unconcerned,
I lay among the grass and heard
The cricket's chirp, and talk of bird,
And saw the clouds sail slowly by
Between me and the far blue sky,
Like argosies that life sends out
In search of treasures dreamed about.

No discord mars the silver tune
To which is set this day of June—
This poem that the hand of God
Writes out on sky, and tree, and sod.
I read it in the upper air,
I see it, hear it everywhere!
And I, who am not learned or wise
In lore which many scholars prize,
Have talked with Nature as a friend
Whose love I fully comprehend.

THIS, THAT, AND THE OTHER

LICE ON ASTERS

Judging from the numerous inquiries that come in from all parts of the country, those who attempt the cultivation of the Aster will have to wage diligent warfare if they make a success of it. A few years ago we did not hear much about injury done to this plant by aphides. Now hardly a garden is safe from their attacks, and the Aster is one of the plants to which they do most injury. There are two species—one working on the branches, and the other at the roots. Those on the stalks are generally green, those at the roots dark gray, or blue, sometimes nearly black. Either will damage the plant severely, and often they kill it, if not interfered with. For those on the plant I use the Ivory soap infusion spoken of elsewhere. I begin the use of it when I see the first aphis. I apply it with a sprayer, making sure that it reaches every portion of the plant. I apply it daily, until not an aphis is to be found. For those at the roots I use fresh, strong Tobacco dust. I draw away the soil from the upper portion of the roots, shake the dust over them thickly, and then replace the soil. The moisture in the soil extracts the strength of the dust and makes it do deadly work against the aphis. Asters are frequently injured by the root aphis before its presence is suspected. If they wilt or begin to look yellow or seem to stand still when they should be making vigorous development, it is safe to suspect the aphis, and it will be well to make prompt search for him at the roots of your plants.

GOOD VINES FOR SUMMER USE

I am frequently asked what vines grow rapidly and make good screens for porches and windows where they must be grown in pots or boxes. Two that come as near to "filling the bill" as any are Madeira vine and German Ivy, or, more correctly speaking, Senecio. Both have pretty foliage. That of the Madeira vine is thick, glossy, and heart-shaped. That of the Senecio resembles the English Ivy in shape, hence its common name of "German" Ivy. It is, however, not even remotely related to the Ivy family. To make satisfactory screens of either plant they must be given a rich soil of sandy loam, and watered freely and regularly. They also require a liberal amount of root room in order to produce a profusion of branches, therefore I would advise planting them in good-sized boxes. The Madeira vine grows from tubers. The Senecio starts readily from cuttings. But single plants started from cuttings made this season will not give a sufficient num-

ber of branches to furnish the amount of shade that may be desired. To make sure of this use old roots or several young plants.

RENOVATING LAWNS

If there are thin or vacant places on the lawn scratch the soil well with an iron-toothed rake and sow seed of lawn grass on it thickly. By a little attention of this kind the lawn can be made to show an even surface. Unless it does this it will not be as attractive as it ought to be.

BOSTON FERNS

Those who have grown one plant of this Fern have found out how extremely useful it is in decorating the parlor for a special occasion, and more plants will be wanted for future use. Now is a good time to get up a stock of them by dividing the roots of the old plant. Generally a large plant will be found to consist of several small plants, in a sense—that is, there will be several "crowns" or natural divisions, and these admit of separation in such a manner that each "crown" can be made into an independent plant. Turn the old plant out of its pot and break the roots carefully apart. They will be so interlaced and woven in among each other that the work will have to be done slowly and painstakingly in order to avoid mutilating them seriously, but it can be done. When you have your plant divided pot each division in a soil of leaf mold (or its substitute, turfy matter) and sand. By November you will have good, strong plants.

THE BOUGAINVILLEA

Two or three varieties of the Bougainvillea have long been in cultivation in the greenhouse, notably B. glabra and B. spectabilis. These have been favorites wherever grown, but being of very rampant habit they were not adapted for small places, and were entirely out of place in the window. A few years ago a new variety was introduced, under the name of B. Sanderiana. This was said to be of a dwarf habit that made it available for window use. I procured a plant, and, after having grown it for three years, I feel free to recommend it to those who are in search of something new and novel. It does remarkably well as a pot plant. It flourishes in a soil of ordinary garden loam.

During its growing period it should receive a liberal supply of water and some fertilizer. When standing still it should be kept rather on the dry side. Give it a sunny place, and a temperature that suits a Geranium. After blooming cut it back severely—in fact, leave nothing but the main stalks, with four or five-inch stubs of branches along them.

The "flowers" of the plant, or what is generally taken to be such, are really bracts of a rosy violet color. There are three, resembling the shell of a beechnut in shape, when it bursts open. Inside the bract is the true flower, a small, inconspicuous affair of creamy white. These bracts, which are produced in wonderful profusion all over the plant, are very lasting in nature, often remaining for three or four months. After a time they fade to a greenish tint, very much after the fashion of Hydrangea Hortensis, the variety commonly grown in pots and tubs for summer flowering. Care must be taken to prevent this Bougainvillea from sending out long branches. If any branch shows an inclination to get the start of its fellow branches cut it back at once. If long branches are allowed to grow they will monopolize the vigor of the plant, and the result will be a specimen similar in habit to the older varieties, which need a greenhouse to accommodate their rampant growth. Few plants are showier than this one when it is well grown and is in full bloom. It will be a solid mass of color. By sharp pruning after each period of flowering it can be kept to a size that will make it suitable for use in a large window. It is a plant that is not troubled with insects.

Old-Fashioned Flowers

FIRST PAPER

MOST of us, no matter how great a reputation we have for practicality, have a liking for old things. We find more pleasure in the attic where things of the past are hidden away than in the parlor, where everything is new and "up to date." I do not know who wrote the little poem in which these lines occur:

"There are no friends like the old friends,
The friends of long ago,"

but the author of it was in touch with those for whom he wrote, and voiced a sentiment universal to all sorts and conditions of men. And what we feel about old friends is quite like the feeling many of us have about old flowers—the "old-fashioned flowers" that our grandmothers grew, and loved more, I think, than we love the flowers of today. Indeed, I hardly think we really *love* the modern flowers—the "great acquisition," "the wonderful novelty" concerning which the florists discourse so glibly in their annual catalogues—we simply *admire* them because of their peculiarities of color, of form, and size. We do not get to be on friendly terms with them, as we do with the old ones. In fact, they never seem to appeal to the sentiment of friendship. That is too old-fashioned a sentiment for them, depending, as they do, on the whims and caprices of the public for their brief popularity. They are here today and gone tomorrow. A bunch of ragged Clove Pinks, Quakerlike in garb, but overflowing with the fragrance of summer, will give vastly more pleasure to those who love flowers for their own sweet sakes than they can find in a score of the great Roses sold on our streets today. There used to be a Rose in cultivation known as the "Cabbage" Rose. This name might be appropriately used in connection with the overgrown roses of the present time. There is a limit to all things, they tell us, but it seems that the limit of size has not yet been found by the modern Rose. It has become a floral monstrosity, and beauty has been sacrificed to the ambition of the florists to outdo each other in producing an enormous flower.

About the old gardens which we find here and there still there is a subtle and powerful charm that can not be put into words. In them one loses the spirit of hurry and restlessness which characterizes most of us at the present day. We forget all about ourselves in them, and seem to have turned backward on the road of life and come to a halting place that is like a quiet wayside inn, away from the rush and worry of the busy world. Every bush, every flower in them has about it the material from which to weave webs of fanciful conceits. They are places to dream in.

When the writer of this article was a boy nearly all gardens of which he has any recollection had three kinds of Roses growing in them. One was known as the Damask Rose. This was a flower of fair size, quite double, and of exquisite form, with petals of pearly pink, and a fragrance sweeter, it seems to me, as I remember it, than any other Rose has ever known. La France may be as sweet in its way, but its fragrance is wholly unlike that of the old-fashioned Rose of which I write. It is lacking in that outdoor quality, if I may so express it, which characterizes the Roses of the garden. One Rose was a red one, quite large, but not very double, and somewhat lacking in fragrance, but every garden had it because of its wonderful profusion of flowers, which had a beauty peculiarly their own from their habit of opening their wide, loose petals in such a manner as to show a wealth of golden stamens which contrasted charmingly with the color of the flower, which was at first a vivid carmine, fading rapidly to a softer tone, which, for all I know to the contrary, may have suggested the term of ashes of Roses to some poetically inclined person, for at the last the flower had little

but a suggestion of its first bright color left upon its petals. The third was a sweetbrier, remarkable only for the profusion of its small flowers and its spicy fragrance both of flower and blossom. Inferior as it was in all respects, everybody loved it, and every garden gave it place. Nowadays it is almost impossible to find either of these Roses in the lists of the florists. They have been forced into the background by aggressive competitors, and "it does not pay" to grow them, we are told. But I have good reasons for believing that there would be a good sale for them if the flower-loving public knew where they could be obtained. I base this belief on the many letters that come to me from all parts of the country whenever I make mention of them, asking where they can be found. Though lost to sight, they are still dear to memory among those who knew them in their childhood. Some of the letters which come to me asking about old favorites are really pathetic in their expression of love for the flowers of "auld lang syne." By searching among old gardens which have not been allowed to grow entirely to grass and weeds it is possible to find these Roses still, and the removal of a root of them to a place where they can be given the care the Rose requires would soon result in a bush which would give a good deal more pleasure than a fine specimen of the Jacqueminot or the Meteor, for its flowers would have the charm of greater novelty. Next time you take a trip into the country suppose you make an expedition in search of old gardens, and if you find these Roses there, as you sometimes will, ask the owner for a root of them to take home with you in fall. Plant them in a rich soil—one rather heavy with loam is better than a light one—and keep the grass from choking them. In two or three years you will have a bush as high as your head, and one that you can not reach around, and in June it will be a thing of beauty that you would be glad to make a joy forever, and I venture the prediction that your friends will turn away from your aristocratic hybrid perpetuals and Teas to ask for a blossom from this, to them, unknown variety. Its lovely color and most delightful odor will win their admiration as few other roses can. You need never fear losing these Roses by winter-killing. They have become inured to all manner of hardships, and ask for no protection. Because of their hardiness, if for no other reason, they are more satisfactory than any of our modern Roses, and you will congratulate yourself on having added them to your collection when you find them coming through the winter unharmed, when your perpetuals have lost the greater part of last season's growth in spite of the covering you gave them in fall.

Every old garden had its Lilacs. A double Lilac was unknown fifty years ago, and the only variety in general cultivation was the one most frequently seen today. A few gardens enjoyed the distinction of having a white variety, but this was never very popular, as it was a shy bloomer. Of all the old flowers I doubt if there was one held in friendlier esteem than this. Its beauty and its sweetness endeared it to all, and it has held its own better, perhaps, than any other of the old flowers. It is such a sturdy, self-reliant plant that those who have but little time to devote to the garden feel safe in giving it a place, knowing it will not disappoint them. If I could have but one shrub it should be the Lilac. Because of its large size, when well grown, I would never give it a front place, but keep it in the rear, where it might serve as a background for smaller shrubs. In old gardens you will often find it planted in rows on each side of the path leading from the gate to the house. In blossom time such an arrangement has a charm that leads us to overlook its formality, but at other seasons of the year it is not to be desired. The only Lilacs that can be safely planted close to the house or between the street and house are the Persian varieties, which never grow to great size, and always retain the characteristics of a shrub.

Pleasure in Floral Catalogues

BY DEBORA OTIS

"GOD bless the man who first invented sleep," some writer says. The same to him who first made floral catalogues, so Mrs. Lawson says, and so say I. Neither Mrs. Lawson nor I derive an income from the seed business or nursery stock, and the warm feeling we have toward the advertising medium of this business comes not from a mercenary point of view.

It was while living in a small country place in an Eastern state that catalogues came to be such a part of my life. We were many miles from a theater; lectures and concerts were rare; after the gentle ripple caused by Christmas festivities a long shut-in time ensued, which even the pleasures of the local sewing circle or sleigh riding failed to relieve of monotony.

When beginning to consider all the resources of the situation, some evening a neatly wrapped package would be thrown in my lap, and, on opening it, out would drop what would at first sight seem almost like a bouquet, in such gorgeous colors was the catalogue arrayed. Oh, the joy with which this was hailed! My garden, the solace of my summers, was covered with its downy blanket, and I had forgotten the pleasure of planning for the coming spring. Suddenly the world looked brighter to me, and I realized that *a season* had dawned for me, just as surely as the first snow brought a season for the children. This would be the first of many of these cheering messengers to come dropping in at intervals, as one gives bonbons to children to insure good behavior.

Let the wind whistle and the snow whirl now; I might not cheat the hours by watching mimic joys and sorrows on the stage, but I could model and remodel all my garden walks and carpet every nook and corner with fair forms and glowing tints, whose fragrance should be wafted to my windows on the summer evenings.

Let me assure you who laugh at my poor substitute for the theater that you little know its power on the imagination until you have been thrown on it as a resource. You, my friend, who hand the catalogue to your gardener with, perchance, a few instructions, will not be able to understand me. Restriction lends zest to every joy, and none may know the full delights of gardening who does not handle the brown earth herself in the lighter parts of the work, and either for the lack of space or means can not indulge her passion for gardening to the full.

There are many disappointments in gardening, but in gardening by my fireside no bud ever blights, no seed fails to grow. Weeds modestly keep themselves in abeyance, chosen colors riot in masses or soft clouds, and my picture is painted with all the accuracy of a well-trained artist handling his pigments.

With catalogues came a mass of collateral reading, descriptive of many styles of gardening, and the delightful occupation of choosing the effect to be brought out in my own grounds. Here again was the advantage of the quiet fireside; if the effect upon more mature consideration was found to be ill adapted in some particular, nothing was easier than to transform an old English cottage style to the formal Italian, or the artistic Japanese. Even a pergola might be dreamed of, notwithstanding the fact there was no possible place where one could be introduced in my grounds.

When the style to be brought out was decided on, the order must be nicely balanced among annuals, perennials, shrubs, and bulbs, as the allurements of none could be resisted, and after the claim of each had been considered came the novelties.

The gambling spirit is said to be strong in all agriculturists, which is not to be wondered at; a business dependent on the

uncertainty of sun and rain in our fickle climate is a lottery in itself. In gardening the spirit is shown when it comes to the novelties. Year after year I have nibbled at the bait and tried wonderful new plants, which, under my unprofessional skill, proved miserable failures.

There was the Chinese lantern plant, a most happy combination—a real *multum in parvo*. Easy of culture, perennial, flowers profuse, desirable, seed vessels ornamental, useful for decorating, fruit excellent for preserves. I never succeeded in getting enough of the wonderful blossoms to enjoy, and my mouth still waters for the delicious preserves.

There were some catalogues that made a specialty of "Ginseng," and descriptions of it were calculated to fire the imagination and develop cupidity unequaled by anything but the discovery of a gold mine or an oil well. It was so sure in its results, there were the figures, there was no denying them. A few dollars invested in the roots now, they would go on increasing at a certain ratio each year, and a comfortable income would soon be the result; if you were so fortunate as to reach old age, wealth would pour into your coffers. Better than an annuity, as, when you passed away, posterity could go on reaping the result of your forethought. It required a hard struggle to get myself from under the spell of Ginseng, and to this day I can see no weak spot in their argument for it, but I believe outside influences were brought to bear on me; it was gently intimated that the Chinese, upon whom we depend for a market, might pass an exclusion act before my plants were flourishing.

What a glamour there is over plants brought from a far country! Anything from Japan needs no further recommendation, and it was worth a hard struggle to induce some native of California to adapt itself to our Eastern clime. The Escholtzia is an accommodating plant, and did fairly well in my garden. I had enough at least to help me imagine the great sheets of gold where they clothe the California hillsides. Then there was the Calandrinia, the Nemophila, the Pacelia, the Clarkia, the Salvias and Veronicas, all coming from California.

What a wonderful land it must be; how I wished to transport all its flowers to my garden, and the Roses that bloomed there in such profusion. We had Roses, it is true, in the East. I had several of long standing that with care gave me some blossoms every year. Sorry looking things they were later when stripped of their leaves by voracious insect pests with whom I waged constant warfare. Perhaps some of the newer sorts would better withstand these enemies. After studying various catalogues, I selected two as combining in a great degree all the excellencies of a Rose. I was limited in number, as I intended giving them the closest attention, and they were to be ministered to entirely with my own hands. Beneath my chamber window, then, sheltered from rude blasts in their sunny southern exposure, they should rear their rich foliage and lift their fragrant blossoms gratefully toward me as I lovingly regarded them from my window each morning. Paul Neyron and Margaret Dixon, my happy pair, duly arrived by mail one morning, and the children mischievously informed the cook, who laid two extra plates for dinner, much to the youngsters' satisfaction. It was well some one got a little fun out of my venture, for I was doomed to disappointment. They never seemed to thrive; each bore a few sickly blossoms, then Margaret succumbed to the wintry blasts, and the breath of spring failed to waken her. I never could account for the little interest they both took in life. Perhaps it was because I had made a poor combination. Paul did not find his affinity in Margaret. I have known Pauls to prefer Sue or Kate, although to others Margaret was prettier and sweeter.

I think it was partly my disappointment in Rose culture that led me to go to California. I should have to give up my

catalogues, but then I should not need them there. Flowers would be everywhere, without the trouble of selecting from catalogues. I was so fortunate as to find a home in a well-established place with abundance of flowers, shrubs, and a large variety of Roses. But ere long I began to realize that my ideas of flowers in California, like my ideas of many other things, did not exactly correspond with the reality, and that nothing in this world worth having is to be had without trouble and exertion.

One of my first friends in this new land was my new neighbor, Mrs. Lawson, and a surprise was in store for me when I noticed on her table a stack of floral catalogues. There were all my old favorites that I thought I had left behind.

This lady is a partial invalid, and crippled with rheumatism, which necessitates her being a home-keeper, and catalogues were the solace of many weary hours. The particular work she was interested in was transplanting natives of the East to her garden. Her favorite catalogues were those which made a specialty of native plants. Native to a distant state with utterly different soil and climate. But this did not daunt her, she was as eager and earnest to transplant the flowers that clothe our Eastern woods and hillsides to her California garden as I had been to adapt the California flora to the East. I had watched her planting Trillium, Jack-in-the-Pulpit, and, dreaming of the dense shade of our August woods, the Cardinal flower; but when she proposed sending for Trailing Arbutus, I protested. As well might she bring the dew of a New England hillside or the scent of her spring mornings, as to ask our shy, modest May flower, which loves to creep out from the disappearing snow, to flourish in the California sunshine.

Not content with La France Roses and other plants which fairly reveled in this glorious sunshine, she at one time seriously meditated planting the entire plot with a collection of Rhododendrons!

Mrs. Lawson, although her grounds were small, even went so far as to study the fruit catalogues, at which I had always drawn the line. The new dwarf fruit trees seemed to be fitted to the size of her place; all available space was to be made use of, and there was always some corner unoccupied when a particularly tempting apple tree laden with enormous fruit was illustrated.

* * * *

I have just returned from a call on my neighbor. It seems she has been planning a visit to Oregon, ostensibly to visit an aunt, but secretly to make large collections from the native flora. She had adroitly planned the trip at the time of her husband's vacation, but he, poor man, rose up in his wrath. "I am willing," he said, "for you to transport *all* the state of Oregon will allow you to take away, if it can be done through catalogues, but when it comes to my traipsing"—I think he forgot my presence, and his words shall go no farther.

Verily, the catalogue hath its use!

San Jose, California.



Winning Her Way

A STORY OF A CHANGE OF HEART

BY EBEN E. REXFORD

CHAPTER V.—*(Continued.)*

MR. PERKINS raised the ladder and put it in place. Presently a pair of bare feet came into view on the upper rounds, and shortly these grew into legs, and then into a boy. Poor Joe came down without looking towards the door where Miss Betty stood.

"W-w-what ha' ye b-b-be'n up to now?" demanded his father, as the descent of the ladder landed him on the barn floor.

Joe made no reply. He knew he "was in for it," and he decided to "suffer and be still."

"M-m-miss P-P-Peabody says you s-s-sassed her," stuttered Mr. Perkins. "D-didn't ye know b-b-better'n to do that? H-hain't I b-b-bro't ye up to t-t-treat folks with respect? N-now ye'r g-g-goin' to ketch it."

And poor Joe did catch it. The willow switch did effective work in the hands of his angry parent. Joe set his teeth sharply together, and accepted his "trouncing" in stoical silence. But he was making a vow to himself to get even with Miss Betty. The thought of her, as she appeared when on the top of the old stone heap, helped him to bear his punishment with more fortitude than he might otherwise have done.

"T-t-there!" said Mr. Perkins, at last. "I-I-I hope that's l-l-l'arnt ye somethin'. I-I-I hope you're satisfied, M-m-miss Peabody."

"I be," responded Miss Betty. "I've enjoyed the performance real well. I sh'ldn't wonder if the switch made an impression on his back, if it didn't on his mind. Good mornin', Joe," as the boy sidled past her without turning his face that way. "Feel kind as if Ol' Bruiser'd had somethin' to do with ye, don't ye?"

Joe did not deign to reply to this remark of Miss Betty's, but kept on his way toward the barn door. As soon as he reached it he started into a run, and was out of sight over the hill in next to no time. His long fast made him anxious to get where there was something to eat as soon as possible.

The thought of how she had "got the start" on poor Joe afforded Miss Betty a great deal of satisfaction all the rest of the day. It almost made her feel good-natured, in a grim way, toward Mary.

CHAPTER VI.

BOB HART made frequent visits to the Peabody farm, and Mary was always glad when she heard his ringing whistle as he came over the hill.

A day or two after Miss Betty's adventure with Old Bruiser and Joe Perkins, Bob presented himself at the orchard rendezvous with one black eye and a gash on his cheek. His nose was considerably larger than usual, also.

"Why, what's happened to you?" asked Mary.

"Oh, nothin' much," answered Bob, carelessly.

"It must have been considerable," said Mary, as she looked him over. "What have you been doing, Bob?"

"Well, if you insist on knowin', I'll tell you," answered Bob. "I twitted Joe Perkins about that scrape he got into with Miss Betty, an' he got mad an' hit me. That's what ails my eye an' my nose an' the rest o' my face. How d'ye like the looks of it?"

"How does he look?" asked Mary, laughing in spite of herself at Bob's battered visage.

"Oh, he looks all right," answered Bob. "You see, he got the best of it. I thought

I could lick him, but I wasn't as smart as I thought I was. But I'll bet my face ain't any sorer 'n his back. He told me, after he'd got me licked, that his father just everlastin'ly laid that switch on. He won't get over it for a week, I reckon. I don't know which hurt him the worst—the whippin' he got, or Miss Betty's gettin' the start of him. Is she as cross to you as she was when you first came here?"

"She—she isn't as pleasant as I wish she was," answered Mary, reservedly. "But it's natural for her to act as she does, I s'pose. I guess she can't help it."

"Say, how'd you like a cat?" asked Bob, suddenly.

"I'd like a kitten ever so much," answered Mary.

"Well, that's what I meant—a little cat," responded Bob. "We've got three o' the cutest ones you ever see. One's as black as pitch, an' one's just the color of a pum'kin', an' the other's white, all white, 'ceptin' a black spot over one eye. She's the prettiest, but I guess the black one's goin' to be the boss fighter. I've got him so he'll growl at me, an' scratch like sixty. I'll bring the white one over to you, if you say so."

"Do you think Aunt Betty'd let me have her?" asked Mary. "I never heard her say anything about cats, but some way I've got an idea she don't like 'em."

"Prob'ly not," answered Bob. "It'd be kind o' funny if she did, considerin'. But you needn't keep the kitten at the house. She can stay in the old barn. There's lots o' mice there for her to live on, an' you can come an' see her whenever you want to."

"If you think she'd be contented to stay in the barn you may bring her," said Mary. "But I wouldn't want her about the house if Aunt Betty wouldn't be good to her, and I'm 'most sure she wouldn't."

"She'll stay at the barn, you needn't worry about that," said Bob, confidently. "I'll fetch her over tomorrow, if nothin' happens."

And on the morrow he made his appearance in the orchard with a little white kitten tucked inside his coat.

"Oh, what a pretty little thing she is!" cried Mary. "Don't she look cunning with that spot over her eye? Put her down by the fence and let me see if I can coax her to come to me. Come here, kitty, come."

The kitten looked her over well, and seemed to come to the conclusion that it would be safe to trust her, for she came nearer and nearer, and presently Mary had her in her lap, where she cuddled down contentedly and began to purr in sleepy-kitten fashion.

"Oh, I just love you," cried Mary, hugging the kitten close. "I never had a kitten before, and I've always wanted one so much. We'll be good friends, won't we, you dear little thing you?"

Already her heart had gone out to this little waif and stray of kittendom. Since she had nothing else to love, she could bestow upon it some of the affection she had no other outlet for.

When Bob had taken his departure she took the kitten to the old barn. She found a box and made a bed of soft hay and leaves in it, and the kitten seemed to understand that it was for her, for she cuddled down in it as if she felt quite at home there.

Mary put the box in a corner where no one would be likely to interfere with it. Then she pried off a bit of rotten old boarding to make an opening through which the kitten could gain access to the yard when she got tired of staying in the barn. This done, she thought it time to go back to Miss Betty, who might possibly have something for her to do.

"Good by, kitty," she said, bending down to pat the little white head lovingly. "I'll come to see you ev'ry day."

So it came about that Mary had a new friend, and the knowledge of it brought a glow of warmth to her heart that drove out some of the chilliness that came from Miss Betty's frigid looks and words.

Chapter VII.

IT was not long before Spotty—for that was the name Mary gave her kitten—was quite "at home" in her new quarters in the old barn. Every day her little mistress came to see her. And every day the kitten developed some new and unexpected proof of intelligence, greatly to Mary's delight.

Those who have been denied the privilege of lavishing the affections with which God has endowed them upon those of their kind will readily understand how easy a matter it was for Mary to form a strong friendship for the little animal given into her keeping. It is not at all to be wondered at that the tendrils of an affection which were constantly reaching out in search of something to cling to should fasten themselves about this creature which took the place of human friends. Therefore, for Mary to love the kitten whose friendly ways were to some extent a substitute for the caresses which her heart craved, but could not have, was the most natural thing in the world.

The one drawback to her enjoyment of the kitten's companionship was the fear that Miss Betty might discover it and object to it.

"It would be just like her to," thought Mary. Therefore she took especial pains to prevent the kitten from following her to the house, as she showed a disposition to do.

"You must stay here all the time," she told Spotty, and the kitten looked up at her so knowingly that Mary felt sure she must understand what had been said to her. "I know you're lonesome. I wish I could have you with me all day long, but if Aunt Betty shouldn't like you, it wouldn't be pleasant for you or for me. I'll come to see you just as often as possible, and stay as long as I can each time, but you musn't try to follow me home."

To enforce the observance of this advice Mary would put the kitten upon the hay loft just before she had to leave her, and then run out of the barn and shut the door quickly, and start on a run for the house. By the time Spotty had clambered down from the mow and got out-of-doors her little mistress would be out of sight, and she would be obliged to forego the pleasure of following her, as she had calculated on doing.

"Just wait," said the kitten to herself more than once, when she had to admit that Mary had foiled her plans, "some of these days I'll get the start of her. I don't like to stay alone in this old barn most of the time, and I'm not going to."

One day Mary came into the kitchen showing considerable excitement. Something had happened which was quite out of the common.

"Mr. Slocum's just driven up to the front gate," she said to Miss Betty, "and there's a woman in the wagon with him, and I guess she's going to stop here."

"For the lan's sake!" exclaimed Miss Betty, crossly. "I wonder who it can be? I hain't b'en expectin' nobody, an' I ain't hankerin' much fer visitors."

She ran into the front room and lifted the window shade enough to enable her to get a look at the possible visitor.

"She's comin' here, whoever she is," said Miss Betty. "Who on airth can it be? Ef she'd look 'round—"

At that moment the woman who had been clambering down from Uncle Si's wagon with a great deal of deliberation on account of being fat and clumsy, *did* look around, and Miss Betty gave a cry that was half-way between rage and dismay.

"I declare, ef 'tain't ol' Mis' Graham!" she exclaimed. "What possessed her to come *here?* I never invited her to set foot in the house. I'd be 'shamed, if I was her, to force myself onto folks where I knew I wa'n't welcome. An' she's calci-latin' on stayin' a spell, fer she's got a sa'chel o' clo'es or somethin'. I'm a good mind to not let her in, an' make her think I ain't to home."

(To be continued.)

Letters from Our Friends

Here, at the beginning, let me thank the kind friends who have sent the letters which follow. *I* appreciate them, and I know the many readers of HOME AND FLOWERS will read them with great interest, and hope to hear from the writers of them again, and often.

A. Conojas, Kings county, New York, makes some caustic and pertinent comments on the misleading methods of some of our prominent florists. I most heartily indorse all he says along this line, as will many of the readers of this magazine who have had some experience with "novelties" as advertised by many dealers in plants:

In the April number of HOME AND FLOWERS you deplore the misstatements and humbug advice often given in daily or Sunday papers by irresponsible writers on floral subjects. They do not do as much harm as one might suppose, for few take the advice as gospel, and those that know the subject only laugh at their absurdities. But what shall we say of the large floral establishments which issue magazines and send out catalogues filled with exaggerations and impossible illustrations? These are of course taken as authority. Allwise are they in all regards save that which is being done by their fellow florists. Here professional jealousy blinds their eyes. An establishment which claims to do the largest business of its kind in the world had never heard of the blue Oxalis, and asked advice concerning it. Their readers had only to open a catalogue from a neighboring state to find this charming little plant *(Parochetus)* faithfully depicted and described. Another calmly announced that a certain plant (which he called Hidalgo Werklei or Climbing Dahlia) had just been discovered in the Andes, but was not yet introduced. And yet the very publication in which he advertised had been using pounds of paint for several seasons to illustrate the vivid beauty of this treasure vine. Oh, what fakes have been foisted on the public in the guise of "Shoo-fly" and "Lantern-plants." How we have agonized with the ever-blooming non-flowering Pansy Geraniums and Little Gem Callas! Of course Blackberries and Strawberries might grow to the proportions of trees, but *do* they? Also Currants can run up the side of the house and look down the chimney (according to illustration), but have you seen them? Now comes a climbing Lily-of-the-Valley *(Whitania areganifolia)* which shins up a pole like Jack and the Bean Stalk, bears Gooseberries, or lays swallow eggs, that taste like Pineapples and Nectarines! Who says the day of miracles is past? The readers of HOME AND FLOWERS are privileged not to be tied to any one floral establishment, but can take the good and reject the bad. They will see to it that their friends are made aware of it also, and thus increase the subscription of your excellent magazine.

M. E. Armstrong, Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, writes this very pleasant letter. It is particularly pleasant because the writer is a man, and a man who takes a great deal of interest in floriculture.

I have been very much interested in your suggestions and helps in HOME AND FLOWERS, and desire to add my thanks to those you have so universally received from all parts of the continent. The only fault I find with the magazine is that they do not give *you* more scope and let you talk about many plants and flowers, as you did about Chrysanthemums last spring.

I followed your directions regarding them rigidly. Ordered the best plants I could get in Toronto and planted in pots, setting them in a trench in the back yard. They grew finely, and in October I brought them into the house. Two out of ten blossomed beautifully. The rest promised well, but blighted or seemed to stand still. I decided the trouble was due to their being a little late and the weather too cool. I have now brought them out of the cellar and will get them under way earlier this year.

In accordance with your suggestion a year ago to try some Dahlias I planted a dozen bulbs a friend gave me. I fed them well and gave them good attention, and they grew to trees almost. In August they began to fill with buds, but as soon as they would get as big as the end of my little finger they would turn black and drop off, and I scarcely had a blossom. My own diagnosis of the trouble was that it was due either to the bulbs being old and poor or that I overfed them and they grew too much stalk and brush. I would like to have your opinion on the subject. The buds were often infested with a dark, greenish fly, but I never thought the fly could do so much damage.

I would like to hear of an annual climber to cover a veranda front and fence that would *climb* and not spread too much. Morning-glories and Nasturtiums I find spread over everything that is planted in front of them that is low. Last season I had Asters in front, but they were a failure on account of the vines of the others shading and covering them. A climber that does not send out as many shoots in all directions seems to be indicated, but I do not know of any.

When should Gloxinia and tuberous-rooted Begonia bulbs be planted for September and October flowering in the house?

A few hints and suggestions along the lines suggested herein would be greatly appreciated by M. E. ARMSTRONG.

In answer to Mr. Armstrong's queries, I would say that his surmise about his Dahlias is probably correct. They *can* be fed so well that they grow almost wholly to branches, though this does not often happen. The fly may have done more mischief than he imagines. I think the Wild Cucumber would answer requirements as to vine. It grows very rapidly, spreads but little at the bottom, but reaches out in all directions a few feet from the ground, and has pretty foliage and dainty white flowers. As a general thing nearly all its lower leaves ripen and fall off early in the season, therefore it will not interfere with the plants growing at its base.

A subscriber who wishes to be known as Sister Rose sends this chatty letter full of hints and encouragement to other women who combine flower growing with the duties of the housewife and mother:

I have just received my first copy of HOME AND FLOWERS since I became a subscriber. Thought I would write and tell how I grew the Gladiolus last summer. I planted at different intervals, some in clumps and some around some half-grown Lilacs, also about my Peonies. I tied the stalks to the plants to keep them from blowing down. Then, later, I planted Petunias among the Gladiolus. They came into bloom about the time the Gladiolus were through. So you see a combination of shrubbery and other plants can be made a thing of beauty until frost. I always cut off the Gladiolus stalks when they are through blooming.

I take several floral magazines and I never tire reading about flowers and how to grow them. I also like to encourage others to grow them, as there seems to be something very fascinating to me in floriculture. I think any one who really loves flowers should try to learn how to grow them right, so I always intercede for the floral magazines when I have a chance. But I have six little "cares" besides my flowers, so you see I have no chance to do much of anything else. We have a lovely farm home in Central Iowa, with a large, beautiful lawn, where my fancy can have full play. I have two large border beds partly filled with perennials, and two beds of Tulips on the lawn. One is of the early single and double kinds, the other has the tall late sorts.

This letter from Mrs. C. E. Warner, Brooklyn Center, Minnesota, may prompt some flower growers of that state to write us about their experience in wintering plants. I thank her for her kind words:

I am very much pleased with the change in the magazine. We who are amateurs both at floriculture and home-making need many suggestions. I should be very much pleased to see a department in the magazine telling how to manage our Northern gardens at different seasons of the year, especially how to protect plants against our fierce Minnesota and Dakota winters, and what plants of the newer sorts are best adapted to our climate. I especially appreciate the dear little bits of poetry of which Mr. Rexford is author. He makes us feel that he lives very near to nature.

Here is a very delightful and suggestive letter from Mrs. Julia Keith, Grosse Isle, Michigan. I hope every reader of HOME AND FLOWERS will be led to share the enthusiasm of its writer for our native flowers, and do everything that he or she can to save them from wanton destruction. Many helpful suggestions will be found in the letter for those who desire to domesticate our wild plants:

Our forests are rapidly disappearing, and with them many of our most beautiful wild flowers. If we would preserve them something must be done, and very soon. Our wood lots are used for pastures, consequently where many of our favorites once grew in the greatest profusion scarcely a perfect specimen can be found. The lovely Gentians, both fringed and closed; the Cardinal flower and its sturdy cousin, the blue Lobelia; the wild Ladyslipper, our native Orchid, with many others as lovely of our wild beauties, are becoming very rare where they once were abundant. We who reside in the country can accomplish more in the way of preserving "Nature's gardens" than our city sisters.

My children and I have always loved the woods—"God's first temples"—and have transplanted many wild flowers to our home garden, choosing a shady, sheltered spot, where they thrive beautifully and are a great delight. We have in our "wild garden," as we call it, Trilliums, three varieties, white, purple, and drooping; Bloodroot; Adder-tongue, yellow and white; the dainty little Squirrel Corn or "Dutchman's Breeches"—Hepatica, Spring Beauties, purple and white Phlox, Moss Pink, and even "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," also several varieties of blue Violets, near which latter grow a little patch of white sweet-scented Violets, all growing together in the most cousinly manner. Last—but not least—the graceful Columbines, several

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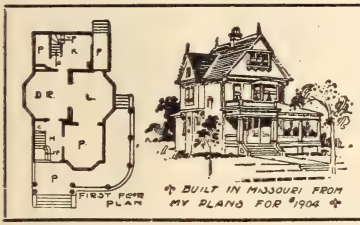
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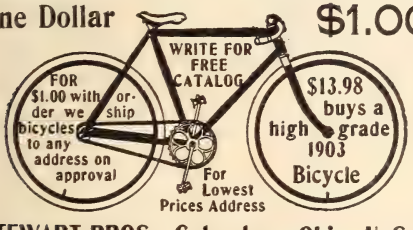
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colors, and all with a background of wild Ferns, the dainty Maiden-hair among them.

Now I wish to tell our country friends of another way I propose doing to retain a larger number of our wild wood flowers. A year ago we had a corner of our woods fenced, inclosing about half an acre. In this inclosure among Oaks, Hickory, one Walnut and other forest trees, a large Thorn-apple tree stands, whose sweeping branches drooping to the ground have protected a circle of wild flowers for years (even from the depredations of our two little Jerseys), making one of the "beauty spots" of our woods. Last spring we transplanted some of the plants from our "wild garden" back to their native woods, and some of them rewarded us by blossoming the first year. This spring we hope to add many more varieties to our "Wildwood Park," and anticipate much pleasure in searching for them where they seem to have hidden away in the fence corners or nestled close to fallen trees as if for protection.

We have a pretty little modern country schoolhouse pleasantly situated on the bank of the river near us. The teacher and I have aroused the interest and enthusiasm of the children in decorating the grounds about the school with wild flowers, Ferns, native shrubs, and vines. Directly back of the grounds are dense woods, and, although used for pasturing, many wild flowers are to be found in nooks and corners, trying to assert their rights. Get the children interested and encourage their making wild beds of their own.

No amusement is more delightful than a day spent in the woods. Let them take a light lunch in their little baskets, also trowels; then upon returning with their baskets filled with the "wealth of the woods," direct them how to set them. They soon learn the names, and even the classes to which they belong, which later leads to the love of the study of botany. As a great help to a common knowledge of flower study I would recommend Mrs. Dana's "How to Tell the Wild Fowers," and "How to Tell the Ferns."

THINGS TO DO IN JUNE

It hardly seems necessary to tell the readers of HOME AND FLOWERS what to do this month. There is the garden—a visit to it ought to be sufficient to tell at a glance what attention it needs. Every weed that is seen ought to be a challenge to you in itself to cut its head off promptly. Every straggling plant and every one that seems unable to stand alone should appeal to you for the care needed to set it right. There are a thousand and one little things to be done in all gardens that I can not think about now, but you will discover them if you go out with "the seeing eye."

* * *

It may not be amiss to say something about such plants as are not inmates proper of the garden. If your Chrysanthemums are in pots, make sure that they never suffer from lack of water. If they are not growing well apply a fertilizer. You can not afford to let them come to a standstill at this season, as that would mean partial, if not complete, failure later on. Nip the ends of their branches to make them bushy. Be on the lookout for insects. It is well to procure some Fir-tree oil soap and keep it on hand for use whenever you discover the Chrysanthemum bug or aphis. If the foliage turns yellow and then brown and looks scorched and rusty, use copperdine promptly and persistently.

* * *

Feed the Fuchsias well if you want many flowers. Also water well, and do not neglect to shower their foliage.

* * *

Tuberous Begonias and Gloxinias ought to be coming into bloom now. Give a weekly application of some good fertilizer. Keep them out of the hot sun. Do not let water stand on the foliage of the Gloxinia.

* * *

Keep the Geraniums you intend for winter use from flowering now. Go over each plant and remove every bud as soon as it appears. If the plants are not compact and well branched make them so by pruning to symmetrical shape and preventing the main branches from lengthening until as many side branches are formed as seem necessary to thicken up the plant well.

* * *

Look to the Roses. If no insects have come as yet, they may put in an appearance at any time. The soap insecticides heretofore recommended will prevent injury from aphides and worms if used energetically.

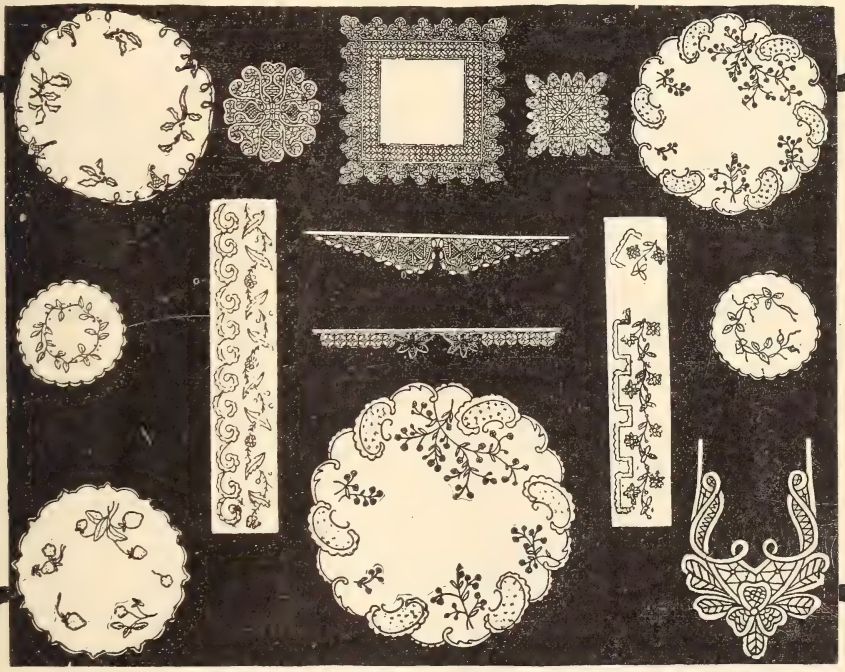
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Go over the Rambler Roses and cut out a good many of the young canes. Allow not more than five or six to a plant to grow. It is a mistake to let *all* grow and prune away unnecessary ones in fall or spring. By pruning *now* all the strength of the plant is thrown into the few shoots left, therefore none of it is wasted.

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OUR READERS' PERPLEXITIES

Removing Roses.—(Mrs. N. J. T.) If you have not removed your Roses by the time this is in print leave them where they are until they ripen and shed their foliage in fall. Then take them up with all the soil you possibly can about their roots, and set them where you want them. Before doing this part of the work prepare places for them by digging holes large enough to accommodate the plants easily, and have fine soil at hand to pack in about them. Make this firm, and water well. It is a good plan to cut away a good deal of the old top. Thin out all weak wood, and shorten the longest branches. Heap several inches of litter about each plant in late fall, covering the ground well as far as the roots of the plants extend.

Propagating Rose and Honeysuckle.—(Mrs. A. V. R.) You can obtain new plants by layering. Select shoots which start near the bottom of the old plants, and bend them down so that a portion of them four or five inches from the old plant can be inserted in the soil. It is a good plan to cut about one-third or half way through the shoot, from below, when inserting the bent portion of it in earth. This cut partially checks the flow of sap, a callous forms, and by and by the roots are produced there. I would leave the shoots attached to the old plant until next spring. Set a stake by the shoot at the place where it bends, and tie the end of it into an upright position.

Easter Lilies.—(Mrs. L. E. W.) These Lilies bloom with but little trouble if you "go at it right." Procure strong bulbs in September. Put from three to four in an eight or nine-inch pot, or one in a six-inch pot, in rich loam. Water at time of planting, then set away in a cool—but not cold—dark place, and leave them there until they show indication of top growth. Then bring to the light, water moderately, and keep in a temperature of sixty to seventy degrees. If your bulbs are strong not one plant in a hundred ought to fail to bloom. Old bulbs are not to be depended on.

Amaryllis.—(Mrs. G.) The Amaryllis can not be expected to make such prompt and vigorous growth as most other bulbs, because it is unlike them in many respects. It has alternating periods of growth and rest. When growing feed it well, and continue to do this as long as it keeps growing. When growth ceases withhold water until the soil is simply moist, and do not increase the supply until growth begins again. Disturb the roots as little as possible. Set the bulb about half its depth in the soil. Use a soil of rich, sandy loam, well drained.

Rose Trouble.—(D. K.) If your Roses are not large, and had as many as eighteen buds on a plant at one time, I do not wonder at the blasting of the flowers. The plants were not large and strong enough to fully develop so many. At least half the buds should have been nipped off as soon as seen. As to the yellowing of the leaves, that might come from red spider or from some bacterial disease. The remedy for the former is water, showered or sprayed all over the plant, two or three times a week—oftener would be better—and the remedy for bacterial disease is copperdine.

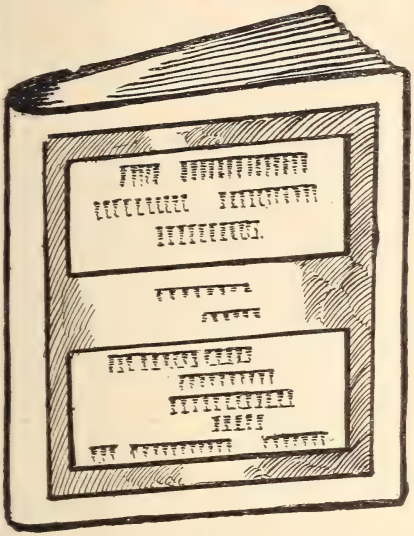
Red Spider on Sweet Peas.—(A. J.) The insect which you describe as looking like chicken lice was the red spider. It very frequently injures Sweet Peas and other garden plants, especially in a dry season. The only remedy is moisture. You failed with it because the vines had become so badly infested before you discovered the pest. Had you begun to spray your plants *at the beginning* of the dry season, and applied water liberally all over them every day, you could have prevented the insect from doing damage. Prevention is often easier than cure.

Worms in Pots.—(Mrs. S. H. B.) My remedy for worms in pots is lime-water. Put a piece of *fresh* lime as large as a coffee-cup in a pail of water. It will dissolve readily. Pour off the clear water, and apply enough to each pot to thoroughly soak all the soil in it. A less quantity will do no good. Repeat the operation if necessary. Persevere in this treatment, and I feel confident you will soon get rid of the worms. But *be sure* the lime you use is *fresh*. Air-slaked lime is worthless.

Trouble With Begonia.—(Mrs. E. B.) Your Begonia has what most persons call "rust," because of the peculiar appearance of the foliage. It is really a disease of fungoid character, and will spread all over the plant if not promptly checked. The only remedy for these diseases that I have any knowledge of is Bordeaux mixture, or its substitute, copperdine. It is a good plan to pick off every leaf that shows a trace of the disease as soon as you discover it.

Lemon and Orange Cuttings.—(Mrs. E. A. J.) Drop the cuttings into a vial of water. Let the lower half of them be in water. Hang the vial in the window where the sun can strike the lower part of it. As the water evaporates put in more. This is a good plan to follow with nearly all hard-wooded plants, the stock of which must be increased from cuttings rather than division of the roots.

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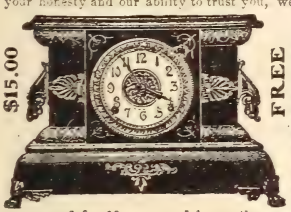
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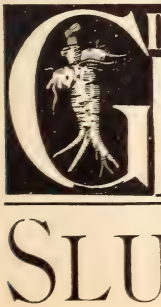
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Flowers for Market.—(Mrs. C. H. and others.) I can not undertake to advise those who contemplate the cultivation of flowers for market. This is a matter they must decide for themselves. They ought to know better than any stranger the conditions that must be met and overcome, and they certainly ought to look up for themselves the chances for sale before investing anything in an enterprise of this kind. That is all the advice I can give.

Asters.—(Washington.) To grow Asters well give them simply a good rich soil, and keep it light and free from weeds. Large flowers depend to a great extent on variety, instead of culture. I consider the Branching and Comet sorts best. They do best in loamy soil. Barnyard fertilizer is as good as anything for them, but commercial fertilizers containing guano or bone meal are good substitutes. Sweet Peas were treated on in the April number.

Lice on Aster Roots.—(Mrs. A. M. F.) When I discover lice at the roots of my Asters I dig away considerable soil from about them, spray the exposed roots, and dust them over thickly with powdered Tobacco—Tobacco dust, the florists call it. Then I return the soil to the roots, and sprinkle the dust over it liberally. Generally one application of this kind will be found sufficient. Be sure to get Tobacco dust which is fresh and strong.

Non-Blooming Rose.—(Mrs. J. A. C.) If your Moss Rose is four years old and healthy, and does not bloom, I am inclined to think that it was originally a grafted plant, and that the graft has died off, and the present shoots were sent up from the root upon which the graft was worked. Grafted Roses often behave in this way. If your plant is strong and healthy it certainly ought to bloom, unless, as I surmise, it was a grafted plant.

Oxalis and Freesias.—(Mrs. M. W.) If your bulbs were potted in a compost containing one-third barnyard manure they certainly did not need any liquid manure. The use of the latter once a week simply forced the plants to produce foliage instead of flowers. By feeding plants too liberally we defeat our attempts to secure flowers. If your Calla *root* was not frozen it will probably send up new leaves after a time.

Chrysanthemum Troubles.—(Mrs. C. V.) If the ants overrun your Chrysanthemums scatter powdered borax about the plants. Some say that Tansy leaves will keep ants away. Better try it. Aphides can be routed by the use of Ivory soap infusion, prepared as heretofore advised in this department. Be prompt and thorough in its use.

Pansies in the House.—(A. M. T.) Pansies will not do well in the house because the air is too hot and dry for them. They like a cool, moist temperature. If I knew the character of your soil I could form some idea of what kind of a fertilizer it needed in forcing Violets. But as I do *not* know this, and as soils vary so in quality and kind, I would advise you to consult some local florist.

Trouble With Oleander.—(Miss N. D.) Your Oleander has scale. Use Fir-tree oil soapsuds on it, scrubbing stalks and leaves well. Scale is pretty sure to attack all firm-textured, smooth-leaved plants. You can rid your plants of it by treating them as advised, but it is likely to reappear at any time. Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom from insects.

Calceolorias.—(Mrs. M. R. N.) Sow the seeds of this plant in June. Pot off singly when the young plants have made third or fourth leaf. Keep them growing steadily until September, by which time they ought to need repotting. Six or seven-inch pots will be large enough for them to flower in. Keep watch of them or the aphis will injure them.

Leafless Vines.—(Mrs. E. J. S. F.) Your vines are without leaves along the lower part of their growth either because they have not received such treatment as was calculated to preserve the foliage originally there in a healthy condition, or because they have ripened the early foliage and shed it naturally, as many plants are in the habit of doing.

Bulbs After Blooming.—(Mrs. G. E. C.) I never advise any one to attempt to force a bulb a second season. They *may* bloom, and they *may* not. You have to take the chances, and one hardly cares to run the risk of getting no flowers. They can not be *depended* on to bloom a second time. It is always best to get fresh bulbs.

Maiden-Hair Fern.—(Mrs. A. J. McM.) This Fern is not adapted to house culture. The air of our living-rooms is too dry and warm. It will live on indefinitely and continue to throw up fronds, but these generally die off before fully developed. You will find the Boston Fern more satisfactory, if not as beautiful.

Callas.—(S. F. B.) The yellow Calla is a summer plant, and blooms then. "Little Gem" Calla deserves the name of "Big Fraud" Calla, so far as my experience goes, and, judging from the many complaints I receive about its failure to bloom, the experience of many who attempt its culture tallies with mine.

A Good Poultry Supply House

A new advertisement of an old reliable poultry supply house comes into our columns this issue. It is that of W. J. Gibson & Co., Chicago. There is hardly any necessity of the poultry business but what is carried by this concern, who make it a point to supply their customers the best and only the best there is going. In the personnel of the house there is a good deal of poultry talent, certain of the members being actively engaged in the poultry business. At least one, Mr. H. M. Horton, is well known to poultrymen, and is at present a director in the National Fanciers' Ass'n.

A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in 10 minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for nineteen (19) 2-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

Flowers and Character

That which surrounds us forms our character. If we live in the midst of filth we cannot keep it secret.

If we live surrounded by the beauties of life, the world knows too.

Probably the purest and most beautiful thing on earth is flowers. Flowers are uplifting, they are purifying. They strengthen and refine. They are awe inspiring.

Miss C. H. Lippincott, 319 Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minn., who has had twelve years of successful experience with flowers of every species, offers to send to any address, four packets of choice flower seeds, all different varieties, also her beautiful illustrated catalogue which gives full descriptions of many varieties of flowers and tells how to plant and care for them. Just send four two-cent stamps to cover postage.

Why Are American People So Fat

Dr. Henry C Bradford, the World's Greatest Specialist on Obesity, speaks about people in America and abroad. He claims that the American people become fat at a very early age, and he also finds that the percentage of deaths in this country is much larger, and he attributes the cause in most cases to heart failure, which is caused by fat.

Dr. Bradford will be pleased to answer any letter that any of the readers of this paper may address to him, and he will explain fully his wonderful method of treatment for reducing fat to normal. When you write him address plainly, Henry P. Bradford, M. D., 24 East 23d Street, New York City, and he will send by return mail full information regarding obesity, its cause and cure.

"Long-Range" Real Estate Sales

W. M. Ostrander, the "long-range" real estate man, of Philadelphia, reports the following sales:

4400 acres redwood timber land in Mendocino county, California, sold to R. J. Graf, San Francisco, for C. P. Higgins, Monroe, California, $21,600.00.

Farm in Wayne county, Mich., to D. H. Johnson. Otterbein, Ind., for Mrs. A. B. Rouse, Sullivan, Ind., $3,000.00.

Quarter section, Keya Paha county, Neb., for Mrs. A. B. Schaffer, Washburn Ill.; consideration nominal.

California fruit farm exchanged by F. B Schwenther, Williams, Arizona, for Texas land owned by D. W. Lentz, Manvel, Texas. $5,500.

Grocery and provision business, in Lansdale, sold to Wilde & Warner, Norristown, Pa., for L. A. Harley, Lansdale Pa., $2,720.

Twelve houses on Emerald street, Philadelphia, to A. J. Potts, for W. Krause, both of Philadelphia, $192,000.

Georgia fruit farm sold to O. H. Leonard, New York City, for M. V. York, Lynch, Ga.; consideration nominal.

Building lot, Seattle, Washington, sold through Seattle office: consideration nominal.

Two acres (lots), Jacksonville, Fla., to John Gifford, Jacksonville, for Mrs. R. Shutts, Oswego, N. Y., $600.00.

Flower and feed mill sold to T. W. Luff, Faulkland, Del., for I. W. Betts, Frederica, Del., $4,500.00.

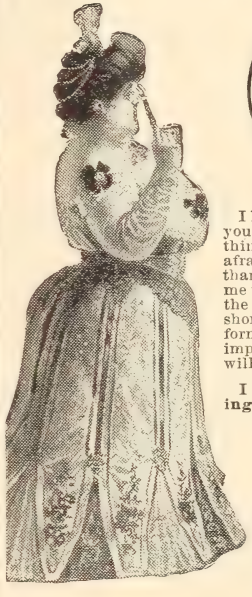
Quarter Section, Hodgeman county, Kansas, for H. J. Wynkoop, Bath, New York.; consideration nominal.

TO FAT PEOPLE

To All Readers of HOME AND FLOWERS

I Will Send a Trial Treatment

FREE





I know you want to reduce your weight, but probably you think it impossible or are afraid the remedy is worse than the disease. Now, let me tell you that not only can the obesity be reduced in a short time, but your face, form and complexion will be improved, and in health you will be wonderfully benefited.

I am a regular practicing physician, and have for many years made a specialty of the reduction of superfluous flesh. I do not seek to demonstrate a theory. I have no time for that, for I am accomplishing facts. I am curing thousands who have given up all hope of ever being relieved from the dangerous disease obesity. I am bringing joy and happiness into hundreds of homes.

Avoid dangerous drugging. You cannot afford to wait or experiment with anti-fat remedies. They are not prescribed by a well qualified specialist and physician, and are drastic in their action on the system. The causes and forms of obesity are many and each sufferer needs special personal treatment. Dosing and drugging with strong and powerful drugs is not the true treatment for obesity. Such cures are far more dangerous than the disease itself.

Now, if you are a sufferer from **Obesity, Liver Disease, Stomach and Heart Trouble**, Weak Lungs, Rheumatism or any Disease or Weakness of the Vital Organs, write me today for a FREE sample of my never-failing treatment. The thousands who have been permanently reduced by my treatment and cured from many diseases caused by obesity are living witnesses to the everlasting power of my matchless treatment. **Double Chin, Heavy Abdomen, Flabby Cheeks** and other disagreeable evidences of obesity are remedied speedily. I treat either sex.

Remember, I shall send entirely FREE to every person who writes me, be they rich or poor, a prompt and courteous answer to each and every letter and enough of my wonderful treatment to convince the whole world that I have fully discovered the true secret for permanently reducing superfluous flesh and to give to my patients long life and perfect health. If you will address me today and tell me confidentially anything you wish my advice on, my services are yours. Address my private office,

HENRY P. BRADFORD, M. D.,

24 East 23rd Street, NEW YORK.

Resurrection Plant.—(E. A. Howe.) The plant you describe is not at all uncommon. It is on sale each season in all our cities, under the name of Resurrection Plant. It is, I believe, a sort of Lichen, which folds itself into a ball when dry, but expands under the influence of moisture.

Loss of Chrysanthemum Foliage.—(Subscriber.) The foliage of the Chrysanthemum if often seriously injured by a disease similar to that which attacks Geraniums and other plants. If it looks rusty and droops and shows yellow spots, use copperdine or Bordeaux mixture.

Clematis.—(Mrs. L. B.) Clematis is hardy enough to stand a Northern winter if kept covered well. It must have protection enough to prevent alternate freezing and thawing of the soil about its roots. In localities where the ground simply crusts over very little covering is needed.

Agapanthus.—(Mrs. C. D. D.) If you are in the habit of planting out your Agapanthus each summer, and removing it to the cellar in winter, I do not wonder it never blooms, as it is very resentful of disturbance of its roots. Put it in a large tub, and keep it there the year round.

Liquid Manure.—The liquid obtained by leaching any kind of manure should never be used strong. Reduce it till it is about the color of weak table tea. The use of it must be governed by circumstances. If your plants seem strong and healthy use very little. If weak and slow of growth use more and oftener.

Hardy Lilies.—(Mrs. C. H.) These should have been planted in September or October. If the bulbs are plump when you turn them out of the box they may get a start this summer and become strong enough to survive the winter.

Lilies and Tuberoses.—(Mrs. C. E. W.) Speciosum Lilies should be covered deeply in Minnesota—at least a foot. The only way to have flowers from the Tuberose in winter is to pot the bulb late in the season—say July or August.

Seedling Roses.—(S. J. A.) Roses grown from seed often fail to bloom. I would manure the plants well, and cut back each bush sharply in spring. This is about all you can do, except to exercise patience.

Non-Flowering Oxalis and Freesia.—(Flat Rock.) You ask why your plants do not bloom, but tell me absolutely nothing about the treatment you have given them. What am I to base a diagnosis on?

Freesias.—(Mrs. D. A. R.) Freesias ought not to be expected to bloom the first season from seed. Your plants are now ripening off and should be allowed to rest for some months. Very likely they will bloom next year.

Palms.—(Mrs. L. W. G.) The stems of your Palms can be increased in length by the liberal use of a good fertilizer. The Cycas may be needing a rest. It frequently drops its leaves as a hint to this effect.

Vine for Window.—(Mrs. A. S. G.) English Ivy is one of our very best vines for house use. If the branches are tied up loosely they can be taken down and washed whenever necessary.

Bougainvillea.—(Mrs. L.) Fertilize the plant when it starts into growth, and cut away a good deal of its old wood. Treat Hydrangea in the same manner, and winter as advised above.

Lily-of-the-Valley.—(Mrs. O. R. F.) Few plants are easier to grow. Procure strong roots in September and October. Plant in rich loam to the depth of three or four inches.

Hydrangea.—(Mrs. A. G.) You should have cut the plant back after blooming. It makes growth each summer and fall. Keep in the cellar from November to March.

Black Calla.—(Mrs. W. L. R.) The black Calla is worthless, except as a curiosity. Give it summer culture in the garden. For aphis, see answer to Mrs. C. V.

Choice Plants Wanted.—(J. S.) You can get *Divon edule, Macrozamia spiralis,* and *Daphne Indica* of Siebricht & Sons, New Rochelle, New York.

Decaying Crinums.—(Mrs. A. W. B.) So far as my experience goes a Crinum is worthless when decay sets in at the center of the bulb.

Hyacinths.—(Mrs. F. S. W.) Plant and treat as advised in the catalogues of the dealer from whom you obtain your bulbs.

Coal Cinders for Drainage.—(Beginner.) *Coarse* cinders can be used, if washed well before using. Fine cinders are not good.

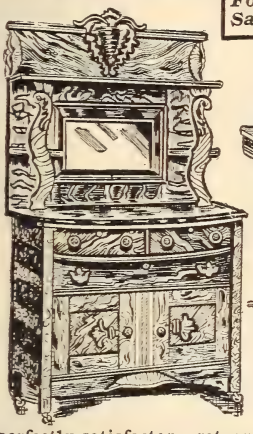
Sago Palm.—(Mrs. M. Y.) The leaves which you send indicate some disease of a bacterial nature. Try copperdine.

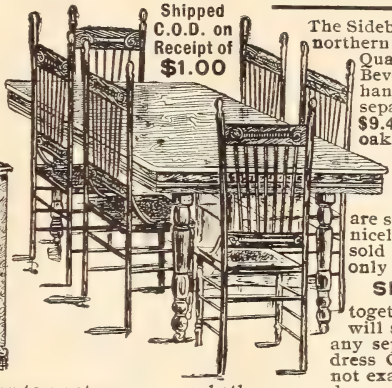
Plant for Name.—(Mrs. J. S. J.) I do not recognize the flower you send. A leaf should have accompanied it.

Cactus.—(Mrs. O'B.) Write to A. Blanc, North Eleventh street, Philadelphia. He is authority on Cacti.

$16.98 —FOR— COMPLETE DINING ROOM OUTFIT

For $16.98 We Furnish a Handsome Imitation Quarter-Sawed Dining Room Outfit—Consisting of 1 Sideboard, 1 6-Foot Extension Table, 1 Set (6) Dining Chairs.





Shipped C.O.D. on Receipt of $1.00

The Sideboard is made of selected northern Hardwood, imitation Quartered Oak finish, 14x24 Bevel Plate Mirror, and handsomely carved; sold separate from suite at only $9.48. The table has solid oak top, fancy turned and fluted legs, finished golden, 6 ft. extension; sold separate from outfit only $3.98. The 6 chairs are solid oak with cane seat, nicely finished and well made; sold separate from outfit only $4.20.

SEND US $1.00 together with this ad. and we will ship this entire outfit or any separate piece to any address C. O. D. on approval. If not exactly as represented and perfectly satisfactory, return to us at our expense both ways and we will refund the $1.00 sent us. Write for large 80-page Catalogue and full particulars, address Dept. E

STEWART BROTHERS, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

The beginning of Window Happiness is a shade roller that is obedient and faithful—one that is guaranteed not to give trouble.

THAT ONE IS THE GENUINE



HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLER.

PRICES REDUCED FOR 60 DAYS.



$4.00 Vapor Bath Cabinet **$2.25** each
$5.00 Quaker " " **3.50** each
$10.00 " " " **6.10** each
$1.00 Face & Head Steam. Attch. **65c**
Quality best. Guaranteed. $2. Book Free with all "Quakers." Write for our **New Catalogue,** special 60-Day offer. **Don't** miss it. Your last chance. **New plan, new prices to agents, salesmen, managers.** Wonderful sellers. Hustlers getting rich. Plenty territory.
World M'f'g Co., 97 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

STEEL ROOFING

FREIGHT CHARGES PAID BY US



Strictly new, perfect, Semi-Hardened Steel Sheets, 2 feet wide, 6 feet long. The best Roofing, Siding or Ceiling you can use. No experience necessary to lay it. An ordinary hammer or hatchet the only tools you need. We furnish nails free and paint roofing two sides. Comes either flat, corrugated or "V" crimped. **Delivered free of all charges** to all points in the U. S., east of the Mississippi River and North of the Ohio River

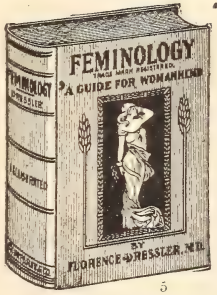
AT $2.25 PER SQUARE

Prices to other points on application. A square means 100 square feet. Write for free Catalogue No.
CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., W. 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago

MOTHERS YOUR CHILDREN Cured of Bed-Wetting

EN-U-RE-SINE absolutely cures bed-wetting & incontinence of urine **IN OLD AND YOUNG. IT DOES NOT FAIL.** The only remedy made and guaranteed by a physician. Send for **FREE SAMPLE** to **DR. MAY, Box 510 Bloomington, Ill.**

SAMPLE FREE



"Feminology"

Complete table of contents and sample pages sent **FREE.**

A scientific book for women, one of the most valuable works ever written. It treats of marriage, care of babies, diet, nursing, children's diseases and their care, physical culture, personal beauty, giving information that is all important to health and happiness. 700 pages, beautifully illustrated, and 28 colored plates.

"If the information contained in Feminology were more widely and timely known and heeded, endless and needless miseries might be avoided."—Chicago Tribune.

Write for 32-page table of contents and see what this valuable book contains. **An agent wanted in your town.**

C. L. Dressler & Co., 2186 Gladys Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gray Hair Restored.



Trade-Mark.

"WALNUTTA HAIR STAIN"

Restores Gray, Streaked, or Bleached Hair, or Beard **instantaneously.** Gives any shade from **Light Brown to Black. Does not wash or rub off.** Contains no poisons, and is not sticky nor greasy.

To convince you we will send you a Trial size for **20c** postpaid, large size (eight times as much) 50 cents.
PACIFIC TRADING CO., 203 Nichols Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Send your OLD CARPETS direct to the weavers, to be made into beautiful RUGS.
NEW YORK RUG CO., 401 W. 124 St.
"Write for Prices." NEW YORK



This Skirt and Coat Hanger can be adjusted to carry in small handbag.

LADIES Save Your Clothes.

The Wardrobe Clothes Hanger will do it. Ladies' complete set, including 3 adjustable skirt hangers, 3 adjustable waist hangers, and 1 wall loop, all for $1. We pay express. Sample skirt hanger only 25c. Agents wanted in towns where we have none.
J. H. HOWE MFG. CO., 62 Genesee St., Buffalo N. Y.

Caladium.—The Giant-Flowered Caladium should be dried off in fall and kept in the cellar.

Bulbs.—(L. W. P.) See replies to other correspondents about the use of old bulbs.

Cyclamen.—(Mrs. G.) Order these plants, if intended for winter, in October.

Insects in the Soil.—(Mrs. W. E. P.) Use lime-water as advised above.

Plant for Name.—(C. W. B.) Specimen sent is a variety of Juniper.

Callas.—(N. D.) Let your Callas rest from June to September.

FLORAL PERPLEXITIES FROM THE SOUTH

By Mrs. G. T. Drennan

Mrs. M. P. L., Charleston, S. C.—The Tea Rose was introduced into Europe in 1810 from China. The first introduction was pink and semi-double. Fourteen years later the yellow Tea was introduced. It was also semi-double. The Tea Rose *(Rosa Indica fragrance, Redoute)* gave to Rose culture its great nineteenth-century impetus. The Germans first made marked improvement in kinds from seeds—the French first increased the size and improved the form. By exciting culture they transformed the stamens of the semi-double Teas to petals, resulting in the Triumph of Luxemburg and other varieties, not excelled among flowers of any class. Helen Gould is a hybrid Tea, and is one of the finest Roses ever introduced. The synonym is Baldwin, but Helen Gould is the most popular name. The color is rich crimson. Tea, hybrid Tea, and Noisette or Climbing Tea, should be the chosen flowers above all others for Southern gardens. They are hardy and ever-blooming everywhere south of Washington City, and in Florida, California, and Louisiana bloom all winter in outdoor gardens. It is not advisable as late as June to get Roses through the mail. It would be too warm in the mail bags.

Miss Hattie M., Jacksonville, Fla.—Your inquiry is just what I wish many others would take under consideration. Our bright, sunshiny summers last so long that the beautiful flowers of June will cease to bloom and may be forgotten before cold weather. Poppies in dazzling scarlet and silvery white, Sweet Peas in lovely tints, Pansies rich and royal, Korn Blumen or Ragged Robin, and Nasturtiums in Oriental reds and yellows, in June make the garden all that can be desired. By the middle of July not one of these brilliant flowers will be left. They all burn up, and it is needless to try a second crop of any of them, except the Nasturtium, which will come up and grow fast from seeds, or propagate from cuttings. The young Nasturtium plants will prove quite satisfactory. By repeatedly sowing seeds and rooting cuttings fresh plants profusely covered with blooms may be had. Petunias, Salvias, Cosmos, Plumbagos, Geraniums, Begonias, Cannas, Dahlias, Heliotropes, and, always and ever, Tea Roses, will bloom constantly, through midsummer and toward fall, like Cinderella, in the fairy tale, get "prettier and prettier every day."

Grandma P., Holly Springs, Miss.—Rose-water is made, for commerce, of *Rosa Damascena* and *Rosa Centifolia,* the damask and cabbage Roses. They bloom in spring and also in June, but any other Rose is quite as suitable for the purpose. La France is considered one of the most fragrant of all Roses, and Reine Marie Henriette is distinct in pungent, vinous perfume. The petals of these two Roses alone make sweet-scented potpourri, and if the Rose jar is filled with the Rose leaves and Vetiver, the sweet, aromatic grass, no essences, extracts, spices or essential oils will be required. Vetiver never loses its aroma. The fine roots are simply washed and dried. It is antiseptic, and the Rose leaves are preserved by the layers of Vetiver. It has somewhat the odor of orisroot.

Miss Kate N., Pensacola, Fla.—"Silver sweet" (Actinidia Polygama) has every leaf tipped with white. It is very showy, and in the South quite hardy. I would advise getting the plants rather than seeds. Give it a conspicuous place.

Mrs. Mary P., Sewanee, Tenn.—"Blackberry winter" is the Indian name for the cold wave that occurs when the briers *(Rubus villosus)* are in full bloom. It is after the dark moon of April.

Ready for Use



Rat Bis-Kit

Packed in Boxes.

The only poison not dangerous to handle. Acts quickly, no mixing, no soiling of dishes, no trouble. Kills every time. Die in open air seeking water. Put in rat holes, linen closets, etc., without soiling anything. Rats and mice leave choicest grain and food for it. Why take risk of mixing poison?

Ask your druggist. If he hasn't it, send us 25 cents for one full size box, or 60 cents for three boxes, postpaid.

The Rat Biscuit Co., Dept. D, **Springfield, Ohio.**

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



A Positive Relief For PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

"A little higher in price, perhaps, than worthless substitutes, but a reason for it." Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

A GRAND INVENTION



Famous Puritan Water Still. Over 72,000 already sold. Placed over the kitchen stove, it purifies the foulest water. Removes every impurity. Furnishes delicious distilled **Pure Water.** Beats filters. Saves lives and Dr. bills. Prevents Typhoid Malaria, other fevers, sickness. Only safe water for children. Cures disease. **Write for Booklet** and testimonials free. **Agents Wanted—Men and Women—BIG WAGES.**

HARRISON MFG. CO., 14 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

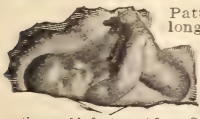


BE BEAUTIFUL

Dr. Bidaman's Safe Arsenic Complexion Wafers make complexion clear, smooth and velvety. Remove all skin blemishes. Used by noted beauties and actresses. Sample box sent for twenty-five cents in stamps. Correspondence confidential. Circular free.

Dr. Israel Bidaman,
NEW YORK.
Established over Thirty Years.

BABY WARDROBE PATTERNS.



Patterns for 32 different articles; long clothes) with full directions for making, showing necessary material, etc., or 10 patterns for short clothes; either set sent postpaid for only **25 cts.** A large illustrated booklet, showing everything necessary for mother and infant, sent free. Send silver or stamps. Infants' ready made garments my specialty. Address

MRS. C. C. ATSMA, Bayonne, New Jersey.

WOMEN TO SEW at home **$1.50** per day. All material free paid. Send reply envelope for particulars and **TESTIMONIALS FROM LADIES NOW SEWING. Universal Co., Dept. 70, Walnut St., Phila., Pa.**

$8 PAID Per 100 for Distributing samples of Wa-hing fluid. Send 6c. stamp. A. W. Scott, Cohoes, N. Y.

ANGORA CATS, White Silk **FRENCH POODLES.** Woodlawn Kennels, Louisville, Ky.

FREE Clairvoyance. If sick or ailing send now, name, age, sex, lock of hair and 2 stamps to **Dr. D. Hinkly, X-27, Grand Rapids, Mich.**

LADIES I positively guarantee my ERGOKOLO Compound. Quickly relieves longest, most obstinate cases. Send self addressed envelope only for FULL particulars. Dr. Southington Remedy Co., 515 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.



FREE TO AGENTS

Flat thin knife cuts loose a perfect cake. **$2 Outfit Free Exp. prepaid.** Dept. W.

HOUSEHOLD NOVELTY WORKS., Chicago, Ill., or Buffalo, N. Y.



FOR 25 cents K. & S. Tooth Filler fills the teeth for six months. Stops toothache instantly and prevents decay. Manufacturer, GEO. R. BAKER, Reg'd Pharmacist, 63 Clark street, Chicago.



90 VARIETIES. Any amount. Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, and Belgium Hares. Prize list FREE. Everybody ought to have one of Our Natural Colored Description 60 page Poultry Guide, Remedies, Information and be convinced. Only 10c mailed. Address,

J. A. BERGEY, Box E. **Telford, Pa.**

I CAN SELL YOUR FARM

no matter where it is. Send description, state price and learn how. Est. '96. Highest references. Offices in 14 cities.

W. M. Ostrander, 1770 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia.

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. **ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 966, Detroit, Mich.**

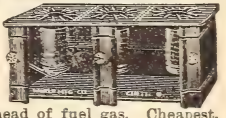
HOOPING-COUGH AND CROUP.

Roche's Herbal Embrocation

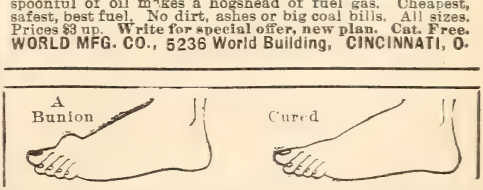
The celebrated and effectual English Cure without internal medicine. Proprietors, W. EDWARDS & SON, Queen Victoria St., London, England. Wholesale of **E. Fougera & Co., 30 North William St., New York.**

SALESMEN AND AGENTS WANTED.

BIG WAGES Harrison Blue Flame Wickless, Fuel Oil Stove for cooking and heating. **New, wonderful Invention.** Enormous demand. Everybody buys. **Big Seller.** Gener tes its own fuel gas from kerosene oil. A spoonful of oil makes a hogshead of fuel gas. **Cheapest, safest, best fuel. No dirt, ashes or big coal bills. All sizes. Prices $3 up. Write for special offer, new plan. Cat. Free.**



WORLD MFG. CO., 5236 World Building, CINCINNATI, O.



BE YOUR OWN CHIROPODIST. We have a handsome 20-page illustrated booklet on "How to have Easy, Healthy, Shapely Feet," which we will mail to any address for a 2c. stamp. Bunions CAN be cured. The booklet tells you how to do it in your own home without cutting and without the slightest inconvenience. It also tells about the prevention and removal of corns, ingrowing toe nails and the treatment of all kinds of foot troubles.

FOOT REMEDY CO., Suite 571, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A PRACTICAL WOMAN

CONDUCTED BY MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER

Editor Cornell University Reading Course for Women.

THE HOME-KEEPER'S RELATION TO THE SCHOOL

THE early breakfast, the filling of the school dinner-pail, the picking up of books, pencils, and mittens, the parting admonitions, are familiar experiences in the well-ordered household. The house is quiet without the children during the day, but they come trudging home after school full of their sports, their troubles, and their varied experiences.

It is a fortunate mother who knows that while the child is absent everything is right at school and on the way thither. It is hardly to be expected nor desired that she will take the trouble to acquaint herself with the methods used in teaching her children, since that is a study all by itself, requiring time to become proficient and to keep up to date. However, she



HARD TRAVELING ON THE ROAD TO KNOWLEDGE

may readily ask herself, Is the schoolroom homelike, cheerful, comfortable, and sanitary?

Without these qualities the child is deprived of a privilege which is his right. The standard of cleanliness, with cheerful and esthetic surroundings maintained by the school, will determine in great measure that of the homes of the little people when grown to home-keeping age.

A little girl accustomed at school to see a teacher who lacks care in her personal appearance, or the girl who is allowed to keep her desk untidy, or who sees the floor covered with dust and paper, is unconsciously fashioning her ideas of future housekeeping.

There are officers elected to supervise and control the interests of the common schools, but there are many things to be done for the school which the women are fitted to undertake.

The schoolroom should be homelike. Take away books, and to many there is left a cheerless home. A schoolroom likewise without library books is lacking in an equipment necessary for good work and pleasure in study. Remove from the home doorway plants, shrubbery, the fine old trees, and home-sickness will follow. Has the school-yard a lawn, a generous foliage, shrubbery, and plants? If not, it is as cheerless as the home doorway without the Rose bush, Peony, Lilac, or Pines. A school doorway with an overhanging Rose bush, a beautiful Ivy twining over the old woodshed, flowers and shrubbery in the yard, all add to the esthetic influence of the school.

A mother should visit the school. Has she been there recently to see whether the interests of the children are being well cared for? No? Then doubtless she is busy, or she has a great deal of confidence in the teacher. There have been some bright boys and girls educated in that little schoolhouse where perhaps she herself went to school some time, and her boys and girls are quite as promising as any. The school does not need so much her attention to the school program as her encouragement, her watchfulness for the health of the children, and that teacher and parent may work together in the interests of the child.

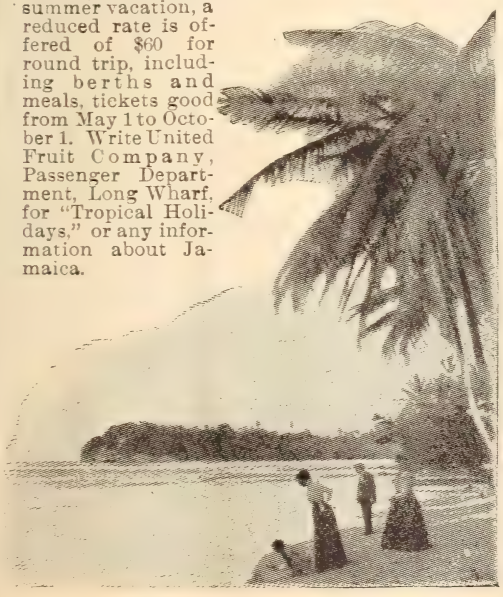
It is desirable that the teacher become acquainted with the families in the district. The teacher is often a hero or heroine in the life of the child, who drinks in every word, copies the style and establishes a standard for himself according to the tastes and habits of the teacher. If he is a worthy example he can exert much more of a certain kind of influence in the home and in the social circle than in the schoolroom. One of the best things to do for the children of a home is to invite the teacher into it. If the teacher comes with a culture, a refinement which is so desirable in one of her occupation, she will lend to the home a most salutary influence.

But what of the surroundings where the child

"A Lost Garden of Eden."

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in a letter to the New York *Journal*, writes of Jamaica as "The Lost Garden of Eden," and wonders "why American men and women spend fortunes in Florida, California or Europe in search of rest or recreation, while here at their doors is one of the loveliest spots on earth, a land of sunshine, fruits and flowers, an ideal summer or winter resort."

Jamaica is in the Caribbean Sea, 90 miles south of Cuba, right in the path of the Gulf Stream, and directly in the track of the trade winds. A lofty range of mountains, clothed to their peaks with every variety of tropical verdure, extends nearly the entire length of the island, diversified with lovely valleys, beautiful canons, and broad plateaus. A famed traveller states in "The Handbook of Geography," "In the character and variety of its scenery, in its botanical resources of rare plants, foliage, fruits and flowers, also in its delightful, almost changeless climate, Jamaica stands without a peer." The thermometer indicates the year around from 70° to 85°. There is all the time a soothing, restful, balmy atmosphere. The unpleasant features incident to many tropical countries—such as fevers, malaria, frogs, mosquitoes, flies, venomous reptiles, and insects—are almost unknown there. Well-kept modern hotels, good boarding-houses, at almost any desired rate for living, are found in any of the towns and villages. Smooth, hard, well-kept roads and by-paths extend in every direction. Splendid white sandy beaches, and the delicious warm waters of the Gulf Stream, make the finest sea bathing on the continent. Teachers, desiring a resting place from their wearying duties, and besides, one constant object-lesson in botany, geology, geography, and astronomy, can find on every hand something to interest and instruct. The United Fruit Company's splendid "Admiral" steamers sail from Boston every Wednesday and Friday, making a delightful sea voyage of five days. Also excellent passenger service every week from Philadelphia and Baltimore. As a special inducement to teachers and those looking for a restful summer vacation, a reduced rate is offered of $60 for round trip, including berths and meals, tickets good from May 1 to October 1. Write United Fruit Company, Passenger Department, Long Wharf, for "Tropical Holidays," or any information about Jamaica.



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STEWART BROS., Columbus, O.
U. S. A.

attends school, and what can a busy woman do toward improving them? One woman can do much, but perhaps several united in the effort may accomplish more.

It is not unlikely that a bee might be made in some districts, or a few women unite to make an attractive school home for the children.

The work of cleaning a schoolroom belongs to one hired for the purpose; but it is rather a common thing to find that the schoolroom is not mopped more than once a year, while a kitchen floor which may not be used by a fourth as many persons is mopped every day or two. The dust from chalk, from the clothing, and from the persons of the children is exceedingly great. This collects in the rough floors, in the cracks and about the school furniture, and is not only



A CHANCE FOR IMPROVEMENT

untidy, but a dangerous source of disease germs.

The public school can not discriminate in attendance except in pronounced cases of disease. Children of all kinds and conditions are associated together. This we believe to be good for the child, since he must learn to meet all kinds of human beings in active life, and become hardened to knocks which the world is sure to offer. However, the fact remains that the best and most wholesome conditions should be placed about a child to protect from infection and contagion.

School desks should be occasionally washed thoroughly, for sleeves of all sorts and conditions pass constantly over their surface. The drinking-cup and the water-pail may be sources of trouble. We do not pass a common cup around the table for the members of the family all to drink from, neither should we expect the children to drink from the same cup in a schoolroom. Each mother might wisely supply her child with a cup to be kept perhaps within the desk. The water-pail, which is a part of the schoolroom equipment in many places, should be kept covered.

Have the children attractive surroundings at school? House-cleaning days at home are a source of discomfort to the members of the family. The stoves are down, the carpets up, the pictures taken from the walls, the curtains removed. Are there any curtains in the schoolroom? Is the stove neat and blackened? A carpet is probably impracticable, but the floors should be kept in good condition. A schoolroom too often presents the appearance of a home in the house-cleaning days.

In many districts an effort is made to obtain a few *good* pictures—better than many inartistic ones—pictures within the comprehension of a child. It is difficult to estimate the value of good pictures upon the life of a child. They may be well selected, though not expensive, in order to do for the school what is possible to expect. In short, give the school homelike, cheerful appointments if we would have the children happy there.

QUESTIONS ASKED BY OUR READERS

"Is there anything which can be used to hasten the action of yeast in raising bread? What is the best yeast to use? Is there any difference in flour, in the quantity to be used, and in the manner of mixing?"

The quantity of yeast and the temperature to which the sponge is exposed determines to a great degree the length of time required to raise the bread. A little sugar placed in the cup in which the yeast cake is dissolved slowly will give the yeast something upon which to start its growth. Home-made yeast is preferred by many for use in bread, because cooked flour makes the bread sweeter, preventing aciduous fermentation. It also will cause the bread to rise sooner. So far as possible, care should be taken in mixing the bread to sift the flour lightly into the liquid in order that the particles may be fully moistened and expanded. This gives a better opportunity for the thorough passing of heat through the loaf, thus changing the starch and rendering the bread more nutritious. There is a difference in the moisture contained in flour. A little more winter wheat flour must therefore be used in a recipe than if other flour is used.

One reader asks whether the use of fat in the food is injurious to health.

The amount of fat to be used in the diet depends upon the person and upon his occupation. With many the tendency has been to discard this element of food too much; some fat is necessary to maintain the body in a healthy condition. Together with the sugars and starches, called carbohydrates, fat supplies the body with heat and energy. Fats also aid in digestion. The manner of cooking fat de-

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From the Atlantic to the Pacific, and throughout the length and breadth of this great continent come the glad tidings of woman's sufferings relieved by it, and thousands upon thousands of letters are pouring in from grateful women saying that it will and positively does cure the worst forms of female complaints.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are puzzled about their health to write her at Lynn, Massachusetts, for advice. Such correspondence is seen by women only.

mands much attention. The lower the temperature at which it is cooked the less trouble there will be in digesting it, although it requires enough to develop the flavor. Butter loses in cooking some of its volatile acids, and an unhealthy acid is developed. Meats fried in butter are not as healthful as when they are broiled.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

"As I am a farmer's wife, I would like to read the best methods of doing our work. No one but a farmer's wife could write a practical lesson, because the writer must know the lack of conveniences in the average home of a farmer. Housework in a village or city is as different as the sun and moon. The practical application of the best methods of making the hard work and monotony of rural life easier is what we need. I could write of many farmers' wives who need help, who are tired and discouraged, who must wash, bake, scrub, mend,



A GOOD SITE IS A PAYING INVESTMENT

and sew late at night to keep their families fed and clothed, who have no time to read. Such women need encouragement."

SHERMAN, N. Y.

About twelve years ago six busy housekeepers —neighbors—formed a reading club. We first used C. L. S. C. books, buying and exchanging, getting along with as little expense as possible. So when we heard our state would furnish a traveling library we speedily availed ourselves of this munificent offer, and I have never seen a day since that I have not been thankful that our state sends the helpful books for the use of clubs which otherwise could not have them.

The first year we had a library of twenty-five to thirty books on the American poets; then American prose next year; then two years of English literature; then Florentine art, and by buying Perry pictures and by securing pictures from the state we were enabled to get a good idea of the old Florentine masters. This year we have Venetian art, and have been studying Venice and St. Mark's Church. While shut in by snowstorms we greatly appreciate studying these beautiful cities and works of art. I believe we can not overestimate what this is doing for the country and little towns where libraries can not be had. We now have three of the traveling libraries in this place, used by the different clubs.

BROAD CREEK, VA.

I want to write you what we did with our beef last winter. The meat was ready to hang up to cool soon after Thanksgiving, near the end of a severe cold snap. In about three days it was taken down and cut up. The leaf tallow was tried out immediately, and when the quarters were cut up all the chunks of fat which could be taken off were set aside to be tried out. The beef hung in a slatted corn-crib until it was cut up and packed away. The rendered tallow was poured into the largest pans, kettles, and pails we had to harden. There were seventy-five pounds of nice, clean fat this time, which was sold.

The quarters were cut up to afford us the greatest amount of drying beef; the rest furnished roasts and boiling pieces.

Father brought home a hundred pounds of ice, which was used in an ice-chest we had, the same being placed in the corn-crib. The liver, tongue, and heart were put in here, also all the roasts which could be crowded in. Every available plate, tin, and pan were put in the coolest empty room in the house, and each was filled with scalded pot and oven roasts. Later these were thoroughly baked again, and exchanged for the pieces of meat in the ice-box, which were cooked and set away. In this way we had fresh roasts, etc., for a long time. The liver was fried, and used as we wanted it. The heart and tongue were boiled, trimmed, sliced, and put up in quart jars in vinegar, seasoned with allspice and cloves. The knuckle joints (soup-bone joints) were boiled till the meat on them was tender, and mother filled six pint jars with the liquor, covering it with a little melted fat, which hardened, and has kept perfectly.

All the meat which was not put in the ice-chest and the cool room was packed in a barrel down cellar. Father likes a vinegar or molasses barrel for this, but once we had to endure a whisky barrel. I hope we shall never have another. He packs the beef himself, and uses alternate layers of coarse salt and beef, filling the barrel up with water enough to cover all completely. The meat is put in solid with the drying pieces on top. A board, small enough to go inside the barrel, and a heavy stone, keeps everything under the pickle. In ten days or two weeks the drying pieces are taken out, drained, and slipped into thin muslin bags, with a stout string through a convenient part of each piece, when all the pieces so covered are hung up on two eight-foot poles, the ends being slipped through rings set in the kitchen ceiling, near, but not over, the cook stove. Here they remain till quite firm, when the strings are cut and the pieces are put away. We have wrapped each piece in paper, and then packed them in ashes in a box, but this last time we tumbled them all right into a small cracker box in the pantry closet, and they kept all right. The last pieces were moldy, though, and had to be washed.

Our corned beef is not gone, and what is left is getting very salt. Last week the brine became curdled. We took the meat out (there is not much left), washed it off, and repacked it. The brine was brought upstairs, boiled, and skimmed, and then poured back over the beef.

Very truly, C. A. STEBBINS.

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You have made not only the best tree book we have for the purposes of the nature lover, but the *only* tree book that approaches the tree in the right spirit. Take away Sargent's great "Silva," and I would far rather lose all the others than lose yours. All the rest chiefly give you a bowing acquaintance with lots of trees, so that one can gain through them the cheap reputation of "knowing all the trees." But your book gives one an intimate knowledge of a few trees, and a real and abiding knowledge of '*the tree.*" Yours is the book I should dearly love to have written myself.—*Professor S. C. Schmucker, State Normal School, West Chester, Pa.*

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[All matter relating to this department should be addressed to Aunt Eunice, Elmwood, New Hampshire.]

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There are magazines, I hear,
Devoted to every brand
Of work known far and near—
One makes *mere show of land.*

Baltimore, Md. PRIMROSE.

No. 49.— ANAGRAM STORY

The talk of the preacher, ..., ... rapidly. A graces his broadcloth suit. The eyes of were dim with moisture as they listened to his earnest words., ..., ... to good, felt the stirrings of their better natures. From his lips they of the results of their sins and felt that there might eternal in a fiery embrace. as they think how themselves in youth to Satan. Their minds these thoughts to a inhabitants rejoice over a repentant sinner. By repentance may sinners one day behold this eternal whose perfume is the incense to their King. BEE ELL PEE.

Beverly, Ohio.

No. 50.— ANAGRAM

The insurance agent is a terrible bore,
He talks to me as others have before.
He says his policy is the best and on it
I should act,
And has *shown me a folder* to prove
It a fact. NOVICE.

Rock Creek, Texas.

No. 51.— CHARADE

Sitting on the *last*
Lessons, each, are past,
Susie, fond of fun and play,
Light *one* heart and gay,
Pins to stile her mate's new dress.
A jump, a tear—. Can you now guess
How for *all* she'll find redress?

Binghamton, New York. FRANTZ.

No. 52.— TRANSPOSITION

Gay *one* pranced through,
The grove or two
His rider ceased to *three.*
When he thought of the *four*
He must travel o'er,
Ere his waiting bride he could see.

Hawley, Minnesota. AUNT JANE.

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CHAT

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As the puzzles are still coming in in competition to our last month's offer, we shall hold the contest open until next month. We have received many good cons, and all will appear in time.

We have sent out several hundred cards which will give our friends a chance to get this paper at a reduced rate, and trust those who may now be subscribers will try to interest a friend to use the card and join our band.

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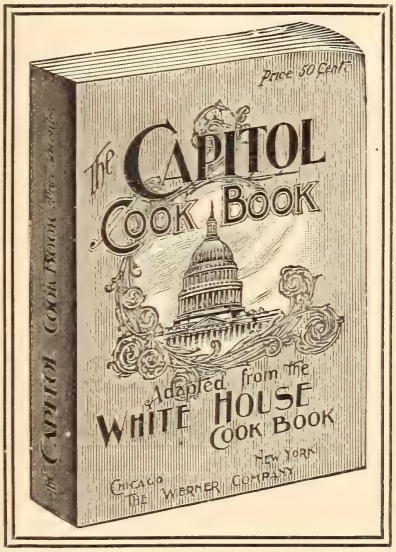
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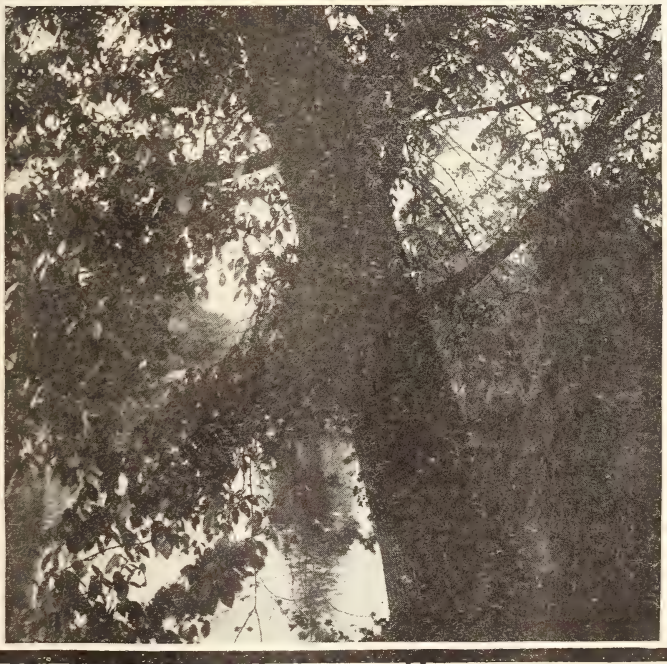
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	Ohio.	Mass.	Iowa.	Total.
1891	795,629	321,650	420,212	1,537,491
1893	823,658	365,012	415,806	1,604,476
1895	837,466	328,121	401,345	1,566,932
1897	854,986	269,795	438,292	1,563,073
1899	908,159	299,166	433,351	1,640,676
1901	827,566	324,526	390,489	1,542,581

What will be the total vote for Governor in these three States combined on the third day of November, 1903? Figure it out and send in your estimates. It may mean $10,000.00 in cash to you.

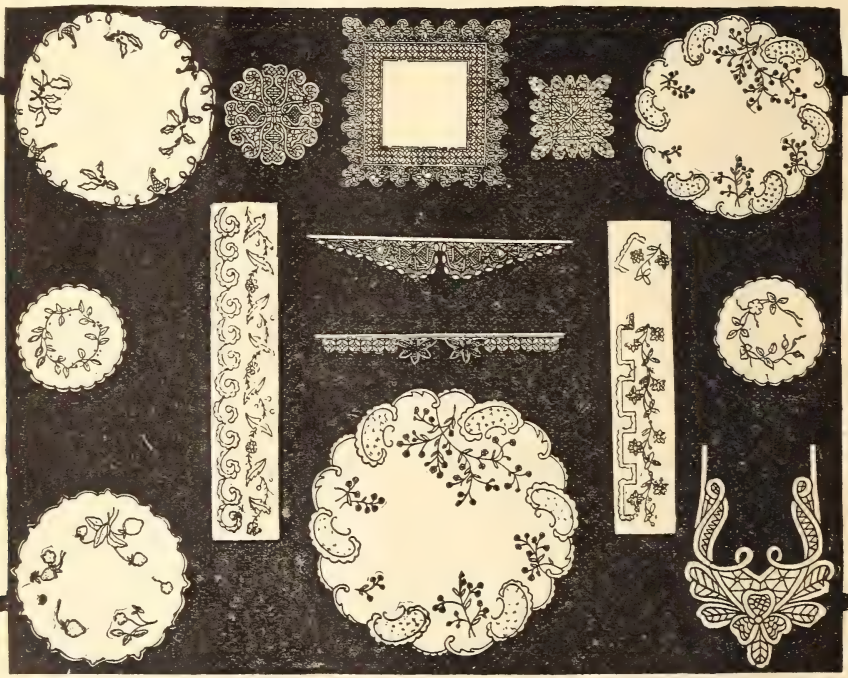
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HOME AND FLOWERS

VOL. XIV JULY, 1903 No. 3

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This department is under the entire charge of Mr. Rexford, and everything not signed by another name is from his pen. Readers are cordially invited to correspond freely with Mr. Rexford, addressing him in care of this office.

OF course, any sensible editor is always glad to get advice from his readers. Very often there are hints and suggestions made that are practical in nature and he avails himself gladly of them. But it also happens that very much of the advice which comes to him he does not consider practical, *from his standpoint.* He has in mind the production of a paper or a magazine of a certain definite character, and this idea must influence his action as editor. Because of this he often is obliged to pass over a good deal of advice that would be valuable if he were free to make his magazine of broader scope. I am led to say this because of some letters of suggestion which have come to me. One writer wants legends of trees, stories about the origin of the names of plants, and information which would be of interest to the student of mythological botany—to coin a new phrase. Another wants stories of plants and flowers to play the most important point, and still another wants strictly scientific treatises on plants—"no nonsense," he adds.

Now, these persons have evidently misunderstood the position which this magazine is intended to occupy in the floricultural field. It is for *the amateur florist,* and it aims to arouse an interest in flowers, and tell how to grow them. It is not published as a literary magazine, dealing with the poetic phases of legendary and mythological plant life. Nor is it intended to be a story magazine. (The story now running in it would not be there had the publication of it not begun before the recent change was made in the character of the magazine.) Nor would scientific articles be suitable for use in it, because I find the average amateur does not take kindly to "scientific" floriculture or literature. Such information as can be put to practical use is what he wants. Such information it is my purpose to give him. Of course, those who look at the matter from a different standpoint may say that my aim is not a high one, but—that depends. There is an old saying about the man who makes two blades of glass grow where one grew before. He is a benefactor, they tell us. *He has accomplished something*

of practical benefit. I would like to encourage every person who loves flowers to attempt the culture of them by the influence of HOME AND FLOWERS, and if I succeed in doing that I shall be satisfied, and satisfied, too, that the magazine is fulfilling its purpose.

* * *

Some letters of complaint have come in about my refusal to establish an "exchange" department. But a few have been received which strengthen my belief in the wisdom of that refusal. One lady writes that she sent plants and bulbs to a "poor woman who loved flowers, but could not afford to buy any," and she has since found out that so many were sent that this "poor woman" realized over one hundred dollars in one year by selling her charitably contributed plants. Another writes that she was promised a lot of seeds if she would send the names of ten persons who were interested in flowers. She sent the names, and these parties have ever since been annoyed by requests from different parties for contributions to charitable and benevolent purposes. All of them are no doubt fraudulent methods to obtain money. Another writes that she exchanged with a party who promised "choice plants." When the "choice" plants came they were the very commonest of annuals, evidently dug up from the garden where they had sowed themselves. Other letters tell about impositions of other kinds, all going to show that so many unscrupulous persons who want something for nothing take advantage of an "exchange" department, that I am more than ever opposed to having one.

THE LEGEND OF THE THORNLESS ROSE

One summer day a lover brought a rose
To her he loved. "Behold, sweetheart," said he,
"No fairer blossom in the garden grows,
And as this is the flower of love shall be."

She took the blossom, smiling up at him,
But ah! a sharp thorn pierced her tender hand,
And in that moment her sweet eyes grew dim
With pain the man's heart could not understand.

"Dear heart, my love is not like yours," said she,
And kissed the blossom that had wounded her,
Its milkwhite petals stained with drops of red,
Yet sweet with fragrances of musk and myrrh.

Years came, and passed away. Her tender heart
Was often wounded. Many a time it bled,
But with a woman's smile she hid the smart.
For "Love, though cruel, still is sweet," she said.

She died, and from her low, green grave there grew
A rose on which there was not any thorn,
And from that heart of hers which was so true
The thornless rose, before, unknown, was born.

Old-Fashioned Flowers

SECOND PAPER

OF Lilies there are but two that I remember as being grown to any great extent in the old gardens familiar to my childhood. One was the Tiger Lily, of tawny yellow, thickly spotted with black. I remember how delighted the children were if they could induce some unsuspecting person to smell of the flower. The pollen on its long pistils was sure to adhere to the face with which it came in contact, and often the victim of our mischief-loving propensities went about for hours like an Indian in war-paint before discovering the trick that had been played. The other was known as the "Candlestick Lily," from the resemblance of its branches to some of the fixtures for holding candles in churches and cathedrals. It had a flower of orange yellow, produced in clusters. Its tall flower stalks grew up out of a mass of Amaryllis-like foliage. It was a near relative of the variety catalogued as Candelabrum by the modern florist. It was a wonderfully hardy plant. No one ever heard of its being winter-killed, and no one ever thought of giving it any protection. Indeed, none of the old-fashioned flowers seemed to require a winter covering. This Lily had such a reputation for "spreading" that it was not in favor with many. It was certainly of most aggressive habit, and took possession of the border without consulting the wishes of its less ambitious neighbors. Often great clumps were dug up and thrown into the roadside, where they speedily established themselves, and soon became formidable rivals of the plants on the other side of the garden fence. I have seen great masses of them growing in the highway near the garden from which they had been banished, and there was such a happy-go-lucky air about them that they were more attractive to me than those growing inside the garden fence. They always reminded me of children let loose from school. If you can find any of them in your rambles about the country, beg a root of them, and give it a place in your border. Plant it among the shrubbery, and let it take care of itself. You will be delighted with it, after experimenting with Lilies that grew for a year or two, and then were heard of no more.

The old-time gardens always had beds of Sweet Williams and Pinks, and Bouncing Bets, and London Pride in them. The Sweet Williams were wonderfully grotesque in their coats of many colors. The London Pride—which no one ever thought of calling by its true name of Lychnis, if its real name was known, which is doubtful—had a flower of intense scarlet that brightened the corner in which it grew like a bit of flame. The Bouncing Bets were ragged flowers, always, but they never seemed conscious of their rags, and were as cheerful and optimistic as a flower could well be. I used to deplore their lack of neatness, but I could never help liking them, and if I come across any of them nowadays I always feel like giving them a friendly hand in greeting. Like the Candlestick Lily, they were inclined to straggle all over the garden, and on this account were often turned into the roadside, but this never seemed to make any difference with them. They kept on growing—and spreading—as if nothing had happened to them, and were as much at home there as anywhere. The Pinks of the old gardens were commonly known as "Grass Pinks," and were inferior in size to those of today, but what they lacked in size they made up for in sweetness. The Clove Pink—a compact-growing variety that formed a sort of cushion of gray-green foliage above which its hundreds of flowers of a pearly flesh color marked with maroon were produced in June and July—was a general favorite, as it would be today if more generally grown. For edging long beds I know of nothing better. Without its flowers it is attractive because of the peculiar color of its foliage, and the close

mass in which it grows. London Pride deserves a place in all borders where brightness is needed, and the Sweet William is still one of our best hardy, early-blooming plants.

I remember that grandmother always took a handful of Pinks "to meeting" with her in Pink-time. When they were gone, Artemisa took their place in the Sunday posie. Southernwood, they were called in those days. In some localities it was known as "Old Man." The significance of this name I could never learn. Its pungent, spicy fragrance had a refreshing quality in it. I used to fancy it had the ability to ward off a threatened headache, if used in time. It grew to be quite a bush, and would be a great addition to the border of today, for its finely-cut foliage is attractive, and there are but few who do not like its odor. It is still plentiful in country gardens, where roots of it can be obtained in any quantity for the asking. Another plant that seemed akin to it was the Chamomile. So far as I know this has been lost sight of. I have not seen it for a good many years. It was of creeping habit, soon covering quite a space of ground with a carpet of bright green foliage, above which its little white flowers, quite like miniature Daisies in form and color, were held to attract the attention of the garden's visitor. It was a plant having great medicinal virtues, in the opinion of old ladies, and quantities of it were gathered and hung up in the attic every season along with Boneset and Thoroughwort and Smartweed.

Nearly all old gardens had their clumps of Peonies, and all, so far as I can remember them, were alike. They were great crimson flowers, globular as to form and profuse as to petal. A strong old plant would often form a mass of stalks and foliage a yard or more across, and bear a hundred flowers. The Peony was the showiest of all garden flowers in those days, and it is still unexcelled in that respect. I know of clumps which were planted more than a hundred years ago, if the unwritten records of family history can be depended on, and they are as vigorous today as when I first knew them a score of years ago. The Peony was a favorite in those days, and it is a favorite still, and its popularity is well deserved. For borders, where it can grow to large dimensions, it is one of the best of all hardy flowers. Give it a rather heavy soil, which should be well manured each season, keep the grass away from it, and it will take care of itself after that. Nowadays we have scores of varieties, ranging from pure white to darkest crimson, with many intermediate shades of pink and rose and carmine, and all are beautiful. No flower is of easier cultivation, and no flower gives greater satisfaction. It is among herbaceous plants what the Lilac is among shrubs. If you own a garden, and it is without Peonies, you are not living up to your privileges.

The Hollyhock was always a favorite flower with our grandmothers. In their day it was quite unlike the Hollyhock of the present time. Its flowers were single. They were red and pink and white, as a general thing, with now and then an intermediate shade. They grew to a height of seven or eight feet, each plant sending up several stalks from its strong roots. In those days it was a longlived plant. The modern Hollyhock is dwarf in stature, weak in constitution, and shortlived. It has fine double flowers, of many colors, but its beauty has been gained at the expense of vitality. Beautiful as it is, it lacks the dignity which characterized the old type, and I am glad to know that some gardeners who have an eye for real beauty are making use of the old varieties in groups on large lawns and in prominent places with fine effect. I know of no perennial plant with greater decorative possibilities. I can well remember when the first double Hollyhock was introduced into our neighborhood. It attracted great attention, and its owner was besieged with applications for seed from it, or a root. In those days comparatively few persons bought plants.

Neighbors filled their gardens by making exchanges with each other. Often the owner of a desirable new plant sacrificed it in response to the demand for it from her friends. Much as she disliked to do this, she dared not run the risk of being written down as "stingy." I have a vivid recollection of a woman who brought home with her from a visit to a distant part of the state a plant said to be a most wonderful one. She gave her neighbors to understand that she "wasn't going to spoil her plant to please anybody," therefore no one need ask for a root of it, "for they couldn't have it for love or money." Great was the excitement occasioned by this statement of intentions, and her neighbors straightway built up for her a reputation for selfishness which she never outgrew. For prominent locations, where strong effects are desirable, I know of no plant superior to the old single Hollyhock, and I would be glad to see it more frequently.

In old gardens you will often find Asparagus growing among the grass. It is dwarfed by starvation and its constant fight for existence, but it has a tenacity of life which is positively wonderful. Few grew it for its edibility, years ago. It was used in making up bouquets and for ornamenting the "looking-glass" and the old clock, and great stalks of it laden with scarlet fruit were disposed about the "spare room" for winter decoration. "Sparrow-grass," it used to be called by country people, and in many localities it goes by that name yet. I remember that when it began to be called by its proper name those who spoke of it as Asparagus were considered to be "putting on airs" by those who were loyal to the old name of "Sparrow-grass." I recollect how one old lady of more progressive spirit than her neighbors manifested a willingness to make some concession to the tendency in the direction of improved nomenclature, and effected a compromise between the old and the new by adding a syllable of the "new-fangled" name to the name which her conservative neighbors adhered to as rigidly as if a religious creed were involved in it. Her "As-sparrow-grass" made her famous in neighborhood annals, and is another illustration of the fact that if one attempts to please everybody he or she is pretty sure to suffer in consequence.

THIS, THAT, AND THE OTHER

FASHION IN FLOWERS

A lady writes me: "Do you approve of a fashion in flowers? Has any one a right to say this or that flower shall be *the* flower of the season?" To which I reply: I do *not* believe in that "fashion" which makes a fad of any particular flower. I believe in making *all* flowers "fashionable" according to individual liking for them. I wouldn't have Mrs. Smith confine her choice to Roses simply because Mrs. Jones used them, but if she really *preferred* Roses to other flowers, then let her also make use of them. But if she cares more for Carnations or Chrysanthemums, or any other flower, than for Roses, by all means let her confine herself to them. I believe in putting our individuality into these things, and not in imitating the tastes and actions of others. Choose your flowers because of your friendship for them, and not because of a servile wish to be "in fashion." Any good flower should always be "in style" with those who have a liking for it. Those who have Roses because Mrs. Smith has them have no genuine love for them as flowers. Follow the promptings of *your own taste* in these matters, and imitate no one.

ORANGE AND LEMON TREES

A great many inquiries come in about the cultivation required by these plants. I have had best success by growing them in sandy loam, well enriched with bone meal. When they are inclined to stand still humor them. Do not try to force

them to grow until they feel like it. Give just enough water to keep them moist at the roots. Watch them closely for scale. If any is found, scrub both stalks and leaves well with Fir-tree oil soapsuds. By and by the plant will get tired of resting. Then, when signs of growth are seen, apply a fertilizer, weak at first, but increasing in strength in proportion to the development which the plant makes.

THE SALVIA AS A HOUSE PLANT

Many persons who grow Salvia *splendens* in the garden in summer do not seem to be aware that it is one of our best house plants for winter. But such is the case. In August take off a shoot from the old plant, being sure that it has a few roots attached. You can do this by cutting down between the shoot and the central mass of roots. Pot it in good loam, cutting off most of the stalk. Soon new shoots will push about the base of the old one, and by January you will have a compact, bushy plant with a good many flowering points. Such a plant will furnish flowers throughout the winter—great, plumy spikes of flowers as intense and rich in color as any of the scarlet Geraniums. The red spider will doubtless attack the plants if they are not showered frequently, therefore be sure to spray them all over two or three times a week. Try a Salvia next winter, and you will like it as well as you do Geraniums.

THE FOSTER FERN

I have heretofore made mention of this sport from the Boston Fern, and I wish to urge those who want something especially fine for next winter's use to secure a plant of it as soon as possible. Young plants can now be found on sale at the florists' at reasonable prices. The development of individual leaflets into miniature fronds gives this variety a lacy, graceful appearance which makes it extremely graceful and charming. And as these leaflets continue to lengthen and unroll indefinitely all formality is done away with. Some fronds will have but few of them. Others will be composed mostly of them, thus giving the frond the appearance of a long, arching green plume. The old Boston Fern is good—don't discard it by any means—but the new Foster Fern is better if one wants a particularly graceful plant.

MARGUERITE CARNATIONS

I hope you have a good collection of these for fall flowering in the garden. Some plants come into bloom a good deal earlier than others. Watch them, and as soon as buds show, remove at least half the buds that start. You must do this if you want fine, large flowers. Unless you do it you will have a great many flowers of inferior size and quality. No plant can do itself justice when it is obliged to distribute its vitality among so many flowers. Concentrate it by disbudding. Leave only one bud to a stem. In this way you will often get large, beautiful flowers from a plant that you will set aside as a "scrub," if allowed to develop—or attempt to develop—all the buds that "set" on it. In late October go over your collection and select from it the best and most distinctive varieties you find there, and pot them for winter use. Cut away most of the top—and *all* of the flower stalks it may have at the time. Pot it in a rather heavy loam, and see that it has good drainage. Do not water very freely, and give no fertilizer until the plant starts into growth in January. Then keep up the disbudding process. It will be necessary to do this throughout the season if large, perfect flowers are what you want. And one fine Carnation is worth a hundred poor, starved specimens. Bear that fact in mind, and act accordingly in your care of your plants.

III. THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE CORN-FLOWER

BY LORA S. LA MANCE

WHO does not remember the good old bachelor-buttons of our mother's flower gardens, with their simple yet pretty flowers of pink, white and blue? In Europe this same flower, save that it is uniformly of a clear bright blue, springs up as a weed of the corn-field. It is called by the common names of blue-bottle and corn-flower. In Germany it is also known as kaiser-blume (king's flower) because good Emperor William loved this common flower above all others, and made it the royal flower by special favor. And the story of his liking for the corn-flower is to his honor both as a son and as a monarch.

The mother of Emperor William was but twenty-one years older than himself, and became queen in the year he was born. This Queen Louise was considered the most beautiful woman in Europe. And she was as gentle and good as she was lovely. The little William adored his beautiful mother. He was a boy of nine when he saw his country torn and oppressed by Napoleon. The unhappy queen sought the conqueror, and by every art sought to gain concessions for her distracted land. All was in vain. Napoleon afterward sent some of his generals to her at Konigsberg, as though to fête her, and honor Prussia's queen. The indignant queen appeared before them in a white dress, made severely plain, and her only decorations were a bunch of blue corn-flowers in her hair, and a small cluster of the same flowers at her corsage. "See," said she, with pathetic dignity, "since your horses have trodden down our corn-fields, gentlemen, these pretty wild flowers may well be counted among the rare treasures of my unhappy country!" The boy never forgot the speech, or the picture of his white-robed mother wearing the weeds of the corn-field as the only flowers left her.

Not long after the queen fled for safety from Konigsmark, taking her two sons with her. In their flight a wheel rolled from their carriage, and they had to take refuge by the roadside. The little princes cried with fatigue and hunger. But their brave mother picked blue corn-flowers for them, and then wove them into wreaths. By and by little William saw her hot tears falling on the unconscious flowers, and then he became comforter in his stead, throwing his arms about her neck and kissing her tears away. And the queen smiled sadly, and placed the wreath she had just woven on his head. It is said that the scene never fled from his memory. William was but a lad of thirteen when this good and gentle queen died. And ever after her death he loved the flowers that reminded him of her. The choicest hothouse bouquet was as nothing to him compared with a nosegay of Queen Louise's corn-flowers.

And so the corn-flower became the royal kaiser-blume, and was grown in all loyal Germans' gardens, and carried on all national or fête days. Fittingly so, for the hue of Centaurea Cyanus is the shade of German porcelain, the color of a German maiden's eye, the tint of a German summer's sky. And its blossoms, of a many-making-one type, each fringed ray perfect in itself, yet but one of a circle around a common center, typifies the union of many individual German states into the one mighty German empire. Germany may well treasure the favorite flower of her first emperor.

Winning Her Way

A STORY OF A CHANGE OF HEART

BY EBEN E. REXFORD

CHAPTER VII.—*(Continued.)*

BY this time the visitor had reached the front door, and was knocking.

"Go 'round to the side door," called out Miss Betty. "The front door's locked."

"An' she needn't think I'm goin' to onlock it fer *her,*" she added.

Presently the visitor made her appearance at the door of the kitchen, almost out of breath with the exertion of bringing her satchel along with her from the garden gate.

"How d'ye do, Mis' Peabody?" she said, as she stopped on the threshold and looked into the room, as a general might pause to make sure of the enemy's position before making an advance. "I don't s'pose yer tickled to death to see me, but I can't help it if ye ain't. I'm *here,*" and she dropped her satchel inside the doorway in a manner that seemed to say, "What are you going to do about it?"

"I see ye be," responded Miss Betty, curtly. "Come in an' take a chair."

"I might as well say right here that I didn't come thinkin' I'd be welcome," said the visitor, who evidently was of the frank, outspoken kind. "But I heard 'Cindy's little girl was here, an' I come to see *her.* I s'pose you'd ruther I'd stayed away, but she's my flesh 'n' blood, as well's yours, 'n' 'tain't nat'ral to *not* want to see her, seein' 'Cindy's dead."

"I s'pose not," responded Miss Betty. "Take off yer things, 'n' I'll call her."

Notwithstanding her ungracious reception, the visitor proceeded to make herself "at home." Evidently she was a woman who could overlook slights and snubs. Perhaps she had become used to doing that. Her wrinkled face was a good-natured one, and her voice had a pleasant ring in it, as if hard luck had not soured a naturally cheerful disposition. She seemed to be one of those persons who think life was made for something more than resentment and envy and bickering. Years ago she might have been so sensitive that such a cool reception as Miss Betty gave her would have aroused angry feelings, but she manifested no displeasure at it now, and seemed disposed to overlook it as if hardly worth notice. Without doubt it was precisely what she had expected, from her old knowledge of Miss Betty and her peculiarities, and she had come on her visit prepared to ignore the lack of cordiality and friendliness which she was sure to find, and concerning which she was not disappointed. In short, she was one of those happy-tempered persons who go through life determined to make the best of everything, pleasant or otherwise, and who have the knack of avoiding a quarrel by laughing it down. "Shif'less," Miss Betty pronounced her, as she went in search of Mary, who had discreetly retired to the background, fearing her aunt's reception of the unwelcome visitor might be attended with unpleasant features. Perhaps it was true that Mrs. Graham was somewhat lacking in energy, but what she lacked in that respect she made up for in good nature.

"It's your gran'mother," said Miss Betty. "She's come to see ye—"

Mary did not wait for the sentence to be finished. Some one had come to see her who might love her! She ran to the kitchen with all a child's eagerness, and one look into the face that beamed toward her across the threshold was sufficient to win her heart. When Miss Betty came into the room she was hugging and kissing her grandmother in a wildly demonstrative way, and the old lady was returning the

caresses quite as demonstratively, and crying and laughing over "'Cindy's little girl" in the same breath.

Miss Betty was greatly disgusted. Curiously, it gave her a feeling akin to jealousy to see the way in which the little girl's heart seemed to instantly warm toward the grandmother she had never seen before. And this feeling was followed by one of anger, as she noted the manner in which the old lady seemed to at once assume a sort of ownership of the child. It did not occur to her that it was the ownership which love makes possible between human hearts, and that, if she so willed, she might own just as large a share in Mary's affection as that which was given over at sight to this grandmother, whose heart was big enough to love all its kin, with room for more. Love is bought by love, and we can not expect it unless we are willing to pay the price of it. I do not suppose that Miss Betty thought she cared to be loved by Mary. She would probably have denied it indignantly had any one hinted such a thing to her, but the feeling that the sight of the little girl in her grandmother's arms aroused in her proved that her nature had something in it common to all of us, and that this long repressed craving for such food as the heart must feed on if it would grow and thrive was not quite dead within her. It had *seemed* to be dead, but it was beginning to show feeble signs of life again, greatly to Miss Betty's surprise.

"Why sh'd *I* care how much they make of each other?" she asked herself, angrily. "If folks will make fools o' themselves, I can't help it. I ain't to blame for it." But she could not drive away that uncomfortably jealous feeling by any such arguments as these.

Mrs. Graham tried her best to thaw out Miss Betty, but she had to give it up as a bad job. All the old lady's good nature was wasted on her. She contrived on one excuse and another to keep away from the visitor as much as possible, but Mary got the benefit of her grandmother's company by the means, and she enjoyed it as a hungry, starving child enjoys sitting down to a table which is spread with tempting food.

Of course, Miss Betty could not keep entirely away from Mrs. Graham without making her absence appear to be a deliberate and intentional slight, and she had no reasonable excuse for this, for Mrs. Graham certainly made a brave effort to conciliate her, knowing that if trouble were to grow out of her visit it would be very likely to react upon Mary. Therefore, whenever the two women came together one acted as if keeping guard over herself in order to not give offense, and the other seemed to be on the lookout for something to take offense at. More than once in the forced conversations which took place between them Miss Betty indulged in remarks intended to express the opinion she had of "shif'less" persons in general, meaning, of course, the Grahams in particular, but Mrs. Graham saw fit to pass them over as not worth noticing, and this nettled the other to such an extent that some of her flings became very pointed before the visit came to an end. She was "just aching," she told herself more than once, "to let that ol' woman know what she thought o' the hull Graham tribe," and she resented the skilful way in which her attempts were parried, for it made her feel that she was vanquished by taking an unfair advantage of her. In a war of words she could have held her own, and no doubt have come off with flying colors, but when a good nature fights against sharp words the latter prove clumsy weapons, and the one who handles them finds defeat. It was so in Miss Betty's case, as I have said, and she so smarted under the treatment accorded her at the hands of her opponent that she resolved to free her mind before the visit came to an end, in spite of laughing, jolly, good nature. Therefore, on the last day of Mrs. Graham's stay, she was on the alert for an opportunity to carry out her design, and by and by it came.

"I want you to come an' make us a good long visit, Chris'mus time," Mrs. Graham said to Mary, as she smoothed the little girl's hair back from her face caressingly, in a way that Mary liked to have her, because it had been her dead mother's way. "You'll want to see Gran'ma Graham by that time, I guess, won't ye?"

"I shall want to see you long before that," answered Mary. "I wish Christmas was next week."

Then she put her arms about her grandmother's neck and kissed the wrinkled cheek that some way made her think of a winter pippin with the sun shining on it. Her grandmother's face was lovely in her eyes, because it expressed love.

The sight of that kiss angered Miss Betty, but why it should do so she could not explain to herself.

"Ye'll have a good time, I know," said Mrs. Graham. "We like little girls, an' al'ays try to make it pleasant fer 'em."

Under the circumstances, this was a most unfortunate thing to say, for it gave Miss Betty the opportunity she was waiting for.

"That's as much as to say, I s'pose, that some folks *don't* like 'em, nor try to make things pleasant fer 'em, *meanin' me!*" she cried, stiffening up into a defiant straightness of back that made Mary think of the way in which Old Bruiser shook his head before making one of his charges on the enemy.

"I didn't think anything about you," said Mrs. Graham. "I meant jest what I said—no more an' no less."

"That'll do to tell," responded Miss Betty. "But sayin' so's one thing, an' convincin' me of it is another."

"Well, if you don't see fit to b'lieve what I say, I can't help it," said Mrs. Graham. "It's the truth, anyway, 'n' *I* know it, if *you* don't, so *my* mind's easy over it. I didn't come here to pick quarrels. That never was my way. We may be 'shif'less' folks, but we've al'ays lived peaceable with our neighbors, an' al'ays calcilate to."

"I s'pose that means that *I* don't," said Miss Betty, determined now more than ever to force a quarrel with her visitor.

Mrs. Graham laughed a little before she made reply, thereby exasperating Miss Betty more than she could have done in any other way.

"If you insist in twistin' it ev'ry which way, it might mean a good many things, I s'pose," she said, "but you'll be doin' that, not me, an' I ain't to blame for what I didn't say or mean. I'm goin' away pretty soon, so don't le's have any words, Mis' Peabody."

"Then don't go to twittin' an' hintin' things," said Miss Betty. "I'd a good 'eal ruther folks'd come right out, square 'n' plain, 'n' say what they mean to me, than go to beatin' 'round the bush. I know you'll go home 'n' tell your folks that I don't treat Mary well, 'n' first I know 't'll git back to me that I misuse her the worst way. The Grahamses al'ays had such an exalted opinion o' themselves that they seemed to think the world owed 'em a livin', 'n' I s'pose I o't to feel 'cordin' to their way o' lookin' at things, that 'twas a real priv'lege to have 'Cindy send her girl to me to take care of, 'thout so much's sayin' by yer leave. But I don't know's I'm obleeged to look at it that way, jest to please *them*. I never did take the Grahamses fer a pattern, an' I don't b'leeve I ever shall."

"Mis' Peabody," said Mrs. Graham, as she put Mary gently out of the room and closed the door, that she might not hear what was said, "I wouldn't waste words goin' over that ol' story, if I was you. I've heard so much about your opinions o' the Grahamses that I've got it all by heart. I us't to feel real sorry to think you had such an opinion of us, 'long 'bout the time your brother marri'd 'Cindy, but I've got reconciled to it now," and here this most provoking woman actually chuckled, as if there was a sort of humor in the situation that she could not lose sight of. "As I said, I didn't come here to pick a quarrel. You've got a right to your own opinion, 'n' I ain't a-goin' to try to change it 'bout

the Grahamses. I know what our neighbors think of us, 'n' I'm real proud to say we hain't got no enemies among 'em, 'n' ef any of 'em wanted a favor done 'em, I guess they'd come to our house fer it as quick's they'd go anywhere. But that hain't anything to do with what I started out to say. Sense you've said what you have, I'm goin' to be plain with ye, 'n' tell you what I think 'bout the way you treat Mary. I don't s'pose 't'll do any good, but 't'll show you how't looks to other folks."

"So she's b'en complainin', has she?" said Miss Betty, with flashing eyes. "I thought like's not she would. I s'pose you felt it yer duty to pick 'n' pry, 'n' poke yer nose into what don't consarn ye."

"Mis' Peabody," said Mrs. Graham, with a simple dignity that had its effect on Miss Betty, "I ain't that sort of a person. I never meddle. An' I want to tell you this—Mary hain't said a word to me 'bout how things go here. Don't think that for a minnit, fer 'tain't so. But I ain't blind. I may be one o' the 'shif'less' kind"—and here there was another exasperating little laugh—"but I can see the length o' my nose, 'n' a little b'yond it, 'n' I hain't b'en here goin' on three days 'thout seein' how the land lays. I s'pose you'll say it's none o' my b'isness, but that ain't a-goin' to keep me from speakin' right out 'n' sayin' what I think. The truth is, Mis' Peabody, you ain't treatin' Mary right. If she grows up with the trainin' she's gettin' now, when she's a woman she'll—she'll"—Mrs. Graham hesitated a little as if hardly caring to put the thought she had in mind into plain English, but she finally concluded to do so, regardless of consequences—"she'll be jest such a person as you be, an' I don't b'lieve you git enough good out o' livin' as you do to think it much of an object to bring other folks up in the same way. That is, you wouldn't think so, if you was honest with yourself, as you'd o't to be. Mary's a little girl, 'n' she needs to be treated like one. Children starve, 'n' get stunted, when they grow up in a place where folks live who forgit they was ever children themselves. She's a good little girl, 'n' if you love her, 'n' let her know that you're willin' to trust her, 'n' have confidence in her, she'll make a good woman. It's in her to. I know, fer I've bro't up a big fam'ly, 'n' I c'n tell what's in a child, even though I'm one o' the 'shif'less' kind," and here Mrs. Graham's fat sides shook as if the charge of shiftlessness was a joke at her expense which she could enjoy as well as the next one. "I know you don't like to hear it, but it's the truth, 'n' I feel's ef I o't to speak right out, 'thout mincin' matters. An' I've done it, 'n' it's eased my mind considerable, fer ye can't say *I* didn't tell ye what *I* tho't 'bout matters 'n' things. I hope you'll take what I've said in the sperrit it was said in. I hain't said it out o' spite, or to make hard feelin's—that's the livin' truth, Mis' Peabody—but because I felt's ef you o't to know how it looks to others, 'n' for Mary's good. It's a dre'tful solemn responsibility to bring up children as they o't to be, Mis' Peabody, 'n' one sh'd feel it that way afore they undertake it. I'm sorry if I've made you mad, but I feel's ef I'd done my duty. There! I've had my say, 'n' *I'm done,*" and Mrs. Graham drew a long breath as of relief, and got up and went out into the garden where Mary was, thus preventing Miss Betty from saying the harsh and angry things crowding to her lips.

"Wall, I mus' say!" she exclaimed, as the door closed between them. "The idee o' one o' the Grahamses a-talkin' to me—*to me!*—like that! An' not givin' me a chance to say a word back! When she shet that door she might jest as well said, 'Shet yer mouth!' It meant that. The idee!"

(To be continued.)

The Mignonette House

BY MARION McARTHUR

THE daily ride on the electric car from our suburban home to my school in the city took me past a number of residences. Most of these houses were commonplace enough, but several were remarkable. Some of these I had named. There was The House of the Beautiful Baby, The Bookworm's House, The House with the Door-Knocker, and The Mignonette House.

The last named interested me particularly. There could not grow more beautiful mignonette, and I never missed a sight of the front bow window filled with boxes of its green loveliness. In almost every window that we passed there were plants—principally scarlet geraniums, conventional and monotonous, although one window had a choice collection of primroses and another always had a lily of some variety in it. The person who had selected mignonette had individuality, a rare character, an artist's soul, I decided. How I longed for the story of that house!

It came to me, bit by bit, the first of it being a glimpse of a little, gray-haired woman watering the boxes—a dear little old maid, of course, a typical Miss Mattie. Immediately my imagination was busy weaving a romance which I enjoyed for some time, until it was torn to threads by a remark I chanced to hear. "Mignonette still," a woman exclaimed, disgustedly to her companion, as we were passing the house. "Isn't Mrs. Murrey odd? Now, if that was my window, I'd have something that would make a show, and not just those green plants."

The days were growing shorter, and I thought with regret that soon one glimpse in the morning of my favorite window would be all I could have for many weeks. So what a glad surprise it was one early evening of a cloudy day when I saw the window brightly lighted, showing its beauty almost as well as in the day. And thus it was for many nights.

There was always a profusion of blossoms, so it was evident that there was a rotation of boxes. The plants were started in other windows, and then brought forward when ready to bloom. The boxes, too, were evenly filled, no blossoms seemed ever to be picked, until one day I saw they were almost bare, only a thin fringe next to the window remaining. What could have happened? The next evening I was watching eagerly to see if fresh boxes had been placed in the window, when the car stopped near the Mignonette House and a young man came aboard. The conductor's hand was on the bell-rope, when we heard a woman crying, "Stop! Wait a minute!" and Mrs. Murrey came running through the snow with a white parcel. She came up almost breathless, handed the parcel to the young man, and said, "Forgive my selfishness. Here are the flowers," and then, more to herself, "I haven't quite learned my lesson." She turned away, and the car started before he could thank her.

He came in and took the half seat with me—the only vacant one. He was one of those friendly persons who must talk to some one. Unpinning one end of the parcel, there was set free the most delightful perfume, and we saw a beautiful mass of mignonette.

"I feel like a thief," he said, "but what could I do? This is mother's favorite flower. It's her birthday, and she isn't very well," a troubled look came into his face, "so I thought I would take her some. I believe I visited every florist in the city, but they all said they had none. Then I remembered seeing a window full of it as I passed through here, so I determined to try there for a little. Do you suppose that the offer I made at last of a dollar a blossom moved that woman? Not a bit.

There was some reason back of it all, too. She said that she had cut nearly all she had, something she had never done before, for a sick neighbor. Then an accident had happened to the boxes she had almost ready to put new in her window, so she couldn't possibly spare the little that was left. It seemed to make her feel bad, so I told her it was all right, and came away. And I'm hardly gone when she changes her mind, comes and gives me this, and asks to be forgiven."

For many days the boxes sat in the window, bare and neglected. To me it was a sad sight. One Friday after this, Miss West, our principal, came home with me to spend our holiday, and as we passed the house she exclaimed, "Why, what has happened to Elinor Murrey's window boxes? In thirty years they have never looked like that before."

"Do you know her?" I cried. "And can you tell me about the mignonette?"

That evening Miss West, a girlhood friend of Mrs. Murrey, told us her story.

"Elinor Murrey was a bride of two months when she and her husband had their first quarrel. It was about a friend of Philip's, a man whom she greatly distrusted, and time proved her right. She was twenty, and he two years older, and neither was very wise in some things. One day he brought home a little box of mignonette given him by this friend's mother, an excellent woman. He set the box on the table too near the edge, and by accident she knocked it off. Then he accused her of doing it from spite. She never replied, but shut her lips tight and would not speak to him.

"It was war time. He enlisted, and marched away, and not one good-by was said. Suddenly Elinor realized her folly, and repented bitterly. She did not try to excuse herself at all, and bore meekly the reproaches heaped upon her by Philip's mother. She never saw Philip again. Of course he was killed and buried in some unknown grave. Everyone thinks so, but Elinor. She might have married again, but she does not consider herself free, and lives on in the same house where they began housekeeping, awaiting his return. She is sure he is living, and would give anything to have him back. In the hope that he may see it, she has for all these years kept mignonette growing in her window—the sign of her repentance. She believes he will understand. Few could have such trust. Some call it foolish. I say it is beautiful."

Weeks had passed, and once more the window was beautiful with its accustomed greenness, when, one evening, I noticed near me an old man looking eagerly from the window, and talking to himself frequently. "If it's only there! If it's only there!" I heard him say again and again. When Mrs. Murrey's house came into view he gave a shout that startled everybody, and left the car. The next night I saw in the window two happy young-old faces. I was sure that Philip had returned.

Yes, Philip had returned, Miss West told me later, but this was not more wonderful than the means by which it came about. At the close of the war he was ashamed to go home, so he went West, and after a few years to Japan. Everything that he put his hand to seemed to prosper, but nothing could take the place of the lost wife and the lost home. She was married again and happy, he told himself, and he must never see her. This was the price of his folly. Business often brought him to America, and on one of these trips he was storm-stayed in a mining camp with a young man who in the course of conversation related an odd incident of a gift of a bunch of mignonette. His companion was interested, asked many questions, and soon learned what almost made him wild with joy, and yet what was almost incredible. His Elinor was true, and she was waiting for him. What else could this mean? So he went to her, and they gladly took up the broken threads together, both the better for the separation. The mignonette still grows in the bow window.

Letters from Our Friends

I want to say right here that I am greatly pleased because so many flower lovers have responded to my request and written about their experiences in flower growing for the benefit of others. This month I am able to use in this department a number of letters which are not only delightful reading, but full of practical and useful suggestions which the readers of HOME AND FLOWERS will be sure to profit by. I hope to be able to fill two or three pages—or more—each month with letters like these. Let me again urge my readers to give others the benefit of what they have learned in the garden and among their house plants. Don't hesitate because what you have learned seems simple. Simple things constitute the sum of all knowledge, bear in mind.

Here is a letter, full of practical information of the kind I like to get, from Mrs. J. E. Lipe, Manistee, Michigan:

In the January issue of HOME AND FLOWERS I note your request for tried and successful plans. Also your recommendation of the simple egg-shell plan. ("Blessings be" on the head of the inventor thereof.)

Last year, in March, two one-year Rambler roses came from a Pennsylvania greenhouse. Snow and frozen ground outside—no available pots or cans at hand. Having two one-quart paper oyster pails, and knowing them to be waterproof, I filled them with soil and set in the rose plants and saturated with water. The roses remained in these for six weeks. The pails looked as clean and fresh as ever outside, when at last I set pails and all into the earth and watered freely. The roses suffered no setback whatever by transplanting in this manner.

In April we purchased several dozen one-pint paper oyster pails, at one cent each, from our grocer, and, filling each with soil, transplanted one plant to each of tomato and dahlia seedlings which were crowding in the window boxes. About the same time we planted cucumber and muskmelon seeds in the same kind of paper oyster pails, set out-of-doors against a wall so we could stand old windows over them. They had their second leaves when the danger of frost was past, and we simply carried the pails to the prepared hills and set them down well into the earth, watered very freely, and the roots soon pushed out through the paper. The result was a few hills of cucumbers and melons two weeks at least ahead of ordinary planting.

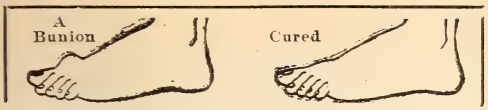
The main advantage in using the paper pails is, that when placed right in the ground in these pails the plants go right on growing. Being square and about two inches across, fifteen one-pint pails can set side by side on an ordinary window sill and yet each plant be turned to the light as it needs and not be crowded.

Here is a delightful letter from Mattie E. Green, Curryville, Georgia. I hope it is not the last one we shall have the pleasure of reading from this welcome correspondent:

Reading Mrs. Drennan's article "February in Southern Gardens," in the February number of HOME AND FLOWERS, makes one realize what a vast area our loved Southland embraces, and that what will obtain in some sections won't hold good in others. For instance, she speaks of Spirea prunifolia—"Bridal Wreath"—as a February bloomer, whereas it blooms here in North Georgia nearly two months later, nearly with the lilac, which blooms in April and May, and the "English dogwood" (local name, I guess). But to me the loveliest of all spireas is S. Van Houtte. It is a veritable snow-bank of bloom, when it has no backset by trying to take advantage of a too early "warm spell," and setting its buds prematurely and getting nipped by Jack Frost. But even then it is not discouraged, but blooms later, though not so profusely. I believe S. prunifolia is a little earlier than S. Van Houtte, though they bloom nearly together.

But one of our earliest as well as most beautiful shrubs is one of the Forsythias, I guess, as it partly fits the description of both F. viridissima and F. suspensa. Locally it is called "golden drop," "golden bells," and "lemon bush." I call it "the sunburst," as it is like a dazzling burst of golden sunlight when in full bloom. It blooms in March before the foliage appears, and one would judge from the number of flowers it would not have strength left to put forth any leaves at all. It never fails whether the season is early or late—at least mine doesn't—but always comes on time, fairly loaded with its golden pendant bells, so thickly set along its branches that one wonders "how they stick on," as the children say, sometimes doubling up in spots, as when two limbs join, till they form bunches as large as goose eggs. I would like to know its true botanical name. The leaf is a dark, shining green, about the size of an orange or lemon leaf, with serrated edges, and makes a comely looking bush in foliage only. It is quite easily propagated by layering or cuttings under the right conditions.

Then we have another yellow winter bloomer called the "yellow jasmine" here, not the famous "Southern yellow jasmine," but a half climber like the white jasmine which it somewhat resembles, only it is more graceful when let alone,



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LITTLE JOURNEYS to lake resorts and mountain homes will be more popular this summer than ever. Many have already arranged their summer tours via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul

railway and many more are going to do likewise. Booklets that will help you to plan your vacation trip have been issued for those interested and will be sent on receipt of postage, as follows:

"Colorado-California," six cents.

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but can be trained to a wall or trellis, though when left to its own sweet will sends up slender branches several feet high (or yards, according to the richness of the soil), which then droop gracefully till they touch the ground, making a globular-shaped mass which is quite ornamental. The effect is better if given a support, like a hoop, to droop over. It blooms more or less all winter—every warm spell starts the blossoms, though the blooming period is February or March, according to the season. Just now, owing to several weeks of ideal spring weather, it is blooming profusely. It is very hardy and easily propagated by layering, and when once started can take care of itself, though it responds readily to good treatment. It fills the description of Jasmine nudiflorum, only its blossoms are not odorous like the true jasmines. Its foliage, which follows the flowers, is small and of shining green.

We have another yellow bloomer that must not be overlooked, the "wild yellow jasmine," the ever famous "Southern yellow jasmine" alluded to above, which is a true vine and very graceful, especially in the woods, where it follows its own devices and climbs to the tops of tall pine saplings, from which it droops in long, golden wreaths, which drive one wild with delight, and trail themselves in lovely festoons from tree to tree, loading the air with the most delightful perfume. It is worth going quite a distance to see. How often as a child have I gone with other children to "hunt yellow jasmine." We always knew where to go, when some one, getting a whiff of the sweet-scented flowers on a passing breeze, would cry out, "Oh, I smell 'em! I smell 'em!" and what a scampering there would be to see who would reach them first. This jasmine is a hardy evergreen, but doesn't take kindly to transplanting—at least I found it so—but when once well started is there to stay, and increases in beauty from year to year. In Southern Georgia, where it is much more luxuriant than in North Georgia, it blooms in February and March, here in March and April.

Of course violets are blooming now out-of-doors, but then they bloom for us nearly all winter in protected places, and the outdoor bulbs, such as hyacinths, jonquils, daffodils, irises, etc., are already sending up their green blades preparing for blossoms. The other day I saw buds on the "butter-and-eggs," as the children call them, just ready to burst into bloom; also tiny buds showing on the hyacinths. Really, we never know how soon to expect the outdoor bulbs to bloom.

While writing the above yesterday, February 16, the wind veered around to the west, the morning showers turned to a cold winter rain, and by supper time there was a high wind blowing full of misty snow. It blew a "blizzard" all night, and this morning everything is frozen up solid. Such are the changes to which we are subject, and yet I would not swap "old Georgia" for any other country if I thought I could never see her old red hills again. But now the sun is out again, and I have been out looking at my pets and covering up the tender young roses, which Mr. Rexford says should be protected from the sun's rays while frozen, with cedar boughs from a recently trimmed hedge. I can not tell what damage is done—if any—while everything is frozen stiff, but the sweet peas, which till now have stood the cold beautifully, have succumbed to the icy blasts, and are trailing limp and black.

Mrs. L. L. V.—I wish she had given me permission to use her full name—sends this practical letter about what she calls "A New Method of Growing Winter-Blooming Geraniums":

Nothing gives me greater pleasure in summer than my porch box of geraniums. Last season it showed seventy trusses of bloom at one time, and was simply gorgeous. I have many beautiful varieties, and have always wished to enjoy their beauty in winter. Having tried many sorts of treatment, and failing in all, I last year resolved to try something entirely different. About April 1, I took slips of my favorites and inserted them in a deep box half full of moist sand, covered it with glass, and set it in my sunniest window. When rooted freely they were transferred to small pots, and about May 20 were planted out in the flower garden.

All summer they grew, receiving water when needed. The tops were pinched out several times and the buds removed until September 1. All buds appearing after that time were undisturbed. About September 15 they were very carefully taken up, potted in three-inch pots, and placed on the porch for a week or more. Then they were brought to a window in a room with no fire and open doors during the day. So when the fires were started they took kindly to the change, and did not notice the transition at all, as not a leaf dropped nor a bud blasted. It takes about four weeks to develop a bud from its first appearance to full bloom indoors, so I had blossoms in November and December, when there was nothing else. Then they produced no more buds until the middle of February, but made a fresh start then.

I have sometimes been able to make an obstinate geranium bloom by letting it get dry enough to wilt, but not always, and I am delighted with the results of my new method.

Mrs. V.'s method is practically the same as

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HIGGINS DRUC CO., Citizens' Bank Building, Springfield, Ohio.

that which I have always advocated for plants intended for winter use—that of keeping them from flowering in summer, if winter flowers are wanted. One thing I fail to understand. She says her plants were put into three-inch pots in fall. I think she must have made a mistake in the size of the pots, or in naming the size in her letter, for the *roots alone* of a six-months'-old geranium would be likely to quite fill a three-inch pot. My experience has been that such a plant would require a six-inch pot at least. I presume she *meant* a pot of that or similar size. I would not advise any one to use a three-inch pot for any plant larger than a cutting newly rooted. This it ought to outgrow in a month or six weeks.

Wm. Bittner, Baltimore, Maryland, tells us how easy it is to grow flowers under what may be considered disadvantages. His letter proves that when there are flowers in the heart we will contrive some way to materialize them in our homes:

I often hear people say that they are unable to grow flowers, as their yards are too small. I differ from them in this respect, as my yard is small, and I raise flowers as pretty as any one wants to see. I have my whole garden drained, for which I use broken crockery, which I get form a nearby pottery. The earth is composed of soil which I get from under sod. Each fall I manure well with decayed horse manure. My center beds contain all sorts of phlox, which are arranged according to their colors, and each one is staked up with sticks which are painted a light pea color.

One side bed contains various rose bushes no higher than two and one-half feet, which are in bloom the whole summer, and another bed contains petunias, mourning bride, and various other flowers.

On the other side of the yard is my sweet pea bed, and on the fence I have what I call a fence garden. Between each post and resting on the scantling I have a box, three in all, in which I plant various kinds of petunias and verbenas, and when they are in bloom and drooping down the sides of the boxes they are a beautiful sight.

I also have a box, or a trough, as you may call it, about twelve feet long, two and one-half feet wide, and eight inches deep, which is filled with coal ashes, in which I plunge my chrysanthemums, which are in six-inch pots. In these I use charcoal for drainage and for soil good rich earth. I generally have thirty-six of these plants, and I wish the lovers of flowers could see my garden in the fall, as they can not see a prettier sight in a greenhouse.

I have now in bloom callas, daffodils, hyacinths, carnations, also tuberous begonias and tulips.

I write this letter to encourage all lovers of flowers, and I find self-experience the best teacher. I can proudly say that I have carnations and daffodils much larger than I have seen in greenhouses.

I have a spare room, which I use for flowers in winter, that is exposed to the east. The room is over the kitchen, and the temperature is about fifty-five degrees. I give my flowers plenty of ventilation, and if it is very cold I open my lower front windows. By doing this the air can circulate through the upstairs, giving the flowers plenty of ventilation.

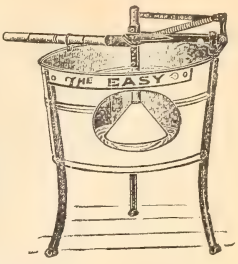
I am a subscriber to HOME AND FLOWERS, and I am very much pleased with it, as everything in it is practical.

BABY'S AGE

She came with April blooms and showers;
We count her little life by flowers.
As buds the rose upon her cheek,
We choose a flower for every week.
A week of hyacinths, we say,
And one of heart's-ease ushered May;
And then because two wishes met
Upon the rose and violet—
I liked the Beauty, Kate the Nun—
The violet and the rose count one.
A week the apple marked with white;
A week the lily scored in light;
Red poppies closed May's happy moon,
And tulips this blue week in June.
Here end as yet the happy links;
Today begins the week of pinks,
But soon—so grave, and deep, and wise
The meaning grows in Baby's eyes,
So very deep for Baby's age—
We think to date a week with sage!

—*Henry Timrod.*

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lifts the burden, removes the drudgery, brings washing within her strength and saves the clothes. Why do without it and sweat, swelter and suffer, if washing can be done easily and with less expense? Don't take our word for it—try the EASY for 30 days. If it won't save its price before hot weather is over, send it back. We pay charges both ways.

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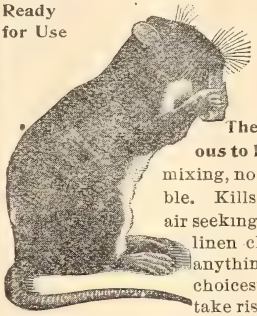


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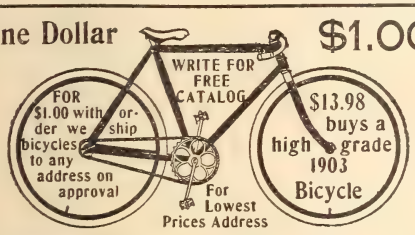
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Our Readers' Perplexities

Seedlings in the House.—(A. S. R.) It is because the experience of nine-tenths of those who attempt to get the start of the season, by sowing seeds in the house, tallies so closely with yours, that I do not advise any one to undertake the growing of plants from seed in the house in spring. The temperature must be controlled to a nicety in order to insure success, and watering must be very carefully done. The fact is, the conditions are artificial, and a little, tender seedling has not sufficient vitality to adapt itself to them. Those who attempt to secure early flowers in this way almost invariably come in behind their neighbors who sow seed in the garden beds.

Rose Trouble.—(Mrs. W. B. R.) You do not tell me whether your Rose is out-of-doors or in the house. In the house Roses often fail to grow well because of too high and dry a temperature. The "spots" you complain of are often found on Roses out-of-doors and in, and is termed "blackspot." It is a disease, obscure in its origin, and as yet not wholly controllable. Bordeaux mixture, or its substitute where small quantities are required, copperdine, is the most effective remedy. High cultivation has a tendency to diminish the force of it by increasing the vitality of the plant.

Bulbs and Geraniums.—(L. K. P.) You can never depend on a bulb that has been forced to furnish a second crop of flowers. In order to *make sure* of flowers you must procure fresh bulbs each season. If you intend to make use of your Geraniums in the house next winter you must not allow them to bloom this summer. Cut them back well, and never allow them to make long shoots. You can prevent this by nipping off the ends of the branches which seem inclined to get the start of the others.

Bulb Failing to Grow.—(Miss E. I. S.) You do not tell me how you treated the Tulip which failed to grow. Something was evidently wrong with the treatment, but *what* I am unable to say because of lack of information. I can give no definite answer to any query that does not give me data on which to base an opinion. An opinion given in answer to a bare statement that a plant is sick—what ails it? would of course be nothing but guess-work.

Bordeaux Mixture and Copperdine.—(T. W. C.) It is a difficult matter for the amateur to prepare Bordeaux mixture satisfactorily in small quantities. Because of this fact copperdine has been prepared as a concentrated substitute for it. The larger plant dealers, like Henderson, Dreer, Vaughan, can furnish it in five-pound jars at a reasonable price, and this amount will go a long way. Directions for use accompany it.

Remedy for Worms in Pot Plants.—Mrs. Ida E. Cozins, Sheakleyville, Pennsylvania, writes: "If those who are troubled with small white worms in soil and flies about their plants will pound up horse-chestnuts and boil them and put the water on the soil when warm—enough to wet all the soil well—the worms will come to the surface, and they can be removed." Thank you. Such advice is very gladly received.

Azalea.—(Mrs. N. U. C.) I would advise you to sink the pot containing your Azalea in ground in summer. Put a layer of ashes under it to keep out worms. Be sure it never gets dry at the roots. This is of the greatest importance. A little neglect will result in the loss of flowers next season. Put it in a comparatively sunny place, but one sheltered from the hot afternoon sun.

Roses in Beds.—(M. P. McK.) If you can lay the Roses named down and cover with a foot of leaves, putting branches, wire netting, or something similar on top to keep them from being blown away, I think you can winter them safely out-of-doors. If you are afraid to risk it, take them up and pack in boxes of earth and store in cool cellar.

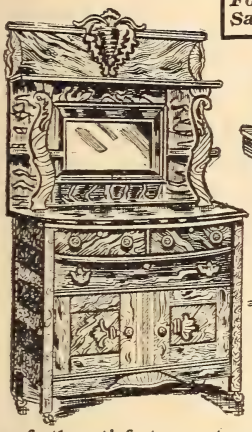
Mildew on Roses.—(Miss E. R. K.) Mildew sometimes results from exposure to cold drafts—sometimes from lowered vitality. If there is exposure to cold winds, do something to put an end to it. It may be necessary to remove the plants to a more sheltered location. Dig well rotted manure in about the roots of the plants, and prune closely.

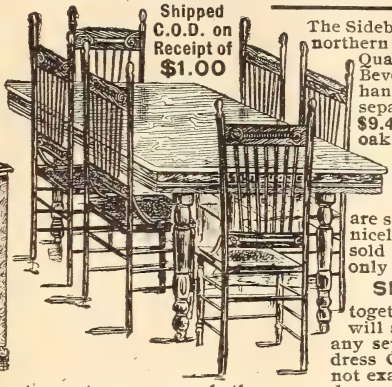
Asparagus.—(Miss J. I. M.) Neither Asparagus Sprengeri nor Plumosus requires a great deal of water. Keep in partial shade. Give rich, sandy soil. Allow them to get some rest each summer by withholding full supply of water for two or three months, but do not put them in the cellar in winter. They should be at their best then.

Pelargoniums—(A. M. K.) In order to get flowers from these plants cut them back in late summer and repot into rather small pots. Do not encourage rank growth until January or February. Keep them in a cool place, and in the sun. When active growth begins apply a good fertilizer. Cut back sharply each season.

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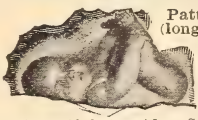
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Scale on Chrysanthemums.—(R. F. P.) I think you are mistaken in thinking that the scale on Chrysanthemums is introduced by ants. The ants follow the scale because it deposits a sweet, sticky fluid on which they feed—as on Peonies. I would advise giving the plants a tri-weekly showering with Fir-tree oil soapsuds.

Old Rose Bushes.—(Mrs. L. W. A.) Manure the old bushes heavily and cut out most of the old branches. You can enrich Narcissus bed by scattering old cow manure over it and working it into the soil between the plants. If crowded, dig out some roots here and there all over the bed.

Carnations and Violets.—(Mrs. C. C. G.) Carnations like a rather heavy soil. Should be set about a foot apart, and prevented from throwing up flowering stalks in summer. Violets should be sheltered somewhat from the hot sun. Like a deep, rich soil, and considerable moisture.

Bulb Beds for Annuals.—(L. C.) You ought not to remove bulbs until after they have ripened their foliage. If annuals are to be grown in the beds the bulbs need not be removed. The two will do well together if you fertilize the soil well.

Various Queries.—(Mrs. W. S. H.) Keep Rose in pot and do not allow it to bloom this summer. I would prefer to keep Lemon in pot, also. Use liquid manure on Ivy Geranium, but do not plant out if you intend to take it in in winter.

Non-Flowering Geraniums.—(G. W. J.) I think your failure to secure flowers came from too small pots. A year-old plant ought to have at least a six-inch pot. Try larger pots next year, and I am sure you will have no cause for complaint.

Tradescantia and Cissus.—(B.) Tradescantia should be kept rather dry in winter, and in a sunny place to bring out the colors of its variegation. Cissus *discolor* requires a warm, moist temperature, and does not do well in the house.

Jerusalem Cherry.—If Mrs. R. W., who asked about Jerusalem Cherries in the May number, will send her address to Mrs. W. Scott Herman, 110 Thirty-second street, Newport News, Virginia, this lady will send her one.

Gooseberry Worms.—(S. C. H.)—Try an infusion of Ivory soap, half a pound, melted, and added to a pailful of water. Spray the bushes *all over* three times a week at least—daily would be better.

"Floral Fire-Cracker."—(Mrs. J. M. M.) Mrs. H. A. Piper, Lapeer, Michigan, writes to say that "Floral Fire-Cracker" is a popular name for Brodiæa *coccinnea*, a bulb from California.

Rambler Rose on North Side of House.—(O. T.) I would not advise such a location. More sun would be needed than it would be likely to get there. The east side would be much better.

Propagating Roses.—(Mrs. J. M. L.) Increase your stock by division of the old root, if possible. This is much easier and surer than layering or rooting cuttings.

Propagating Clematis.—Bend down a branch near base of plant and cover with soil at a joint, and it will be sure to root. Do this at any time during summer.

Fir-tree Oil Soap.—(Mrs. V. A. B.) You will find this listed in the catalogues of all dealers who supply gardening goods and insecticides in addition to their plant trade.

Rose.—(A. D. L.) Rust on the stem of a Rose is a fungus which should be scrubbed off at once. Keep the bush clean by frequent washing in soapsuds.

Rose Trouble.—(A. McK.) The leaf sent shows the work of the red spider. Remedy, water—just clear water sprayed *all over* the plant, daily.

Oxalis.—(C.) If your Buttercup Oxalis did not bloom in winter, but is blooming *now*, you evidently did not get it started early enough in the season.

Non-Flowering Narcissi.—(Mrs. R. S.) I can not answer your query as to why some plants bloom and some do not. *All ought* to bloom, if *some* do so.

Failure of Seedlings.—(A. L. H.) Your seedlings doubtless fail because of lack of vital force. They have been grown under artificial conditions.

"Little Gem" Calla.—(A. C.) Complaints are universal about the failure of this variety to bloom. To all intents and purposes it is a fraud.

Tulips.—(Mrs. E. R.) Tulips in the ground are good for an indefinite period, if well cared for, and need not be removed after flowering.

Planting "In the Moon."—(G. T.) Plant your bulbs and seeds any time when conditions are favorable. Pay no attention to the moon.

Planting Grapevines.—(Mrs. H. A. M.) It is too late to plant these vines this season. They should have been set in May.

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When the Spaniards first landed at Jamaica they found it a goodly land containing many springs of pure crystal healing waters. They named it the "Isle of Springs," owing to the balmy, equable, almost changeless climate that exists on the island. It is now called the "Land of Perpetual Spring." To the stranger there seems but one season the year around, and that a season of springtime, like an early northern June, the thermometer ranging only from 70° to 88°. This condition is produced by the Gulf Stream, the trade winds and the lofty mountains (some peaks higher than Mount Washington). Tropical vegetation, fruits, flowers and ferns are constantly growing and in bloom. There are the finest roads in America, splendid sea bathing, excellent hotels and boarding houses and lovely outings and excursions in every direction. Mosquitoes, flies, snakes, fogs and fevers are practically unknown on the island. There is not another similar ideal summer or winter resting place on this continent. The elegant twin screw "Admiral" steamers sail from Boston every Wednesday and Friday; also good passenger service from Philadelphia and Baltimore every week. Round trip tickets $60.00, including meals and stateroom berths, good from May 1st to Oct. 1st. Write for free booklet, "Tropical Holiday." Address, **UNITED FRUIT CO., Long Wharf, Boston.**

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Begonia Trouble.—(L. H.) The leaf sent shows a disease of bacterial nature. I would advise the use of copperdine.

Carnations for Winter.—Better plant out during summer, as advised elsewhere, and pot in fall.

Hibiscus.—(Mrs. B.) When wanted for winter let the plants rest in summer.

Clematis.—(Mrs. J. H. R.) Clematis does well in any well drained loam.

Freesia.—(A. C.) Old roots will bloom again if planted in September.

FLORAL PERPLEXITIES FROM THE SOUTH

By Mrs. G. T. Drennan

The Rose Hedge.—Every Southern garden should have some bold scheme worked out in Roses. Hedges of Roses should be of strictly ever-blooming sorts. The flowers of Agrippina, Queen's Scarlet, Louis Phillip, Wooten and Meteor are deep, dark, blood-red, ever-blooming, and the foliage is rich, dark green. They are fine for introducing in hedges. Plant hedge Roses three feet apart. The effect is better than when crowded together. Polyantha Roses make exquisite, compact hedges, always in bloom. A light espalier of wood or metal, painted green, is a graceful support for ever-blooming Roses. Reine Marie Henriette, Climbing Meteor, Gloire de Dijon, Wm. Allen Richardson, and Marechal Niel will make a rampart of gold and crimson glory, draping the espalier. Wherever there is a piece of rocky hillside or broken ground, even if there are trees upon it, plant Crimson Rambler, Sweet Brier, La Marque, Marie Leonidas, and any other ironclad, strong climbers, turning the unsightly places into a rose-brake, which is ever a thing of beauty.

Miss Mary R., Knoxville, Tennessee.—Probably your Fern ball was not kept constantly saturated with water. They are always very dry when received by mail or express, and should be placed in water for a week before being suspended, and then should be taken down and be put in water all night. Repeated watering (and never allowed to dry) is the treatment, and it is better to suspend them in the shade. The New Orleans florists do not recommend these Japanese ball Ferns as highly as they do established sorts to be grown in pots and baskets.

Carrie, Baltimore, Maryland.—The Poinsettia is an out-door plant only in the extreme South. In your city it would not only be a hothouse plant, but strictly a stove plant, requiring high heat. The conspicuous beauty of the plant is not developed until autumn in Southern gardens. The bracts that terminate each hardwood branch then assume a dazzling scarlet hue. Stove heat develops the same brilliancy in conservatories. The bright bracts endure for six weeks before they drop. Poinsettia is deciduous by nature.

Mrs. L. T. M., New Orleans, Louisiana.—Asters are not available for latitudes above thirty-eight or forty degrees. Chapman, in his "Southern Flora," says that among the fifty-odd native American Asters less than a dozen are found in the South. Asters vary in form, according to class, and are exquisitely beautiful late summer and autumn flowers, in Northern sections. Their obstinate resistance to the long summers has caused them to be regarded as an impossible flower for Southern gardens.

Lettie R., Pass Christian, Mississippi.—The Tuberose bulb blooms but once. Get new bulbs every spring, and you will have blooms; but also cultivate the offshoots or bulblets that form around the old bulb, and the third year they will bloom also.

Mrs. W. W. P., Memphis, Tennessee.—Meteor is a dark, blood-red Rose, with velvety petals. Both the bush and climbing form are ever-blooming. You can not possibly select a finer red Rose. It is also quite hardy South.

Mr. Paul T., Atlanta, Ga.—Try the tuberous-rooted Begonias in your shaded garden. Also try Lantanas. They bloom under the shade of trees all along the Gulf coast.

NOTE.—Owing to an unavoidable delay the copy for "The Well-Ordered Household" was received too late for publication this month. That department will appear as usual in the August number.

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A prominent Southern lady, Mrs. Blanchard, of Nashville, Tenn., tells how she was cured of backache, dizziness, painful and irregular periods by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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When women are troubled with menstrual irregularities, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

New Things in Plants and Flowers for 1903

This year several new Ferns are offered to the public, and some of them are of unusual merit. A florist of Dorchester, Massachusetts, sends out one under the name of Anna Foster. It is a sport from the well-known "Boston Fern," which for several years past has enjoyed wonderful popularity, and is really one of our very best ornamental foliage plants for general culture. The leaflets of the fronds in the Boston Fern are undivided. In the Anna Foster Fern these leaflets are divided in such a manner that each leaflet seems to be a miniature frond. The effect is, as may easily be imagined, extremely pleasing, as it gives the plant an airy, graceful beauty which is entirely lacking in the parent variety, beautiful as it is.

Another variety, somewhat similar, is sent out by a New York florist under the name of *Piersonii*. This also has divided leaflets, and an irregular development of the fronds which does away with all suggestion of primness and formality.

While not many really new flowers are announced for 1903, we are offered a large number of new varieties of old favorites. Among the most noticeable is the Princeps Gladiolus. This variety, which is the result of long experimenting with seedlings and careful, painstaking efforts in the line of hybridization, seems to mark a new departure in this popular flower. Its color, which is almost exactly similar to that of Salvia *splendens*, is something not heretofore seen in the Gladiolus, and the form and size of the flower is simply wonderful. The petals are wide and overlapping, and have a spread of from five to six inches. The effect of a stalk of from ten to twenty flowers as large as these must be wonderfully fine, in the garden where heretofore we have depended more on brilliant color from the Gladiolus than on large blossom, for general effect. If this new variety should prove to be the forerunner of other varieties equally large, but containing the exquisite combinations of colors for which the old Gladiolus has long been famous, what brilliant garden effects we may look for in a few years.

Among the Roses are several obtained by hybridizing the Rambler class with the Wichuraianas. These have for the most part the graceful habit of growth peculiar to the Wichuraiana sections, with flowers in large clusters after the fashion of the Ramblers. Some of these are of delicate shades of rose and carmine, while others are creamy white and pale yellow. For hedges or for training to posts and over arches these new Roses bid fair to be extremely useful, as they do not have the stiffness of cane which has prevented us to some extent from making use of the Crimson Rambler in places where grace has been quite as desirable as luxuriance of growth.

The tall branching Asters will be sure to please those who are lovers of this fine annual. A few plants were sent me last season for trial. I found them all that the originator claimed for them. Their flowers so closely resemble the Chrysanthemum that many mistook them for that flower. But one flower is borne on each stalk, and that stalk is from ten to fifteen inches in length. The value of the plant for cutting purposes will be readily understood from this. When I add that the blossoms lasted for over two weeks after cutting without fading or dropping a petal, the usefulness of this Aster will be apparent to all. The pale lavender, delicate pink and pure white varieties are most desirable. They are really magnificent in every respect. There is none of the coarseness which has long been one of the drawbacks of the Aster about them. That seems to have been refined away by the skill of the florist.

Among the Begonias we have several new sports from the Gloire de Lorraine variety, which has been so popular of late years. One is a pale pink with a tint as soft and elusive as that of the Daybreak Carnations. One is a pure white, quite as floriferous as the old type. Both of these varieties will undoubtedly become favorites, as they deserve to.

Among the Geraniums there has been wonderful improvement made in the last half-dozen years, and some of the new sorts offered for sale this year, in limited quantities, for the first time, are revelations to those who are familiar only with the common flower. The Ward collection includes kinds having flowers two inches across, with petals so wide that they overlap each other, thus giving us a perfectly round flower. And their colors! Words are all too weak to describe them in. Those who have come to consider the Geranium a "common" flower will be obliged to reverse their opinion when they see the wonderful new sorts which are now offered to the public.

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I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, knowing that it will always effect a cure, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, although it is true as gospel. If you will send me your name and address, I will send you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. The free trial packages alone often are enough to cure.

Just sit down and write me for it today.

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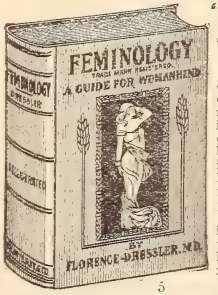
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THE STATE FLOWERS

By Mrs. G. T. Drennan

NO. VI.—GEORGIA—THE CHEROKEE ROSE.

(Rosa Laevigata.)

A BRIGHT and shining example of independence under all circumstances, the Cherokee rose has been chosen as the state flower of Georgia. Typical of the soil, the climate and the people of Georgia, this hardy, evergreen rose, coexistent with the Cherokee Indians, who occupied the country east and south of the Alleghanies, including the entire state, the Cherokee rose long ago preëmpted extensive territory for its own occupancy

The name, the culture and adoption of the Cherokee rose were from the earliest white settlers of Georgia. The log houses of the pioneers were beautified by this hardy rose clambering over the sides and shading the porches. Time and opportunity were then limited. Only the medicinal and sweet herbs, and plants of economic value, as indigo for dyestuff, and flax for thread, were grown in the gardens, with the exception of the restricted number of ornamental plants as free and hardy as the Cherokee rose.

Log houses gave way to frame and brick residences, towns sprang up and grew to cities. Georgia has kept steady trend with the progress of the past century, and in the matter of horticulture and floriculture is one of the leaders among states North and South. All this increase of the new and the best of everything has filled the parks and gardens full to overflowing with roses the rarest, the sweetest and loveliest to be seen, crowding out the old pioneer Cherokee rose. Escaped from culture, it has grown with the luxuriance born of power to maintain and make its own surroundings. Congenial to the soil and climate of Georgia, it has grown upon the site of many and many old gardens and long forgotten homes; rambled along rail fences that have decayed and crumbled from age, these strong rose vines have made impenetrable hedges; picturesque tree trunks, boulders, rocky hillsides and waste places that would be washed into gullies, blots on the landscape but for the Cherokee rose, which in all these places, here, there and everywhere over the state, on soil that is spared to wild growth, it is, in its untrammeled luxuriance, more striking in scenic effect than would be possible under the restrictions of culture.

Cherokee roses are as white as snow, with single corollas and bright golden centers. They bloom by thousands upon thousands, and on a bright spring morning the beauty of these roses must be seen to be realized.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

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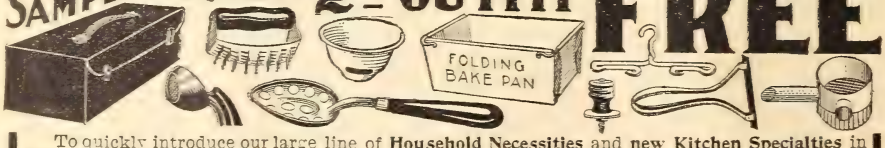
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Every other kind of treatment is injurious. Every kind of treatment excepting electricity is injurious, and in time will not only cause the skin to wither, wrinkle, become rough, red, inflamed, unsightly and sore, but the hair will not be destroyed. It will grow stronger than ever. Mr. Mahler will positively guarantee that nothing except electricity will effect a lifelong cure. He will also guarantee by taking a binding oath, and giving a legal guarantee that the **Mahler Electrical Apparatus** is a never failing means to rid one's self of every form of hair blemishes. The **Mahler Electrical Apparatus**—any woman can operate it. In the **Mahler Electrical Apparatus** the generating power and the method of its control is simplicity itself, so that anyone may understand it and receive benefit from it. The patient does her own operating in the privacy of her own home, at an outlay of but the small initial price of the device, the operation is accomplished with no loss of time and without the least pain, and is complete, quick, and permanent. Write to-day—write quickly, and secure Mr. Mahler's illustrated book and interesting treatise ALL FREE. Address **D. J. MAHLER, 1202 Pawtucket Ave., Providence, R. I.**

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PRIZE WINNERS

Ruthven, Quondam, Polly.

JULY PUZZLES

No. 53.— NUMERICAL

My 1, 2, 3, is naught, and yet
Reversed 'tis fashion o'er the water—
While 4, 5, 4, might prove a pet
If you were but a farmer's daughter.

7, 6, and 5, you'll do,
If with Estelle you go boating—
That you are 5 to 10 of her
Of late, her parents have been noting.

My 1 to 10 or otherwise
"Remarkable" you'll find, if wise.

Denver, Colo. TOMMY TUCKER.

No. 54.— REVERSAL

I went to my *one*
A gift to find,
For the pupil had done
An action so kind—
That I longed to *two*
The deed so true.

Hawley, Minn AUNT JANE.

No. 55.— CHARADE

My *first* for length is reckoned;
My *second* means a man.
My *whole*, a poet well beloved,
By many accounted grand.

Prior Lake, Minn. CARAWAY.

No. 56.— CHARADE

A country boy to the city goes
There to try his hand,
But city ways he little knows—
A *total* he is to the city grand.

The alluring haunts of *second*,
Keep him penniless and poor,
A very short time sees him
With poverty at his door.

Now who do you think is the writer?
The answer will truly say,
It is *first* task at all for you,
He lives out Texas way.

No. 57.— RHOMBOID

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Across.—1. The power of alluring. 2. A mountain nymph. 3. Weeds. 4. Tribe of North American Indians. 5. A carnivorous mammal.

Down.—1. A consonant. 2. An interjection. 3. Practical application of knowledge. 4. To cut down. 5. Bitter water. 6. To refuse to believe. 7. The local seat of the pope's jurisdiction. 8. Half the square of a type. 9. A letter.

Hastings, Mich. BETH.

PRIZES

Three yearly subscriptions will be awarded among those sending complete lists.

Three six-months subscriptions will be awarded among those sending partial lists.

A novel for twenty-fifth list received.

CHAT

As several of our friends seem to think that on account of distance it is hardly fair to offer prizes for first lists, we will now make the awards in such a manner as to give all an equal chance.

The name and address on one of the puzzles this month were left out on purpose to give you a chance to guess the author, and a book will be awarded among those guessing the correct one.

One solver writes, "This month I succeeded in solving all the answers, and thought I would send them in. Have solved some of them each month, but have never sent them in." Now, we are just as pleased to get a partial list as a complete one, and hope all our friends will send them in, even if they solve only one puzzle. Let us have a big list this month.

AUNT EUNICE.

The Capitol Cook Book

One of the most practical and thoroughly reliable books of cooking recipes ever published. It is a revision of the famous White House cook book, edited jointly by Hugo Zieman, the celebrated steward of the White House, and Mrs. F. L. Gillette, the well known and highly esteemed authority on all questions of cookery and household economics—of which there have been **Over 700,000 Copies Sold.**

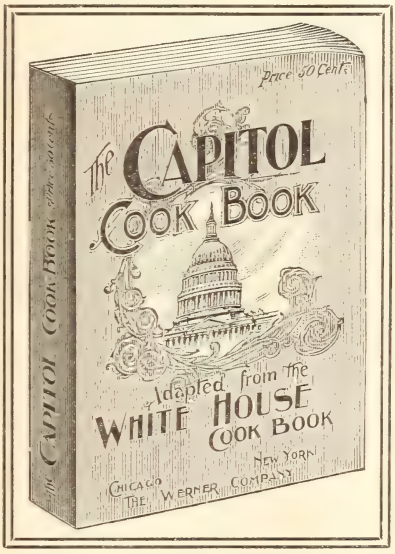
There is not a single recipe in the book which has not been actually tested by the authors, and proved invariably a success. They honestly recommend each and every one as of the very best of its kind.

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Strictly Non-Alcoholic

Cranitonic Hair-Food destroys the microbe that causes dandruff and falling hair, and nourishes the hair-root back to health.

Cranitonic Hair-Food makes hair grow—prevents hair splitting—renders coarse hair soft and silky.

Cranitonic Hair-Food cleanses the scalp of all irritation and keeps it healthful. The life of the hair is in the scalp.

Cranitonic Hair-Food restores gray hair to its natural color, not by dyeing, but by gently stimulating the pigment cells that give color to the hair.

CRANITONIC HAIR-FOOD is absolutely harmless, contains no grease, no vulgar perfume, sediment, dye matter or dangerous drugs. It is pure, clean, clear as a crystal, delightful to use and certain in its results.

Hair Education

All readers of HOME AND FLOWERS who are troubled about their hair and who would like a microscopic examination of their hair, and will **call** or send a few hairs pulled from the head, or a sample from the daily combings, will receive from our Medical Department, by mail, **Absolutely Free**, a full **report** and **diagnosis.**

Hair-Food Free

To enable the public to observe its Purity, Learn of its Possibilities and what it has done for others, a Trial bottle of **Cranitonic Hair-Food** and a book entitled **Hair Education** will be sent, by mail, prepaid, to all who send name and complete address, and Ten Cents in stamps or silver to pay postage.

CRANITONIC HAIR-FOOD CO.

57 HOLBORN VIADUCT
LONDON, E. C.

526 West Broadway, New York

5 RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS

ALL DEALERS: ONE, TWO AND FIVE DOLLARS THE BOTTLE.

HOME AND FLOWERS

Formerly "How to Grow Flowers"
With which is consolidated "The Floral World"



he Home Publishing Company, Springfield, Ohio

If there is a red star printed in this corner



It means that your subscription to HOME AND FLOWERS has expired.

We should be pleased to have your renewal and ask your attention to the liberal offer on page 3 of cover. Send 50 cents for your renewal and get one of the elegant collections of bulbs FREE.

Or, Here Are Two Ways in Which You Can Get Your Renewal and the Bulbs Free

1. If you will send us a club of ten trial subscribers on the offer of *Three Months for a Dime*, we will renew your subscription for a year and send you *free* the bulb collection described on page 3 of cover.

2. If you will send us two new yearly subscribers to HOME AND FLOWERS at 50 cents each we will send each of the subscribers the collection of bulbs and renew your subscription for one year and send you the collection of bulbs free.

If you do not wish to continue taking HOME AND FLOWERS we would thank you to drop us a postal card informing us of the fact, as we do not wish to send the magazine to any one who does not wish it.

☞ If there has been any mistake in regard to your subscription kindly write and let us know what it is so we can correct it.

Address: HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio

10 CENTS

EXPANSION

10 CENTS

We wish to double
the Circulation of

HOME AND FLOWERS

WITHIN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS

WE BELIEVE the way to do it is to get the magazine in the hands of the people on a cheap trial offer, so they can get acquainted with its merits.

WE BELIEVE the way to get it into the hands of the people on a cheap trial offer is to get our subscribers to help us.

WE BELIEVE the way to get our subscribers to help us is to pay them liberally for doing so,

SO HERE GOES

We will send "HOME AND FLOWERS" to any person three months on trial for only a dime.

Anybody can afford to give it a trial on that offer, and anybody who will try can get subscribers on an offer like that, by dozens, and scores, and hundreds.

AND NOW ABOUT THE PAY

Well we have arranged for a large variety of valuable premiums which we will give on the most liberal terms, to those who make up clubs on this offer. We can afford to be liberal because we expect to make our profit on the renewals from these trial subscriptions. What we are after now, is to get the magazine into the hands of the people, so they can get acquainted with it, and we are willing to pay liberally, all who will help to do this.

Description of Premiums will be found on following seven pages

Don't delay, start right out, get every person who grows flowers, or who ought to grow flowers to subscribe. Send in your clubs promptly so the subscribers can be getting the magazine. Address,

10 CENTS

HOME AND FLOWERS,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

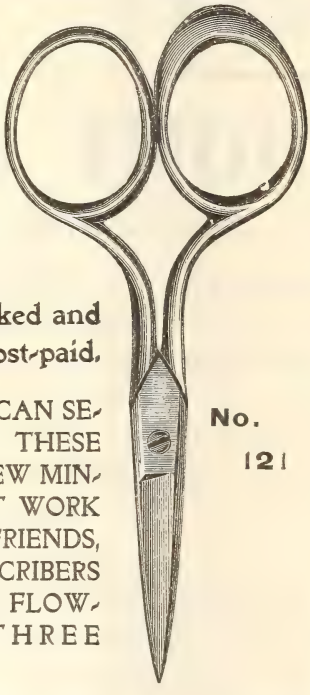
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☞ **All trial subscriptions will be promptly discontinued at the end of the three months.**

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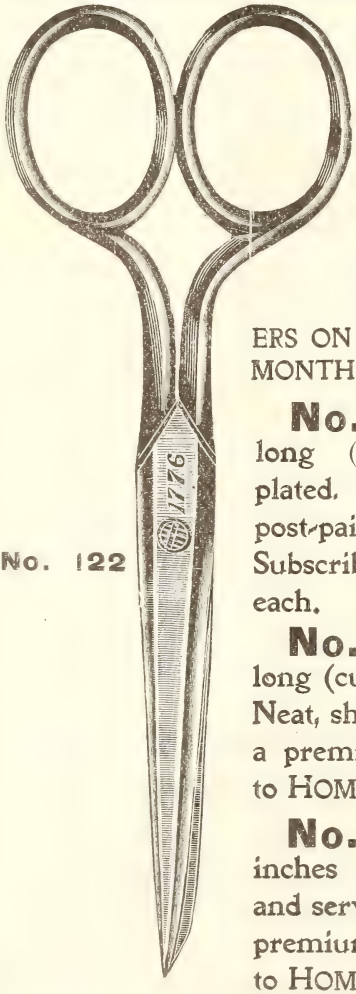
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SCISSORS



No. 121

Every woman must have scissors and most women like to have two or three pairs. Our premium scissors are of the best, fine steel, neat in appearance. They are carefully packed and sent by mail post-paid.



No. 122

ANY WOMAN CAN SECURE A PAIR OF THESE SCISSORS BY A FEW MINUTES PLEASANT WORK AMONG HER FRIENDS, GETTING SUBSCRIBERS TO HOME AND FLOWERS ON THE OFFER THREE MONTHS FOR A DIME.

No. 121. For fancy work, 3 1-2 inches long (cut is full size). Elegantly nickel-plated. Dainty, neat and good. Sent by mail, post-paid, as a premium for a club of five Trial Subscribers to HOME AND FLOWERS at 10 cents each.

No. 122. For general use, 5 inches long (cut is full size). Elegantly nickel-plated. Neat, sharp, useful. Sent by mail, postpaid, as a premium for a club of five Trial Subscribers to HOME AND FLOWERS at 10 cents each.

No. 123. For heavy work. Full eight inches long, elegantly nickel-plated. Strong and serviceable. Sent by mail, post-paid, as a premium for a club of eight Trial Subscribers to HOME AND FLOWERS at 10 cents each.

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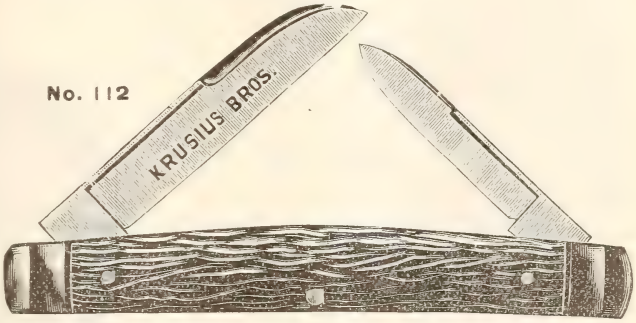
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KNIVES

We offer FREE as premiums for Clubs of Trial Subscribers to "HOME AND FLOWERS," a selection of four knives of the Famous Krusius Bros. make. They are all strictly high grade knives of good steel, and will cut.

KNIFE No. 112—Two good blades, stag horn handle, knife is the exact size of cut.

We will send knife No. 112 by mail, postpaid, as a premium for a club of five trial subscribers to "Home and Flowers" at ten cents each.



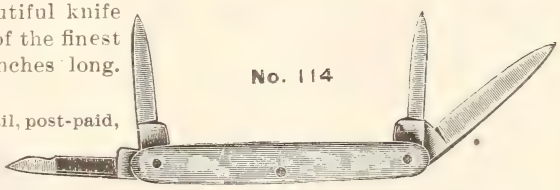
KNIFE No. 113—Two good blades, very strong and serviceable, German Silver bolsters and name plate, coco handles; length 3½ inches. Cut is reduced.

We will send knife No. 113 by mail, post-paid, as a premium for a club of ten trial subscribers to "Home and Flowers" at ten cents each.



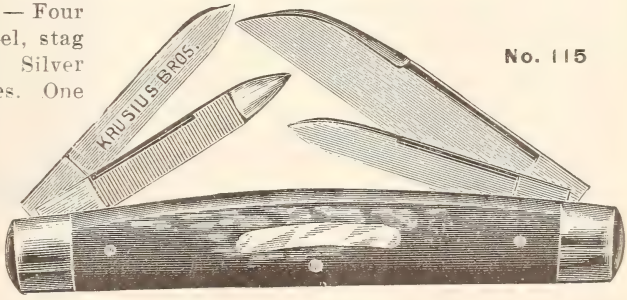
KNIFE No. 114—A beautiful knife for a lady. Has four blades of the finest steel, pearl handle; is 2½ inches long. (Cut is two-thirds size.)

We will send knife No 114 by mail, post-paid, as a premium for a club of ten trial subscribers to "Home and Flowers" at ten cents each.



KNIFE No. 115—Four blades of the finest steel, stag horn handle, German Silver bolsters and name plates. One of the best knives made.

We will send knife No. 115 by mail, post-paid, as a premium for a club of ten trial subscribers to "Home and Flowers" at ten cents each.



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Home and Flowers, Springfield, Ohio

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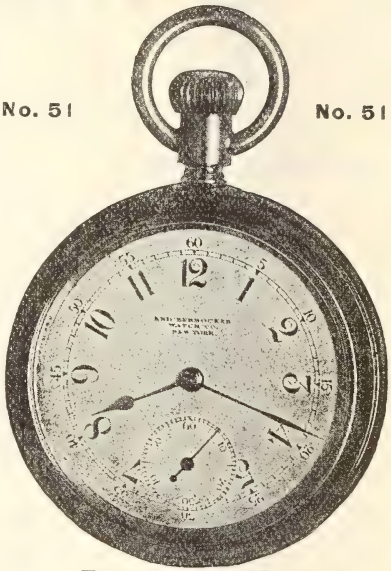
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WATCHES

The country is flooded with cheap watches and cheap watches are usually unsatisfactory. We have endeavored to secure watches to offer as premiums for clubs of trial subscribers which shall be as satisfactory as a watch can be. Of course this compelled us to rule out all the cheap imported watches. The watches we offer are American make and are guaranteed by the manufacturers for one year. Of course the guarantee does not provide against damage from ill treatment.

They are the famous Knickerbocker watch.

They are good time-keepers and carefully tested before sending out.



Face of Watch No. 51

Watch No. 51

Solid polished nickel case (not nickel plated), stem wind and set, Nickel movement, jeweled balance. White porcelain dial well finished throughout. They will not get "brassy" with wear. Regular selling price $2.50.

We will send Watch No. 51 carefully packed in a wooden box, by registered mail postpaid as a premium for a club of thirty trial subscribers to HOME AND FLOWERS at 10 cents each.



Back of No. 51

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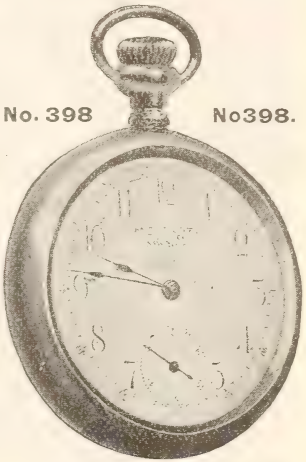
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WATCHES

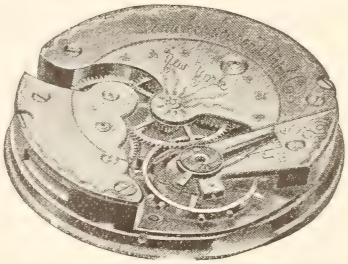
The latest style in watches is for medium sizes, and very thin models. The finest workmanship and material must be employed in the production of watches of this style to insure reliability.



Face of Watch No. 398

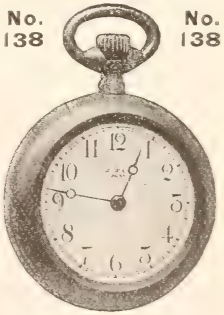
Watch No. 398. A beauty in every way. Twenty year gold filled case. Sixteen line size, thin model, cut is exact size of watch. Stem wind, pendant set, compensation balance. Quick train. Straight line lever escapement. Made of the finest material throughout, and in the most perfect manner. Regular selling price, $14.00.

We will send Watch No. 398 carefully packed in a wooden box by registered mail, post-paid, as a premium for a club of one hundred and fifty trial subscribers to HOME AND FLOWERS at 10 cents each.



Movement of Watch No. 398

The small "O" size Ladies' watches are of little value unless made with the greatest care and accuracy. The exceeding smallness of all the parts make the utmost accuracy and the best material an absolute necessity. The cheap chatelaine watches sold are usually entirely worthless for anything but ornament.



Face of Watch No. 138

Watch No. 138 is in a 10k gold filled case, and made in the finest manner. They are not only very beautiful, but are strong, reliable and accurate time keepers. Regular selling price $10.00.

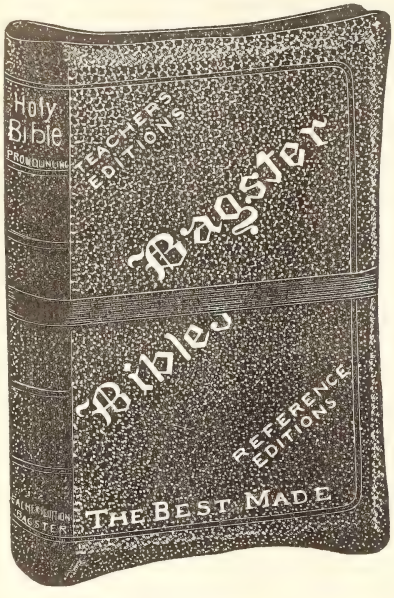
We will send Watch No. 138, carefully packed, by registered mail postpaid, as a premium for a club of one hundred trial Subscribers to HOME AND FLOWERS at 10 cents each.

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Home and Flowers, Springfield, Ohio

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BIBLES

We offer FREE as premiums for clubs of trial subscribers to "Home and Flowers" four styles of the World Famous Bagster Bibles. Here is a chance to get a good bible without spending a cent of money, by simply a little pleasant work among your friends.

Bagsters's Teachers Bible No. 1

Accepted Version

Long Primer type, good for all eyes, self pronouncing; size about 8½x5½ inches and 2 inches thick. Contains nearly 1500 pages, bound in full French Morocco, divinity circuit, extension edge, flexible back, gilt edged, complete marginal notes and references. All the usual helps, such as concordance, index tables, maps, etc.

Will be sent by mail, post-paid, as a premium for a club of forty trial subscribers to "Home and Flowers" at ten cents each.

Bagster's Teachers Bible No. 2

Accepted Version

Minion type, same binding, helps, etc., as No. 1, but not so large a book. Will be sent by mail, post-paid, as a premium for a club of thirty trial subscribers to "Home and Flowers" at 10 cents each.

Bagster's Teachers Bible No. 3

English Revision

Bourgeois type, nearly as large as No. 1, size and number of pages about the same as No. 1, binding and helps the same as No. 1. Will be sent by mail, post-paid, as a premium for fifty trial subscribers to "Home and Flowers" at 10 cents each.

BIBLE No. 4

American Revision

Same type as No. 3, complete marginal notes and references, 15 colored maps, and index. Flexible leather back, round corners, gilt edges. Will be sent by mail, post-paid, as a premium for a club of forty trial subscribers to "Home and Flowers" at ten cents each.

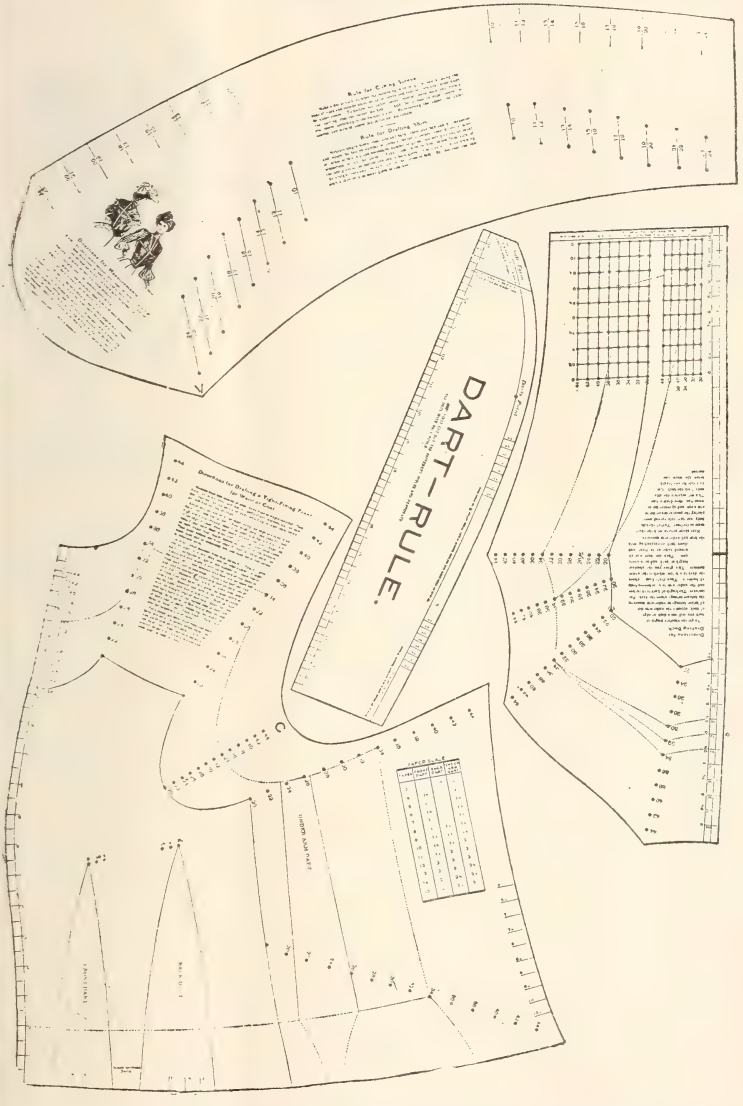
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The New London Ladies Tailor System



BY ITS USE

Women may become expert cutters in a day, and save for other uses the money which they have heretofore paid for having garments made.

IT IS EXTREMELY SIMPLE

Has full directions printed on each Chart, and by its use an accurate pattern for nearly any style basque, waist, cloak, coat or jacket may be drafted in a few minutes.

IT IS A NEW INVENTION

And leading tailors and modistes of the larger cities are using it, and speak in the highest terms of it. It is more accurate than most of the complicated and expensive systems which only an expert can handle. It gives the correct length of front, back and under arms; it gives exactly the correct waist measure; it enables you to cut exactly the correct shape of the shoulders. No pattern purchased in a store will do all this.

These Charts have been sold heretofore at $5.00 each, but we have engaged a supply on terms which enable us to send one by mail, post-paid, to any lady who will send us a club of five trial subscribers to "Home and Flowers" at ten cents each.

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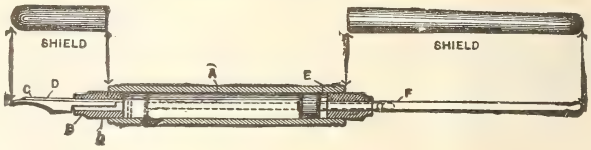
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Premiums for those who send Clubs of Trial Subscribers to "Home and Flowers"

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Post Fountain Pen



"Of the making of Fountain Pens there is no end and the use of most of them is a weariness to the flesh."

Not so with the Post Fountain Pen. It is the exception which proves the rule. It is a delight, a rest, a convenience, a joy forever.

There is no "filler" to get itself lost just when you want it. If the pen is empty, stick its nose in a bottle of ink (any old ink), pull out the plunger and it is filled. If it gets dirty, stick its nose into a bowl of water, work the plunger back and forth a few times, and behold, it is clean. It never gets spells. It never refuses to give down ink. It never "acts up." It does not soil your fingers, nor spoil your temper.

And the best of it is that you can now get one of these pens without a cent of money, and with only a few hours pleasant work.

The price of this pen is $3.00. The manufacturers do not allow it to be sold for less. If you buy it for cash, it will cost you $3.00.

But if you will send us twenty-five trial subscribers to "Home and Flowers" at ten cents each, we will send you the Post Fountain Pen by mail, post-paid, as your premium.

Just think of it! You get a $3.00 pen as pay for the work of getting twenty-five trial subscribers at ten cents each!

ADDRESS,

Home and Flowers, Springfield, Ohio

Entry
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3

HOME AND FLOWERS

VOL. XIV AUGUST, 1903 No. 4

Entered as second class matter at the Springfield, Ohio, postoffice.



This department is under the entire charge of Mr. Rexford, and everything not signed by another name is from his pen. Readers are cordially invited to correspond freely with Mr. Rexford, addressing him in care of this office.

A LADY writes: "I want to ask what you think about the 'nature books,' as they call them, of which there are so many on the market now. Are they practical? That is, can an amateur use them as a text-book and learn to grow plants from their instruction? Or are they 'just for reading'?"

I think about most of these books which I have read very much as John Burroughs thinks about the animal books of Thompson-Seton, and a few others who have told us interesting *stories* and seem inclined to insist on our accepting them as *facts*. Burroughs says a good deal that is written in these books about animals is purely imaginative, and I believe he is right. Of course, they are pleasant reading, for most of us like to pass away some of our leisure in thinking of things *as they might be*, but when we "get down to business" we have to take things *as they are*. These "nature books" are very largely made up of theory, and I doubt if any one would achieve much success in gardening if he depended on them for instruction. He certainly would not if he knew nothing about the elementary principles of gardening before reading them. As a spur to enthusiasm in growing plants they are of decided benefit, but as a *guide* to growing them they are of little use. I have in mind two or three in which most glaring mistakes are made—mistakes that could never have occurred had the author had any personal, practical knowledge of what he was writing about—and to find such inexcusable mistakes in a book of this kind makes one feel like advising amateur florists to "be not deceived thereby," for it is dangerous for a beginner to confound pretty theories with hard facts. When arithmetic is taught successfully in story form, and grammar is absorbed in the form of an essay on fine talking, then, and not till then, will "nature books" make successful gardeners of us all.

* * *

I have been greatly pleased this summer to see how much the children are becoming interested in flower growing and the cultivation of shrubs and trees.

I have visited three country schools whose grounds have been redeemed from the ugliness of weeds and the ever greater ugliness of barrenness, by the efforts of the children, directed by wise teachers. In all of these trees have been set out. In two the yards are bordered by native shrubs, arranged in a manner that would challenge the admiration of a professional landscape gardener, and in the other beds of annuals are relied on for decorative effect. Inquiry showed that the children took almost the care of the plants upon themselves. They were divided into squads, each squad working for three days in succession. Not only were the children familiar with the names of the flowers, but they could tell me many things about their habits, and where most of them came from originally. They were encouraged to write about them, and great interest was stimulated by devoting half a day in each week to legends and stories about plants gathered by the children. One teacher showed me some papers by her pupils which gave evidence of keen and accurate observation and study, and two or three were really remarkable for scientific knowledge, wholly the result of the personal experience of the young writer in plant growing.

* * *

Here, it seems to me, is an important field which has heretofore been sadly neglected. The object lessons which can be put before the pupil can be made so attractive that what he learns today will make him eager for what he may learn tomorrow. It is a relief to most children to get away from printed books, and read from the illuminated pages of the great book of nature. The change, in itself, will be of great benefit, and the thoroughly practical lessons to be learned by working among "the green things growing" may, some day in the future, be of as much service to many as the lessons learned from the books in the school room.

Turning the care of the school yard garden over to the children is a good way to encourage them to assume responsibility. It puts them on their honor, their pride, and helps to develop in them the sense of self-reliance and ability to successfully perform that which is expected of them. If they do not know how, when the task is undertaken, they will learn how rather than give it up. What others of their number have done they can do, and they will keep on trying until they do it.

MIDSUMMER DAYS

By Eben E. Rexford

In long, midsummer days what joy to lie
On mossy banks, and feel the warm winds blow
Through leaves that make a music soft and low
On branches stretched between us and the sky,
Like that of waters lapping drowsily
Against low shores where sunbeams come and go
In arabesques of gold on green below,
And listen to the droning of the bee
Seeking for sweets among late summer flowers.
What silence of sweet sounds is everywhere!
From cares that vex we find a glad release,
And dream away the still, delicious hours,
For dreams that are not Sleep's are in the air
As Life lies nestled in the lap of Peace.

Winning Her Way

A STORY OF A CHANGE OF HEART

BY EBEN E. REXFORD

CHAPTER VIII.—*(Continued.)*

BUT for all she was so angry, Miss Betty knew—and the worst of it was she had to admit it to herself—that what she had listened to was the plain, unvarnished truth. And the truth is often more unpleasant to hear than anything else can be, because we can not say it is *not* the truth, and in admitting that we are often obliged to convict ourselves. It was so in her case.

She went about her work feeling very much like a person who has got the worst of it in a fight of his own making. And it always galled Miss Betty terribly to have anybody get the start of her.

Mary was very, very sorry to have her grandmother go away. Her visit had been like a little bit of heaven to the child, for it had brought into it the love and companionship she pined for. But all things earthly have an end, as Miss Betty congratulated herself when she saw Mrs. Graham packing her satchel and heard her tell Mary to keep watch for Uncle Si.

"Wall, come an' see me," said the old lady, when she took her departure, as she held out a hand which Miss Betty stubbornly refused to see. "You'll be welcome to the best we've got. Of course, the Grahamses don't have things like lots o' other folks, but they'll treat ye well, 'n' be glad to see ye. An' don't think I hold any gredge over what's b'en said, fer I don't. Mebbe you think it's kind o' shif'less, an' don't show proper sperrit not to," added Mrs. Graham, with one last good-natured laugh, "but that's the Graham way, 'n' it saves lots o' trouble 'n' hard feelin's, I've found out."

"Mr. Slocum's coming," called Mary.

"Wall, good by, Mis' Peabody," and with this the woman who had, in the true sense of the word, defeated Miss Betty as she had never been defeated before, took her departure.

"Good riddance," said Miss Betty, as she watched her to the gate.

As she saw Mary hugging and kissing her grandmother at parting it aroused again in her heart that unreasonable feeling of anger and resentment which she could not account for in any satisfactory way.

"It's a kind of a dog-in-the-manger case, I guess," she thought, grimly. And she was right about it. She was not willing for Mary to love others or for others to love her, and still she would not love the little girl herself or accept love from her.

CHAPTER VIII.

As was to be expected, Miss Betty's temper was anything but pleasant after her experience with Mrs. Graham.

And Mary, though not at all to blame for what had happened, had to suffer for it. Some one had to act the part of scapegoat, and there being no one else at hand, the part naturally fell to the little girl. Miss Betty's cross ways and harsh words were so unlike the pleasant ways and good nature of Mrs. Graham that the contrast made them seem worse than ever to the child. After having had a glimpse of happiness it was hard to turn her back on it and face the dreary life which circumstances obliged her to.

More than once Miss Betty caught Mary watching her in a wistful, longing way as she went about the performance of the tasks her aunt allotted to her, and she knew that the child was wondering why it was that she was so harsh and stern with her, and wishing it could be otherwise. That Mary was a good little girl the woman had to admit to herself. Perhaps it was because the child gave her

no excuse for treating her as she did that she cherished vindictive feelings toward her. She had always hated children, and had attributed to them all bad and disagreeable qualities, and in some way she seemed to blame Mary for behaving in such a manner as to prove her theories and beliefs at fault. She knew as well as any one—she knew it before Mrs. Graham told her of it—that she was in the wrong. But she was too stubborn and self-willed to admit she was wrong by trying to do right.

Therefore it is not to be wondered at that poor Mary's life was more unpleasant after her grandmother's visit than it had been before. But she had the memory of it to brighten the dark hours, and that was a good deal of comfort and help to her when smarting under her aunt's displeasure. Few children would have borne patiently the treatment she received, but she kept in mind the advice given her by her dying mother, who, perhaps, foresaw something of what her child would have to undergo.

One way of relief presented itself to Mary, and that was to take Spotty into her confidence.

"I wish she'd love me as you do," she said to the little kitten.

Spotty evidently pondered on this remark after her little mistress had gone, and came to the conclusion that it was quite unnecessary for them to be separated so much of the time. If her friendship was so delightful to the little girl, why not give her a chance to enjoy more of it?

Prompted by this motive Spotty took longer and longer journeys into the world from the old barn, and, one day, from the outlook of an old apple tree, she discovered Miss Betty's house, and saw her little mistress going in and out of it. She clambered down from the tree so rapidly that she was half bewildered when the ground was reached, but in a moment she had got her bearings and set off on the last half of her journey.

Mary was sweeping the board walk that ran between the kitchen and the well, and was thinking about something so intently that when a plaintive but delighted "Mew, mew," sounded in her ears from the currant bushes she almost jumped out of her shoes.

"That sounded like Spotty's voice," thought Mary. "I wonder—"

Her wondering was cut short by the appearance of the kitten, who crept out of the bushes and came toward her in a rather undecided manner, as if uncertain what sort of a reception she would receive.

"You naughty kitten!" cried Mary. "Haven't I told you, time and again, that you must stay at the barn? You'll be sure to get into trouble if you don't keep away from the house. You must go right straight back this minute."

Mary took Spotty in her arms and carried her back to the barn. Before leaving her she gave her a severe lecture on disobedience in general, and made an application of it to cats in particular, and especially to this specimen of kittenhood.

"You don't know what may happen if you keep on coming to the house," she said, very impressively. "I don't know what might, but I'm very sure it would be something which would make you wish you'd minded me."

Spotty listened respectfully, but was not convinced.

Therefore it was not at all to be wondered at that as soon as Mary was gone she determined to follow her. She had learned the way, and, being a self-willed kitten, she was resolved to suit herself in the matter. She did not believe she was running into danger in doing so.

So it happened that when Mary went after a pailful of water at supper time she found Spotty curled up in a little round ball on the sunny side of the well curb, where she had evidently disposed herself for a rest after her second long journey into the world. And perhaps to wait for the appearance of her mistress.

"If you aren't back again!" cried Mary.

"I don't know what I'm going to do with you! I can't keep running to the barn with you, and I don't suppose you'd stay there if I did. If you *will* stay here, you'll have to take the chances. But I tell you what it is, Miss Spotty, you've *got* to keep out of the house. If you don't there'll be trouble, as I've told you before, and I'm afraid to think what might happen to you. You dear little thing, you don't know how sorry I'd feel if something dreadful *should* happen to you!"

Mary hugged the kitten in such a close embrace that the little runaway took it for granted that she had been forgiven for her disobedience, and curled down in her mistress' arms, purring in a most contented fashion.

Mary knew very well that Spotty could be induced to stay in the old barn no longer, now that she had found the way to the house, and the problem of what to do with her came up for consideration. She finally decided to make her a nice bed in the old granary back of the garden, and shut her up there nights. Of course, it would be out of the question to keep her there all the time, therefore the solution of the rest of the problem would have to be left to circumstances. Mary hoped for the best and feared the worst.

For a day or two Miss Betty did not discover the new comer. But there came a time when its presence was found out, and trouble began immediately.

"Fer the lan's sake! Ef there ain't a cat hangin' 'round the house!" said Miss Betty, from the kitchen door. Spotty was sitting in the path, very much at home, and washing her face with one white paw in a most energetic manner. As Miss Betty appeared in the doorway she suspended operations and looked the woman over with considerable curiosity.

"Scat, there! Scat!" cried Miss Betty, flirting her apron at Spotty. "Ef I had somethin' I'd throw it at ye. I jest abominate cats. I'll hev to put out some p'ison."

Mary turned pale when she heard that. Spotty to be poisoned? It must not be! How could she give up her little friend? And to think of such a terrible death as poisoning must be!

"Oh, Aunt Betty, please don't poison Spotty!" she cried. "*Please* don't!"

"Ah, ha, that's how the cat comes to be here, is it?" cried Miss Betty. "It's some o' your doin's, eh? Wall, I guess ye'll think you've had yer trouble fer y'r pains when it gets a good dose o' rough-on-rats down. I'll fix some *now*," and Miss Betty, seeming to take savage delight in the child's distress, began to hunt for the package of poison which she kept somewhere on the upper pantry shelf.

She discovered that there was none in the house.

"I'll send fer some next time John goes to town," said Miss Betty. "But 'twon't make no diff'rence with the cat. I'll see she's got red of. Ye needn't worry none 'bout that!"

But poor Mary *did* worry about it. She took Spotty back to the old barn that afternoon, and fastened her in, as she supposed. She knew that this gave only a temporary relief to the situation, but she determined to ward off the danger as long as possible, hoping that something might happen in the meantime that would prove to Spotty's advantage.

The next morning Miss Betty had a bad headache, and was very cross. Everything went wrong. Mary did everything she could to help about the work, and did it well, too. Miss Betty could not deny that, although she constantly found fault with it.

Miss Betty took the water pail and started for the well. As she opened the wood shed door Spotty darted in, and so tangled herself up with the woman's feet that she came near falling headlong out of the door. The kitten, as soon as it got itself untangled, sprang upon Mary's shoulder with a mew of delight.

Mary was washing the tin dishes which Miss Betty thought it safe to trust her with, and the sudden appearance of the

kitten, coupled with the fear of what might happen to it, startled her so that she dropped the basin she had in her hand, and it fell with a crash among the crockery still standing on the table, and a teacup was broken.

Mary looked at her aunt in a terrified way.

"I—I'm *so* sorry!" she cried. "I didn't mean to!"

Miss Betty answered not a word as she picked up the broken pieces and dropped them into the stove. But her face had a look on it that made Mary's heart sink. The worst was about to happen, she felt.

Miss Betty went into the wood shed and presently came back with a bag.

"Bring that cat here," she said, as she held the mouth of the bag open.

Mary did not stir. She could not. Fear for Spotty paralyzed her.

"Didn't ye hear me?" cried Miss Betty, pale with rage. "Ain't ye goin' to do's I tell ye?"

"Oh, Aunt Betty, I can't, I *can't!*" cried the poor child. "Punish me all you want to, but don't kill Spotty."

For answer Miss Betty snatched the kitten out of Mary's arms and thrust it into the bag.

"Now you jest take this down to the pond 'n' throw it in," she said, holding the bag towards Mary.

The little girl looked at the woman for a moment in wonder. Did she think she could make her do the terrible deed she ordered her to?

"Wall, air ye goin' to do's I tell ye, or not?" demanded Miss Betty.

Just then Spotty, half smothered in the dusty depths of the old bag, began to mew pitifully for release. That sound was more than Mary could bear. She put out her hands toward Miss Betty in a last mute appeal for pity, and then, unable longer to stand the dreadful strain, she sank upon the floor, unconscious.

Hearing a whistle in the road, Miss Betty ran to the door. A neighbor's boy was going by.

"Hey, there!" she called out. "D'ye want some fun?"

The boy looked at her suspiciously. Miss Betty's idea of fun generally differed a good deal from a boy's.

"I've got a cat here that I want drownded," she explained. "I'll give ye a cent to do it."

"All right," said the boy.

Miss Betty felt about in her pocket until she had found the penny. Then she handed it over to the boy, along with the bag, and so poor Spotty was sent away to a cruel death in the pond, while Mary lay upon the floor in merciful ignorance of what was taking place.

Then Miss Betty turned her attention to the child. She was frightened when she saw that she had fainted. She laid her on the lounge and dashed cold water in her face, and held camphor to her nostrils.

By and by consciousness came slowly back.

Mary struggled to her feet and looked about the room. There was no kitten, no bag, to be seen. She dared not ask what had become of them. She knew only too well.

She turned to Miss Betty, whose face still showed traces of the fear she could not help feeling over the possible consequences of her cruel act.

"I don't believe you knew what you were doing!" she cried, while her lip quivered and big tears began to fall. "Some time you'll be sorry for it."

The first effect of these words was to excite Miss Betty's wrath to the point of explosion. But the explosion did not come. A swift remembrance came to the woman of having heard her father read, many a time, from his old Bible, of One who said, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," and the memory silenced her and left a strange feeling behind it, which she could not get rid of all that day.

(To be continued.)

Old-Fashioned Flowers

THIRD PAPER

AMONG annuals few plants were more popular than the Gillyflower. No garden was complete without a bed of it. Many of the plants bore single flowers of no particular beauty, but they were prized for their spicy fragrance, and the plants bearing double flowers were exhibited to admiring neighbors with all the pride the professional gardener takes in the exhibition of some specimen of his floricultural skill. Often fine plants of it were potted in fall, and they made the window of the living room bright through the long months of a dreary winter. Because of its late-flowering qualities it is one of our very best garden flowers. It blooms until winter is upon us. Every garden ought to have a bed of it. It is of the easiest cultivation. Any amateur can grow it if she will give its seeds a mellow soil to germinate in, and feed it well thereafter.



Marigolds were stand-bys. Every one grew them because they were so bright and cheerful, and asked so little care. They never once thought of being coaxed, as so many of our modern flowers have to be. The large double ones brightened like a bonfire that part of the garden in which they grew. They were almost the only yellow flowers grown in those days. The little velvet marigolds, with petals of brown, of so intense a tone that it seemed almost black in the shade, but with a suggestion of gold showing when you looked at it in the sun, were always prime favorites, as they deserved to be. They were most appropriately named, for every petal seemed cut from velvet of the richest quality. I have seldom found persons who agreed with me about the odor of the marigold. Few admire it, but I have always been fond of it. It has that aromatic quality which appeals to me in such plants as the Southernwood and Chamomile. There is something quite like a tonic for tired nerves and brain in its pungency. We have few better annuals

today than these same old Marigolds, which have not greatly changed since the time when our grandmothers grew them. Give them a place in your garden for one season, and you will not willingly be without them afterward.

I can not remember a time when Sweet Peas were not favorites with all flower lovers. In every garden there was sure to be a row of them, with brush for a support. Have you ever noticed how strong a liking this flower has for a support of that kind? It positively refuses to take hold of a string. It has to be tied up to a lattice, and will have nothing to do with a wire netting until it makes up its mind it must be that or nothing. But give it some brush to clamber over, and it fairly runs riot in luxuriant growth. In our grandmothers' day there were but few varieties, but these were almost as beautiful and quite as fragrant as the "improved" ones of the present. If you would grow Sweet Peas well, sow the seed as early as possible in spring, in V-shaped trenches five or six inches deep, covering it with an inch of soil at first. As the plants reach up draw in a little more soil, and keep on doing this until all the soil taken from the trench is returned to it. This gets the roots of the plants down in the earth where they will be cool and damp when midsummer weather is with us, and on this depends success to a great extent. Shallow-rooted plants succumb to the first intensely hot weather of the season, but plants grown as advised will continue to bloom until frost comes if they are not allowed to ripen seed.

And the Poppies! There was no "Shirley strain," no "Iceland variety," when I was a boy, but there were great fluffy ones with fringed petals, some of dark crimson, some of pure white with the fringe of their petals stained with red, as if the artist who designed them had lightly brushed the snowy flower over with contrasting pigments. All I have to do to grow these charming flowers is to gather seed in fall and scatter it in spring, and keep the weeds down about them. If you want a good flower for cutting, be sure to try some of the old-fashioned Poppies.

Nowadays we grow Zinnias—flowers rivaling the Dahlia in size and form and brilliance of color—but in grandmother's time they went by the name of "Youth and Old Age." They were given this name because of a trick they had of putting forth new petals after the old ones were faded, so that the same flower had in it the contrasts of youth and age. The Zinnia of today is a much showier flower, and an excellent one for the amateur to experiment with. Planted in masses, it gives a magnificent effect when seen from a respectful distance. For hedges between the flower and vegetable garden it is superior to any other plant, but it is too coarse to grow near the house.

In the old "Johnny-Jump-Up" we had material out of which that modern wizard, the florist, has evolved that most magnificent flower, the Pansy. In it there was only a suggestion of what might be, a hint of what was to come, but it was a general favorite, especially with the children, for whom it seemed to have a sort of affinity. Looking back to it, with its narrow petals and its limited range of color, we begin to understand something of what the florists have been doing in the floral world. Not all flowers are "improved" by a gain in size, or a multiplication of petals, but we must admit that the Pansy of today is a vast improvement on the modest little "Johnny-Jump-Up," for the modern Pansy is a most royal flower.

Ragged Robin, or Love-in-a-Mist, was one of the old stand-bys. So was the "Sturtion," the forerunner of the Nasturtium of today. As I remember it, it was an inferior flower, and housewives prized it more for its peppery-pungent seeds, which were used to give flavor to pickles, than for its blossoms. Mourning Bride had a place in all gardens, and so had Larkspur, and Bachelor's Buttons, blue and pink and white. All these would be as popular today as they were then, if we

would only give them a place in our gardens.

I can remember back to the time when the Aster was a new flower. "Chiny Oyster" it was called, nine times out of ten. It was a flower large as to disc and scanty as to petal, with a very narrow range of colors, but from it the florists have evolved the magnificent Aster of the present, which is, to the outdoor garden, what the Chrysanthemum is to the greenhouse or window garden. It is the best late blooming annual we have, without exception.

They grew Morning-glories in those days, and made screens of them for windows and doorways, and trained them over the rude fences that enclosed the garden plat, and for hours, every forenoon, the vines were gay with the fragile flowers of blue and pink and red and white and violet. I used to make myself believe, after reading fairy-books, that the fairies made trumpets of them to blow the airs of Elfland on. On cloudy days the flowers often remained open until late in the afternoon. They seemed to have lost their reckoning of time because the sun was out of sight. Whoever gave this flower the name of Morning-glory had something of the poet in his make-up, for it is a most fitting one. The Four-o'clock was a flower that seemed to have some chronological instinct—or shall I call it knowledge?—for its blossoms were prompt to open about four o'clock on sunny days, but in cloudy weather they, like the Morning-glories, seemed sorely at a loss as to the time of day, and in guessing at it they made a great many mistakes.

To one who loves the old-fashioned flowers the knowledge that there has been a revival of interest in them of late affords much pleasure, for it proves that merit, though temporarily obscured, will find recognition in the long run. New flowers may enjoy a greater popularity for a little time, but they can not take—and hold—the place of the old ones unless they are as good, or better. I have never lost an opportunity to speak good words for the old stand-bys, and I hail it as significant of a healthy, growing taste for true beauty and genuine worth when I see the old-fashioned flowers given a place in the modern garden. This is as it should be. Let merit be the standard of judgment always. If this is done among the flowers, I have no fear about the future of my old friends.



A GOOD BEGONIA

Among all the Begonias—and the list is a long one—there is none more satisfactory *in all ways* than the variety known as *Argentea Guttata.* It is of as easy culture as a Geranium. Anyone can grow it, and it appears to be as much at home in the dwelling house as in the greenhouse. It is of rapid growth. It has a spreading rather than an upright habit. A two or three-year-old plant is often four or five feet across, with dozens of stout stalks all sent up from the roots of the plant. Its foliage is long, sharply pointed, of a rich olive on the upper surface, thickly spotted with silvery white, while the lower side is a dull red. A well-grown plant is simply magnificent, its foliage being far more attractive than that of most plants grown for decorative purposes. But in addition to its foliage it has most beautiful flowers, in large, spreading clusters, a soft, pearly flesh in color, passing to almost white.

To grow this Begonia well give it a soil of loam into which considerable leaf mold and sand has been worked. Keep it out of strong sunshine. It grows nearly all the year round, therefore a fertilizer can be safely applied at any time. Those who have trouble with Metallica and other varieties shedding their leaves will find that this sort will not give them any cause for complaint. If I were to have but one Begonia it should be this one.

THE ABUTILON

Here is a plant that any one can grow, and one that all who are in search of plants that pretty nearly take care of themselves will be delighted with. It is an old favorite, having been grown for years under the name of Chinese Bellflower, Flowering Maple, and Fairy Balls. Its blossoms are bell-shaped and pendent. Its foliage is shaped very much like that of many varieties of our native Maples, hence its popular names. There are many varieties, in red, pink, rose, yellow, and white. We have several sorts with prettily variegated foliage—*Thompson's,* green marbled with yellow; Souvenir de Bonne, green and ivory; Savitzii, green and white, and *Vexillarium,* light and dark green and light and dark yellow, in mosaic-like blocks of color. Give this plant a soil of ordinary garden loam, with frequent applications of some good fertilizer when it is growing. After flowering cut it back well and let it renew itself. It can be wintered safely in the cellar. It can be grown in bush form or as a tree. Insects seldom attack it. On this account it will be a favorite with those who have to fight scale and mealy bug and aphis.

THE ACHAINA

This plant is a near relative of the Abutilon, and has equal merit, but, for some unaccountable reason, it is seldom found in ordinary collections. It has pretty, dark green foliage, which in itself is sufficient to render it very attractive. Its flowers are a bright, rich scarlet, contrasting charmingly with the foliage. It is one of the most persistent of all flowering plants. A well-grown specimen is seldom without blossoms. I do not remember that I have ever seen an insect on it. Its leaves have a little white granular substance on them which is often taken to be an insect of some kind, but a little careful examination will show that this is a peculiarity of the plant, and not something to be feared.

THE PLUMBAGO

Here is another plant of great merit which is greatly neglected. Those who do grow it, however, are always enthusiastic over it. It is a rapid grower, and of such slender habit that it seems almost a climber. Its foliage is not particularly attractive, because there is not much of it. But its flowers are borne in great profusion

throughout the greater part of the year. They are in loose spikes or panicles, shaped like those of Phlox Drummondi, and of a soft, dainty, lavender blue—a most rare and lovely color.

The plant grows well in ordinary loam. It sends out branches, each one terminated with bloom. After the flowers on the branch fade it should be at once cut back to within a few inches of the main stalk. Soon new branches will start, and these, in turn, will bear a crop of flowers. This cutting back treatment must be kept up the year round in order to keep the plant constantly making new growth. As long as it grows it will bloom. There is a white variety that is pretty, but it is a shy blooming sort. There is also a red sort, but it lacks the loveliness which characterizes the variety described, which will be found catalogued as Plumbago *capensis*. It is exceedingly difficult to grow from cuttings, therefore the amateur will do well to purchase plants from the florist, rather than to undertake to grow them for himself. I have succeeded in rooting a few, in sand, but not one in twenty would show the first sign of starting. Give the plant a good light, but keep it out of strong sunshine. Its fragile flowers can not stand that.



The Well-Ordered Household

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A PRACTICAL WOMAN

CONDUCTED BY MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER

Editor Cornell University Reading Course for Women.

THE APPORTIONMENT OF FAMILY INCOME

IT may be thought that a greater difficulty than to apportion the family income is to provide it, but along with the effort for the latter comes the study to make the very best use of that which may be secured in order to have it go as far as possible for the support of the family.

In the problems of life one of the chiefest along the lines of a struggle for existence comes the effort to maintain a home. A man seeks higher wages, often that he may increase the comforts of home; a woman saves along personal lines in order to add attractions to her home; the young man keeps before him in getting his financial start in the world the possibilities of a home which is his own. His ambitions often exceed his income, and in the home acquiring and home maintaining this is often the rock upon which he is stranded.

Foreigners who come to this country to find a home often succeed admirably because in so many cases they live simply, the whole family works in the field, and the money is in hand before luxuries are provided. It is not so difficult to pay for a home if to live in it does not cost all of one's income.

Many more comforts can be provided if the heads of families plan systematically their expenditures, their benevolences and their savings.

Many of these lessons should be learned in childhood. Often the children are not considered in the plans for financial success except as they occasion expense or as they may become old enough to earn something to add to the income. It should be a part of a child's education not only to earn, but to spend and save with judgment.

Children should have allowances either by earning or by gift. If an opportunity be given for earning, care must be exercised to avoid on the part of a child his thinking that he can not serve others without remuneration. There are no doubt ways which may be employed for occupying children to their own financial advantage without depriving them of the privilege of doing for others to an extent to form a habit of courtesy and a desire to be of use to their elders. If a child thinks he will be paid for every errand he does or for keeping his room in order, or for cleaning the front walk, he may grow very selfish in his interests. He must have kept ever before him the fact that to be manly he must be willing to do services for those about him. This will make him, as a man, a much more agreeable and useful member of society. However, it sometimes occurs that boys may be called upon constantly without remuneration or a chance to protect their own interests to an extent which is truly manly. No boy ought to be made to do service constantly simply because he is a boy, but he should be trained to have a chivalrous, public-spirited desire to do his part toward making good enterprises successful and other people around him comfortable. There is a difference of opinion as to whether children should be paid for any service in the home. It seems a wise provision, made by some parents, that they be paid for unusual service, and that there be other regular duties imposed upon

them which they shall do without pay.

The habit of earning is a good one to instill within children whether they be of rich or poor parents. It teaches them independence and self-reliance. A danger to be avoided is the habit of giving to children money whenever they desire it, without their knowing its value. They must learn some hard lessons when they are obliged to depend upon themselves, and those lessons might better be taught earlier in life. The plan which some have might be considered a good one of allowing a child a certain amount which he may spend as he thinks best, but for which he shall account to his parents, when he may be instructed as to his mistakes and taught wisdom for the future. Those children who have had some money to spend, under proper guidance, have seemed oftenest to show the most wisdom as they grew older and had the full control of money.

It seems a most desirable thing for a woman to have an allowance for household expenses. In many instances she plans to the great advantage of the one who furnishes the money, and she learns to be careful in order to make the allowance last through the month. If she has no idea of the amount of money from which she draws and it is forthcoming upon her request, she is liable to embarrass the one who carries the purse, when if she knew the exact financial condition she would be more careful and perhaps a great help in the financial affairs of the family. As a rule the woman of the house has a more direct and fixed plan than has the man, who perhaps plans less and spends as long as he has money in his pocket.

The household living expenses may be by monthly bills or by cash. To allow these bills to run longer than one month is, as a rule, an unwise thing. It, of course, embarrasses the one who has sold the goods, and leaves the purchaser in doubt as to his real financial condition. A monthly bill has the advantage of a statement, showing just what has been spent for household expenses, while purchasing by cash may have the advantage in securing better service and better prices from the storekeeper, and possibly in diminishing the number of expenditures which may be made in a family. It seems easier to get articles charged, believing in ability to pay in the future, than to pay cash at the time they are purchased, but the bills are inevitable and sometimes hard to care for when they come. Careful planning in regard to household expenses is extremely desirable.

Provision must always be made for certain fixed expenses—as taxes, water, gas and insurance. One, however, may form an idea of the time for paying these items and make due provision for them before determining how much there is to live upon besides.

Provision is also necessary for extraordinary expenses—such as traveling, sickness, accidents, plumbing and repairs. It is a great mistake to plan one's expenditures, believing that a year will see none of these unusual expenses, and a fund laid aside for the accidental oftentimes proves a real blessing. Sickness is apt to find one who has not large means totally unprepared, and yet if the family is of any size every year is pretty sure to find trouble of this kind.

If one maintains a home there goes with it a desire to constantly improve it. New furniture, articles of bric-a-brac, painting and decorating are desired, and the more one does, the more opportunity there seems to be to spend money in this way. If one uses good taste in these lines it all adds much to the comfort and beauty of the home, but many are forming the habit of buying fewer articles of furniture and bric-a-brac and spending the money to be spared for this purpose in an occasional addition to home decoration which may be truly artistic and inspirational. It were better to buy one good picture every year which will have a salutary influence upon the members of the household than

several pictures which are merely for wall decorations and not valuable in an artistic or educational way.

The provision for the family clothing is that upon which many families have very serious thoughts. Food must be supplied, but it is often a great question how much money can be spared for clothing. This condition will be improved as good taste and artistic ability are acquired. Much money is spent simply for style. Oftentimes a last season's hat, which is decidedly becoming, is more desirable to wear than a new hat which, though it may not be the latest style, is not suited to the wearer. Garments are discarded before they are half worn because they are not the latest cut. Many persons are kept busy changing styles, but if a person has really secured a garment which is very becoming and in which the material is good, he may expect to get much more service from it than from one which is unbecoming though of the latest style. A great saving in the expense of clothing may be had by careful judgment in selecting materials and in an artistic sense of that which is suited to the wearer.

The American people suffer because so many live beyond their income, and many others spend to the full extent of their incomes. The tendency is to wait until an opportunity is seen for saving larger amounts before one really begins. The greatest safety is in forming a habit of saving. If one can save five dollars a year the habit is a good one and will lead to larger ability in this line. This small amount forms the nucleus for larger amounts and in time, too, amounts to no mean acquirement. It may be that this small saving will be just enough to prevent suffering for the necessaries of life in case of sickness, or to relieve when the loss of the home is impending.

Persons differ as to their ability to make good investments. The utmost watchfulness is needed to avoid rashness and unfortunate speculations. It is desirable that it become a part of the education of young people to learn to invest safely, and to use judgment and discretion in the use of money in business affairs.

Systematic giving, as it relates to benevolences, churches, missions, etc., should be studied in all families. Children should be made a part of the plan of giving for these purposes. The motive back of the gift, the character developed, are as much to the giver as the gift may be to the receiver. No person in a family should be deprived of the grace of giving, but each one should have his own part as a means of discipline in wise giving and as a happiness for benefiting others.

May the time come when churches and other organizations for good will be supported by direct payments as gifts, rather than by socials, fairs, games, etc. If it is a privilege to give, it should not be confined to a few persons in such an organization. It often happens that a few women do the baking for a church social, work harder for the success of the feast than they would in their own homes, and the church suppers are bought by their own husbands and families. In addition a man may buy the necessary articles for cooking, his wife may do the work, and he may buy the same cakes at a church sale to take home for the family to eat. Leaving the interests of the groceryman out of the question, he might better give the money at the first, and his wife be spared the hard work of preparing for the event. The question therefore arises, whether the money was paid for the cake or whether it was given for the cause. The habit of direct giving for that which may benefit humanity will obviate many difficulties.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS

"I think no one can judge of the work and drudgery of farmers' wives except women who have been right there and speak from experience. You see they get such poor pay for their products that every penny must be saved to pay their interest and taxes and necessary help in raising and securing the crops that there is nothing left to rebuild or modernize their homes with, not even to fix over the

kitchen to save steps. The situation of the farmer and his family is desperate. I wish I could take you in a few farm homes in this locality. It would make your heart ache. They are struggling to pay their interest and the taxes on property some one else owns by mortgage. If you wish to help the farmer, do it through legislation."

"Six years ago I came to live on a farm. Now I am well and strong. Work never kills. I had just as soon wear out as rust. I do all of my own work, care for a house of nine rooms; three in my family; do all my sewing. I never buy canned goods or bake stuff. I put up about two hundred glass jars every year of fruit, jellies and pickles, all of our own raising. We have a vegetable farm. I enjoy working out-of-doors. I help get the produce ready for market. I raise about four hundred chickens a year. My husband helps a little in setting the hens. I have a flower garden, and I take my evenings for reading. I belong to the Grange. That is a grand order for farmers and their families. My pantry is between my kitchen and dining-room. I have a slide door cut through to each room. That saves steps."

"I am glad you think we ought to read —to do something besides housework. But my greatest perplexity is to reconcile housework and books. Perhaps it takes too much reading to content me, but too much work makes me peevish and disagreeable and discouraged. When the work crowds the books too much I put my books away in another room and try to forget all but the tasks. No amount of 'short cuts' can give all women a fair chance for recreation or mental improvement. I expect to long for far more than I shall ever have of either. Thank you for caring about what we read."

"I have two little boys, one eight, the other two. I find enough to keep me busy at all times, but not so much but that I find time to do some fancy work, and practice some on the organ, not enough to advance any, but simply to keep up with what I know. My neighbors tell me they can not understand how I do so much. I have never thought it anything wonderful. I simply plan in the morning. I lay out my work for the day.

"There is one thing more I would like to tell farmers' wives. Always comb your hair and button your shoes before breakfast, clean your teeth and nails, change your shoes and dress after your work is done. It pays to feel that you are keeping in touch with the world, and all the little things count."

"I do not know as I can be of much help to others, for the reason I have but little use of my left hand and am lame, so I can not do my work as others do. Where others can save steps I can not. If I try to sometimes I usually break or spill something and make myself more work than I save. I rarely ever wash the supper dishes, as I have worked very hard all winter picking over beans from daylight to dark, and I would not see my kitchen by daylight except on Sunday, as I left before it was hardly light and I would not come from the bean room till dark. I have had to neglect my housework and it seems impossible to get caught up, but I am simply resting now to go at the beans again after a little."

"I wonder how other farmers' wives get time to write, although I think if I had no children, or even if I did not work out-of-doors as much I could get along, but I can not see the weeds grow and not try to pull them, or stay in when the cows need milking or calves or chickens need feeding, consequently it keeps my work behind and me hustling all of the time."

"I have found a way to save my strength which has not been mentioned yet in your papers, I think. It is by teaching my husband how to make the bread. I was ill one summer and we had no help, so he began it, and now when I am tired at night he sends me off to bed while he 'sets the sponge.' We have ten in our family, and use twelve large loaves a week."

"While I am an old maid, I enjoy everything pertaining to farm life, and if I were able to own a home would never live in a town or large city. I think it a mistaken idea that a woman's work on a farm is harder than that of the towns. I have tried both. If women would only use tact and ingenuity the work on farms would be much easier and by far more pleasant. If I owned a home in the country or even in town I would want my kitchen to be the largest room on the place, with hardwood floor and with the cellar door in one corner of the room. I would want dark painting for woodwork, calcimine walls, and plenty of light.

Letters from Our Friends

THIS letter from Mrs. M. R. Clayton, Paullina, Iowa, is one that many overworked, nerve-wearied women would do well to read and profit by. *I* know—every hard-worked man or woman who has tried it knows—that there is rest and relaxation in the garden even when we seem to be engaged in hard work there. It isn't the easiest of work to pull weeds or use a hoe, but it is such pleasant work because we do it in good company and under delightful conditions, that we forget to look on it as work, and work, when the hard things about it are forgotten, is pleasure of the best kind. A course of garden treatment is vastly superior to the man or woman "with nerves" to the treatment usually prescribed by the doctors. Get out in the fresh air, and grow healthy and happy, and feel lost youth coming back, and you will soon become a lover of the garden for the health there is in it, if not for the flowers growing there. But you will soon learn to love them. You can't help doing so when you give them a chance to show you what delightful companions they can be.

"At this season many busy women feel they have time scarcely to look at, much less care for, flowers; that their everyday life must be one of constant toil from early morning till late at night. To such I would like to say, as a brother once did, to 'save time' (it may not always necessarily be as he advised me, and was what was then really needed), go to bed for an hour or two, but I believe much time can often be 'saved' by allowing the nerves to relax, if even but for a few minutes.

"While to the busy housewife a few minutes from her almost ceaseless round of duties often seem utterly impossible, are there not often times when work can be put aside to the saving of time, while the soil is loosened about this plant, a stake driven for that, a string fixed for another, and with a clearer brain and steadier nerves the work can be resumed, when it will be found to run more smoothly for the interference.

"While the advantages to be gained by attending to the cares of house plants are very great those gained in the garden far excel. To those (and how painfully great is the number) who like myself suffer from nervous affection, I would like to say after having tasted of the exhilarating effects of outdoor work, both among flowers and vegetables, 'Go and do likewise.' Forget for a while (as much as possible, at least) about being 'not strong.' Revel in the pure air and sunshine, bend the energies toward the care of these little 'angels of mercy,' be they ever so few or 'common,' gauging the amount of work, of course, by the strength at disposal, and if my experience counts for anything, that amount will increase as time goes on, and to no part will this assertion apply more forcibly perhaps than to the nerves.

"Just recovering from an attack of pneumonia and congestion of lungs, am able to testify to the benefits to be derived from outdoor employment. What if the indoor work has had to be slighted some? I feel amply repaid, not only from the fact that my flower beds and a small amount of vegetable garden promise large returns for the labor bestowed, but strength has returned increasingly, and I am better able to attend to household duties, while the little seeds, 'hidden deep in the earth away,' are growing into delicious vegetables for the table or into bright blossoms and luxuriant foliage."

A correspondent who asks to be known as "Indiana"—I would much prefer to give her real name—sends this pleasant, chatty letter:

"I have been an appreciative reader of HOME AND FLOWERS ever since it was published fourteen years ago, and when the magazine took on a 'This, That, and the Other' column, also printing letters from its friends, I was very fearful lest we would not get enough space from your practical pen, and yet how are you to go on forever writing without knowing what it is we wish to hear about or learn of?

"I smile as I read A. Conjo's letter concerning the fakes advertised by florists, for I see that I am not the only victim. Haven't I wrestled with those same plants? The first time I was victimized I was so enraged I wrote to the florist and told him what a fake he was advertising, innocently supposing he would not advertise it again, when lo! and behold, the next year he not only advertised it again, but added a testimonial from some one (imaginary, I suppose) as to its merits. Of course I withdrew my patronage for one year at least, which must have hurt him, as it amounted to at least fifty cents, but the next year found me nursing with great care two high-priced White Blackberries from the same florist, but they would not and did not reward me. What fools we readers of catalogues be!

"It is said that the American people like to be humbugged, and I verily believe it; the florists have found it out and come in for their share. Still, shall we content ourselves with

the same old plants and fruits because our florists are not honest enough for us to trust?

"I want to ask when is the best time to procure Clematis Paniculata. I have bought three good looking plants, but can not get them started. One or two came up, then died. I had a strong, beautiful plant of it over our porch that was burned. It is the best of all Clematis for shade. I have now four other kinds well started on the new house, but I want this one on the west of the veranda. Perhaps I did not set them right."

This letter from an Alabama reader is suggestive of the pleasure every lover of nature can enjoy who is willing *to go to nature* in search of it:

"I have read of so many failures with the 'Little Gem' Calla that I would like to give my experience with the plants. When I received them they were planted in nice loamy dirt and placed in my little greenhouse, where I only used an oil stove in the most extreme cold weather. They grew very nicely and began to bloom soon as spring came. The blooms were simply exquisite, especially the smallest of all, which was only about five inches high, when there came the loveliest 'fairy' Calla I ever saw.

"I have been so surprised at so many failures that I could not keep quiet on the subject any longer.

"Speaking of forests and Ferns calls to mind my trip to the mountain this spring with a dear friend. A great many people think Alabama contains no natural Ferns, but they are wrong. We went about two miles from Bessemer, and, after some rough riding up the mountain, we came to a ravine where the ground was marshy and very rich. We gazed about to see if the place would be suitable to stop in, when lo! the most exquisite Ferns I ever saw, from three inches to two feet and more in height, met our sight. It was really Fernland. We had a dray with us, which we filled full of beautiful plants. The old drayman stood gazing at us in amazement, then remarked, 'Good land, Miss, is you all gwine to take dis stuff back thro' town?' We said most certainly. I think he was so amazed at our taste for 'dat trash' that he had very little to say until we reached home.

"I am a lover of flowers and a worker (as far as my strength will let me) among them. My yard is almost a wilderness of many varieties of flowers and foliage.

"I love HOME AND FLOWERS. I have many of the old copies of different years way back that I get out and read after reading all that the new ones contain. I wish and hope much for HOME AND FLOWERS. May success attend it in its forward march. I have many little things concerning flowers I would like to tell some time—when I have another chance."

Come again, and often, please.

Mrs. Mary Hooper sends this letter. It was intended for *The Floral World,* but I have "inherited it" among the assets of that defunct periodical, and am glad to give it place here, because, aside from its interest as a letter from a flower lover, it affords me an opportunity to answer some questions which other readers may be glad to have answered:

"I am a subscriber to *The Floral World,* and I enjoy reading it very much. In the January number I found some things that surprised me. First, in the 'Thanksgiving Day Back Yard' we are told of Chrysanthemum cuttings rooted in midsummer in bloom at Thanksgiving. How could that be? Again, the one who wrote 'Bathe the Flowers' lays her plants in a tub of water and leaves them an hour. If I laid one of my plants in a tub of water for an hour the earth would absorb so much water it would all wash out of the pot. How does she manage it? Another floral sister puts a 'tablespoonful of Castor oil in a gutter' around her Calla once a week. I have a nice Calla, and if it needs Castor oil it shall have it, but I want to know why? What effect does the oil have on the Calla? And why would not pink pills do just as well? I do not ask these questions to find fault, but only for information. I love my plants and am anxious to learn."

As to the Chrysanthemums, there is nothing strange about flowers at Thanksgiving from summer-rooted plants. They have had several months to grow in, and late-started plants will bloom the same season, if kept away from frost. As to bathing the plants, if the soil is not *very* light, and the pot is not disturbed after being placed in the tub, the soil ought not to wash out. It certainly will not when there are many roots to hold it together. It simply absorbs what it can, after which the water in the tub has no further effect on it. As to the Castor oil treatment, all I have to say is, that plants don't require physic, and whoever advises it does so without a proper understanding of its effect on a plant. Oil and water are antagonistic, and if you put oil about the roots of your plants you are pretty sure to clog the tender working roots with the sticky substance, thus preventing them from reaching out into the soil for the food they need, and in a short time your plant "gets sick," and, to be consistent, I suppose the person who administers oil gives it a dose of something else to counter-

act the mischief done. By all means use the "pink pills" in preference to Castor oil. The continued use of that will kill your plants. Be sure of that.

"Indiana" gives us some advice about Aster growing which will be found beneficial by those who admire this flower and have some difficulty in growing it well. My own experience goes to prove that high culture greatly lessens the dangers which we have to contend against where only ordinary treatment is given:

"For two years I grew my Asters where there had been an old wood house without a floor. The soil was composed of well-rotted wood or 'chip dirt.' My Asters were the finest I ever saw and free from pests. I think perhaps the chip dirt was suited to their needs. They grew so strong that they were able to withstand the pests. After that I raised them in the garden in common soil, where I had indifferent results, with all kinds of Aster pests. But the worst thing I have to deal with is a large black bug or beetle resembling an old-fashioned running potato bug, only it is jet black. It comes after the Asters are ready to bloom and will eat a large bed up in a night or in an hour or two. If I find them in time I don't know what better to do, so I grab the shears and while they are busily engaged in eating I just quietly snip their heads off one after another as fast as I can until I demolish the whole gang, for they come in companies. If any one knows a better plan I would like to hear it. They will quickly destroy a fine bed of Dianthus Pinks also if let alone."

A BIT OF PLEASANT GOSSIP

I ALWAYS admired a beautiful Tulip bed, but had no end of trouble in trying to have one of my own because the moles would destroy the bulbs, and the children and dogs would run over the bed after blooming season was over. Finally I selected a new place for my bed. I made it large and round. I had the top soil lifted and piled at one side, then almost if not quite a foot of the clay beneath it lifted and carted away. Then I had a wall made of brick laid all around up the side of the bed one and one-half or two feet deep, so close that a mole could not creep through and so deep they would not burrow under. Then I had rotted manure and plenty of it thrown in the bottom. On top of this the soil was replaced, mixed with black loam. Then I planted my bulbs, of which I had enough to put them six inches apart in the row all around the bed, and the rows nine inches apart. I then mulched the bed all over with dead sod turned root side up. I only wanted one large bed, so I selected bulbs that would bloom early and late. Then I put Crocus thickly in the center, mixing the early and late blooming Tulips evenly all over the bed, so almost from the time the Crocus are gone the bed is a thing of beauty and a joy for months. The Tulips do not bloom for six months, but every one knows that an old Tulip bed is not ornamental after it is through blooming, so I sowed seed of the Shirley Poppy in it, and soon after the last Tulips have bloomed the Poppies begin, and by going over the bed every day with scissors and clipping off every seed pod I succeeded in keeping them blooming all summer. When the dry, hot weather comes you must give them a few good soakings—not a little water, but *a good soaking*. Pour the water on and give it time to soak through the bed, then put more on until the bed is *wet* as far down as it is dug.

I do not dig in this bed or stir the soil, for it is planted too thickly and I would disturb the roots, but it does not get hard, for it is made of material that can not after being mulched with sod. When the soil is wet after a rain I pull out the weeds. To prevent the bulbs from freezing up out of the ground mulch the bed in late autumn with coarse manure.

Now, last, but not least, especially if this bed is in the yard, it needs some protection around it; if there are chickens it must have it; if there are children or dogs it needs it almost as much. Clip the flowers and give them to the children. The more Poppies you clip the better, but don't let *them* in the bed, for they do not understand where to step. My bed has a two-foot wire netting around it, which is a sufficient protection. This bed needs to be renewed and thinned once in four years. There are other things that can be planted in the Tulip bed that will make it a source of delight all summer if only you make the bed rich enough to stand the demand. One thing is Portulaca. It does not mind the dry weather much if the soil is not too light. If the bulbs are not too close together you can sink your pots filled with Geraniums for summer blooming between the rows of bulbs and have the Portulaca carpeting the ground beside. The soil beneath is better to be shaded completely. INDIANA.

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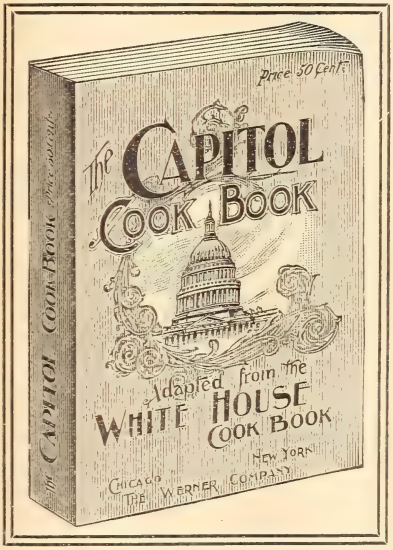
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Midsummer in the Garden

BY MRS. G. T. DRENNAN

CANNAS are like beacons, brightening the flower frieze. Independent of sun, dust and long days of hottest midsummer weather, Queen Charlotte, Flamingo, President Carnot, Chicago, and Bismarck, in flaming scarlet and richest crimson, are dazzling in effect. Burbank and Alsace are superb in clear gold and sulphur yellow. Tarrytown is probably the finest all-round Canna yet introduced. It differs from all other varieties in the branching habit of blooming. Each tall flower stalk produces from three to five spikes of brilliant crimson flowers. They are so numerous that the foliage is almost obscured by them. Cannas are particularly available for Southern gardens. They have broad sub-tropical foliage and attain great luxuriance, which as an antithesis to prevailing dust and heat of ordinary summers is cool and refreshing. The beauty of the Canna leaves depends upon cleanliness. Water frequently applied keeps them free from smoke and dust accretions, and attention to insects on the part of the gardener preserves them from lacerations. Neglected, the leaves will be eaten into shreds by the cut worms.

Marechal Valiant and Discolor are very handsome bronze leaved Cannas. They both produce chrome yellow flowers of large size and charming appearance.

The Hibiscus rivals the Canna in fitness for gardens where summers are long and heat intense. They belong to the Mallow genus, to which the Cotton belongs, and flourish under like conditions. The old standard double scarlet and double crimson are as good as any, and, although both are red, present striking contrast. Peachblow is the loveliest thing in the whole class. It is large and very double, of an exquisite, clear, peachblow pink, deepening to rose color at the heart. Hibiscus is the flower of a day, but is constant in bloom production. Every summer morning finds the shrubs loaded with fresh and brilliant flowers. Like the Canna, the Hibiscus must be watered freely, and the dark, glittering green foliage kept free from dust.

Cannas and Hibiscus require rich, well tended bedding places. Neither of these showy plants is available for cut flower purposes. They are strictly for yard ornamentation. For this purpose they are not excelled. Returning home from the summer outing, householders will be sure to find the garden gay with these flowers, for they bloom brilliantly until frost.

Where the garden forms a parallelogram the ever-blooming, brilliant flowers may fill the frieze on the two opposite sides, planted about three feet apart, with as many ever-blooming white flowers as there are of all other colors combined. White and lavender colored Lantanas are luxuriant in growth, and the flowers delicate and effective. Lantanas are constant bloomers, and for the mixed flower frieze have no superiors. They bloom in masses from early to late. Nellie Bly is the only fragrant Lantana. It is entirely free from the peculiar odor of all others of its class. It is pure white.

The Paris Daisy is an eye-bright, ever-blooming bedder. The ray-flowered corolla of pure white and the bright yellow disk make the Daisy very showy. It is one of the most available of all for cut flower purposes. Filling in the angles of the steps and base of the house front and the corners of the side and front fence, as well as across the front, mixed flowers, that harmonize with each other, are the most effective. A gross profusion of any one kind has a commercial effect. The poet says:

> "Fair are the flowers,
> But their sweet suggestion is fairer."

The Bracken and the Sword Fern, tall growing, green and airy; sweet-scented Heliotropes, light and dark blooms mixed; Plumbago, in white, leaden blue and vermilion; mammoth Verbena, from white to rich maroon; Geraniums; Dahlias; Abutilons; Roses; flowering vines that are light and graceful, but also luxuriant; Coleus; Caladiums; Crotons; golden feather Feverfew and Alternanthera, for borders, must be planted in selected numbers and with strict regard to the harmony of colors. The flora of Southern gardens is so abundant in variety that something must be rejected each year. What is discarded one year may be adopted the next. Red flowers may be the main components of the garden scheme one year, white the next. Red and white were the colors in the War of the Roses, and are yet the colors upon which flower schemes are most effectively constructed. Red and white still lead. Whatever the form, however filled, let the frieze have Chrysanthemums introduced. As bedding plants, where the soil is rich and moist, they grow with great vigor. It is necessary to thin them out now and again before they form their buds. Unless for exhibition purposes, grow them in the open border, and not in pots.

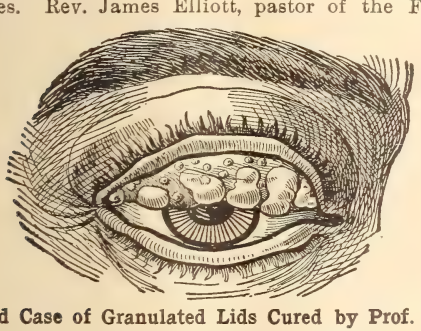
Flowering vines from midsummer till late autumn are fascinating features of the garden. The starry white Solanum blooms in sheets,

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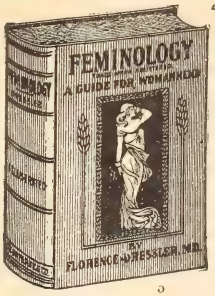
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from top to bottom. Solanum Azurenum is also lovely when in flower, and is then adorned with bright and shining clusters of seed berries. Both are free from the invasion of insects.

Lanier's celebrated formula for mixing a salad, figuratively, applies to the formation of the annual garden in the South. Everything is either green or in bloom, and potted plants, lawn vases, hanging baskets, Cacti and succulents for the rockery, water Lilies, Roses, and even the green lawn call for the "philosopher," the "miser," the "spendthrift," but not for the "madman to mix it," for nature does that with a hand too lavish. Soil and climate foster such luxuriance that, without restriction and constant watchfulness and pruning, the natural tendency would run away with the garden in green.

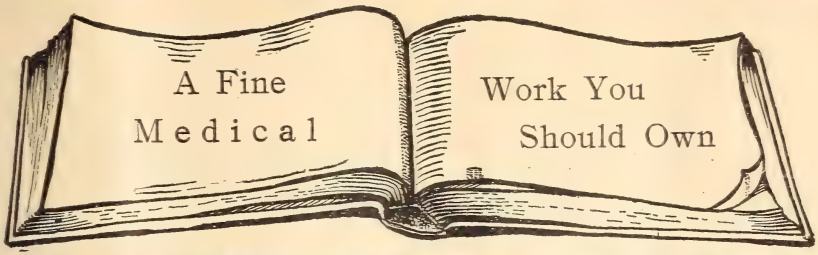
Our Readers' Perplexities

Hardy Asters.—(Mrs. McK.) The hardy fall-blooming Aster is a most desirable plant. It can be grown from seed, because I have often found young plants growing near my old ones, but it is always offered for sale by the root by the dealers, and I would advise buying strong plants of it. *Novae Angliae* is perhaps the best variety, large, extremely florifierous, perfectly hardy, and increasing in size from year to year. Color, rosy violet. There are so many flowers on each branch that at a little distance nothing but flowers can be seen. You can purchase it of any dealer making a specialty of hardy plants, as nearly all our leading dealers do nowadays. You will be delighted with it. *Chapmanni* is a smaller variety having delicate blue flowers. This is lovely when grown in masses. There are a good many varieties—all good—included in the dealers' lists. These Asters, you will understand, are not like the annual Aster, but are domesticated and improved varieties of the wild or native Aster, usually found growing in old pastures along with Goldenrod. But so desirable and beautiful are they that they have become extremely popular in England, where comparatively few American flowers are cultivated.

Trouble With Roses.—(W. W.) This correspondent writes that he has a Rose which fails to do well. It first mildewed. Then its leaves turned brown, and after that its stalks began to die. Now there is but one stalk left, and that is dying. He adds that he has the plant in a warm closet, through which a stovepipe runs. This, in itself, is enough to kill the hardiest of Roses. I presume his early failures were owing largely to wrong treatment, but he does not enlighten me on this point, therefore I am not able to give any definite opinion. The mildew might have been got rid of by dusting the plant with flour of sulphur, when damp. He also states that he has another Rose planted in the garden, which "went to the bad" in spite of the fact that he fed it very liberally with horse manure. It probably did so *because* of his too great liberality with this fertilizer, which is not adapted to successful Rose culture. About the worst thing one can do for a sick plant is to shut it up in a warm closet. Give it plenty of air and light.

Cestrum Parqui.—(Mrs. M. L.) The Night-Blooming Jasmine can not be kept in a very small pot. When its roots fill the old pot a shift to a larger size is needed. Of course, you can cut back the top in such a manner as to keep it within the limit desired, but continual cutting back would interfere with flowering. If you do not care to give your plant a large pot make use of a liquid fertilizer, but when the plant makes its annual growth do not shorten the branches, as flowers are borne at the ends of them. After flowering do your cutting back. Withhold water to some extent and allow the plant to rest during summer, but on no account put it out in the open ground. If you do it will have made such root growth by fall that you will need a tub to accommodate it. Small plants of Rose Geranium will require small pots, but, like all plants grown for foliage, the beauty of a fully developed plant depends upon giving it plenty of root room, therefore you can not expect to have a fine plant and *keep* it in a small pot.

To Many Correspondents.—Please do not expect me to answer inquiries by mail. So many letters come, accompanied by a stamp or a self-addressed envelope, requesting for immediate attention, that often one whole day in a week must be given up to answering them. I would be glad to give these letters the attention their writers ask for, but, perhaps unfortunately, I am not able to devote so much time to private correspondence. As a general thing all inquiries are answered the next month after they are received. Quite often the information sought for can be found in back numbers of the magazine. I am always anxious to oblige my read-



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ers, and would willingly comply with requests for personal replies if I had more time at my disposal, but to a busy man one day in the week is more than he can spare without neglecting other work *that must be done.*

Converting a Veranda Into a Conservatory.—(F. S. A.) This can be easily done. Have the sides and ends all glass to within about two feet of the floor. A good workman can fit the sash so snugly that there will be no crevices to admit cold air. Storm sash can be put on from the outside in fall, thus adding much to the protection of plants from frost. You can run the pipe from furnace as suggested around the enclosure close to the outside wall. The expense will not be much, and the pleasure afforded by such a room for plants can not be estimated in dollars and cents. If there is not a wall under the veranda, either have one made or bank well to prevent cold from striking up through the floor. A glass roof is not absolutely necessary, but I would advise some opening through the wood roof by which ventilation can be obtained.

Fuchsia Trouble.—(Mrs. J. A. E.) Your Fuchsia may drop its leaves because it does not get enough water, or it may be infested with red spider. Turn it out of its pot and examine the soil in which it grows. If not moist all through give more. If you have provided good drainage there is no danger of overwatering. If the soil seems all right, examine the yellowing leaves. If you find little red specks on the underside of them or tiny webs, you may feel sure that the red spider causes the trouble. Remedy, water sprayed all over the plant. The failure of the plant to bloom may be the result of recent repotting. Generally repotted plants make a considerable growth of branches before flowering much.

Rose "Suckers."—(E.) Sprouts and suckers are very much the same thing. Perhaps, in general parlance, the term sucker is used to denote a sprout appearing *near* the old plant, while the term sprout is applied to a shoot from the base, close to the ground. If a Rose is grafted suckers may be thrown up from the root *below* the graft, and these seldom bloom. But if *not* a grafted plant, all suckers ought to produce flowers similar to those of the original plant. I prefer Roses on their own roots because of the tendency of grafted plants to send up non-flowering growth, which disappoints the owner because he does not understand the nature of it.

Asparagus.—(R.) There is no such thing as an Asparagus Fern. We have three varieties of Asparagus in cultivation in greenhouse and living-room—A. *Sprengeri,* a coarse-leaved, trailing variety with thick, tuberous roots; A. *plumosus,* with spreading branches growing in flat, frond-like shape, with very delicate foliage, and A. *tenuissimus,* a climbing variety. A. *plumosus* is probably what is referred to as Asparagus Fern. It is propagated—as are all these varieties—by division of the roots. Cut them apart with a thin-bladed, sharp knife.

Crimson Rambler.—(Mrs. J. F. McM.) The "whitish appearance" of your Rose is mildew. The usual remedy is sulphur, dusted all over the plant while it is damp. Mildew is a disease, sometimes caused by lack of vitality, but oftener by exposure to cold winds, drafts and sudden changes of temperature. If the plant stands in an exposed place see that it is provided with shelter, or remove it to some place where the location is more favorable. Manure the ground heavily with old cow manure, and cut back the diseased branches sharply.

Hardy Plants.—(Miss M. L. R.) You can set these plants to advantage in fall. But do it as soon as it is possible to procure them from the dealer. The longer you wait the less chance they will have to become established before cold weather sets in. Early set plants ought to bloom comparatively well next spring, but of course they can not be expected to do as well as after they have had a season to become thoroughly established in. Early fall planting is, in many ways, preferable to spring planting.

Palms.—(M.) Give soil of garden loam. Have the best of drainage. Pack soil firmly about roots. Water moderately. Keep in shade, and be sure to keep all insects down. Use fertilizer only when plants are growing. More harm is done to Palms by overwatering than in any other way, I think, but if good drainage is given there is little danger of injury from this cause. In a soggy, sour soil, such as results from lack of drainage, the tips of the leaves will almost always turn yellow.

Grubs on Roses.—(Mrs. D. L. S.) If the grub you complain of as eating your Roses is, as you say, from the larvæ of the May beetle, I would advise you next season to begin the use of the Ivory soap infusion referred to elsewhere in this department before the beetle appears. The best time to fight all Rose enemies is before they come. Prevention is better than cure. If the grubs are eating into the plants there is no application that will rout them. They must be searched for and dug out.

Wintering Young Roses.—(I. W.) I would advise bending the plants down on the ground and fastening them there by boards laid across

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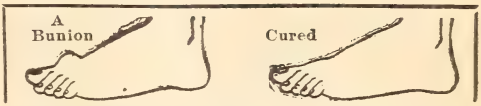
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the branches or pieces of sod. Then cover with dry earth, or, if you have enough of them, dead leaves. If soil is used, cover to depth of five or six inches. If leaves, to the depth of a foot. Put wire netting over the leaves to prevent their being blown away. It is also well to cover with boards to shed rain. Put them on in V-shaped or roof fashion.

Roses Failing to Mature.—(Mrs. A. V. R.) You say that your Roses are planted in a loose soil. That is not what they need. All Roses like a rather heavy, firm soil—one containing considerable clay. I have seen Roses in pots in a loose soil just live along from year to year, never blooming, and seldom making any growth. These same plants, when put in heavier soil, packed firmly about their roots, soon began to grow vigorously, and were very satisfactory.

Best Monthly Roses.—(I. T.) The very best sorts for the amateur to begin with are Agrippina, dark crimson; Queen's Scarlet, Hermosa, bright rose, and Clothilde Soupert, of the Polyantha class, soft, delicate pink fading into almost clear white. Marechal Niel is extremely beautiful, but it is so shy a bloomer that it is not now grown to any great extent. The amateur can not expect to succeed with it, except at the South, where it is perfectly hardy.

Begonias for Name.—(Address of sender lost.) The correspondent who sent three varieties of Begonia for name is informed that her specimens had been so crushed in the mails that there was little left of them save a mass of dried pulp. If she will try again, and place each specimen between pasteboard, I shall be pleased to name her plants for her, if I am familiar with them.

Grapevines vs. Shrubbery.—(Mrs. C. K. H.) Your question ought to have been asked of a lawyer. I can not say whether a Grapevine would be considered a shrub, in point of law, or not, but if you sold your place with the understanding that no shrubbery was to be removed, I presume you would be enjoined from removing Grapes or any other kind of small fruit.

Asparagus Sprengeri.—(Mrs. C. L. W.) The specimen you send—which is an Asparagus, and *not* a Fern—is badly infested with scale. Get some Fir-tree oil soap and make a strong suds with it. Apply this to the plant with a stiff brush, rubbing quite forcibly to remove as many scale as possible. It might be well to cut off the old, badly infested shoots.

Trouble With Geraniums.—(Mrs. J. R. J.) The leaves sent show the effect of fungus. The only remedy for the disease, so far as my knowledge goes, is Bordeaux mixture, or Copperdine, which is a substitute for the "mixture," and may be procured of such firms as sell insecticides and other articles needed by the plant grower.

Roses Failing.—(Mrs. H. H. G.) Give your plants a rather heavy clay soil, and manure it heavily each season with old manure from the cow yard. If any of the bushes seem weak thin them out. Cut away the old wood, in fact remove at least a third of it and allow only the strongest branches to remain.

Specimen for Name.—(C. W.) The leaves sent are not Petunia leaves, but those of the common Ragweed—one of our worst nuisances, notwithstanding the pretty shape and Fern-like appearance of them while the plant is small. You will do well to get rid of them as soon as possible.

Geraniums for Winter Flowering.—(F. S. A.) I would advise putting Geraniums out-of-doors during the summer, but I would *not* advise turning them out of their pots. A plant in a pot is always much more easily controlled than one shifted from pot to open ground and back to the pot in fall.

Lice on Roses.—(W.) I use the Ivory soap solution which has often been recommended in this department—one-fourth pound, melted and added to a pailful of water. Spray it all over the bushes, and begin the use of it early in the season, before the insects put in their appearance.

Fertilizers for Roses.—(I. M. W.) Ashes are often of great benefit when worked into the soil about Roses. I consider bone meal about as good as anything that can be used for this purpose, though old, well-rotted cow manure is excellent. You can hardly use too much of the latter.

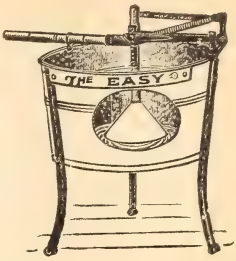
Mildew.—(Mrs. B.) The specimen of Rose sent shows a bad attack of mildew. Remedy, sulphur sprinkled over the bush while damp. If the plant stands where exposed to drafts and cold winds you should either give it protection from them or remove it to a more sheltered place.

Clematis.—(A. G. L.) Clematis *paniculata* is not C. *Virginiana*, or "Virgin's Bower." C. *pan.* is a late flowering sort, very sweet, and with flowers having much wider petals than those of the other variety, therefore it is much more effective and more desirable in every way.

Flower for Name.—(Mrs. M. K.) I do not know the flower sent. If it appeared in your

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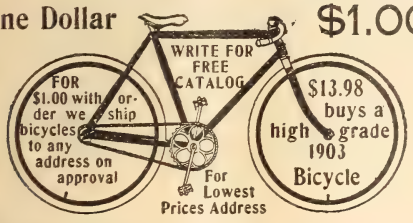
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garden "of its own accord," as you say, it must be a native of California, and a little inquiry among your friends may enable you to find a name for it.

Bryophyllum.—(Mrs. C. H. S.) The specimen which you send is *not Rubber Plant*, but Bryophyllum. It is sometimes called "Air Plant," because leaves of it, pinned against the curtain or the wall, will often put out roots and grow.

English Ivy.—(R.) This plant must be allowed to become well established—that is, develop a good set of roots—before much in the way of growth can be expected from it. When once well started it generally grows quite rapidly.

Begonia for Name.—(A. M. D.) The large, hairy leaf is from Metallica. The large, thin leaf, *rosa gigantea.* The large, thick leaf, *purpurea.* The large, spotted leaf, *argentea guttata,* and the small, spotted leaf, *picta.*

Plants in Shade.—(Mrs. N.) The Japonica does very well when planted in a partially shaded place, but I would give the Snowball all the sun possible. Bulbs are also fond of sunshine when grown in the garden.

Clematis and Peony.—(Mrs. J. J. F.) You can get Clematis and Peony of any dealer in plants. Prices range from twenty to fifty cents, according to variety and size. Both can be planted in fall.

Care of Ponderosa Lemon.—(F. R. B.) Plant in a rich, sandy soil. Water freely when growing, moderately at other times. Be careful to keep insects from injuring the plant. Give plenty of sunshine.

Orchids.—(A. L.) These plants are not adapted to culture in the dwelling. They require a place where heat and moisture can be controlled to suit the peculiar needs of each variety.



A FINE BED OF CANNAS

Lily for Name.—(Mrs. P. L.) Flower sent is L. *Treatii,* or Atamasco or "Fairy" Lily. The hardy garden Lily, the Amaryllis, and the Crinum are all members of the great Lilium family.

Caladiums.—(Mrs. R.) I would plant the Caladium in ordinary loam, greatly enriched, and water well. I do not think loose soil suits it.

Rex Begonias.—(M. E. M.) Not adapted to house culture. Should have light, spongy soil,

comparative shade, and moderate amount of water.

Smilax.—(Mrs. S.) Increase this plant by division of roots. Allow it to rest for at least two months each season—generally in summer.

Fertilizers.—(Mrs. A.) For general use I know of nothing superior to fine bone meal.

Hoya.—(E. McC.) The leaf sent is from the Hoya, often called Wax Plant.

Plant for Name.—(Mrs. M. W. M.) The specimen sent is a variety of Laurel.

Plant for Name.—(Mrs. F. L. S.) Specimen sent, Justicia. Variety, *carnea.*

Worms On Plants.—(Mrs. W.) Spray with kerosene emulsion.

FLORAL PERPLEXITIES FROM THE SOUTH

By Mrs. G. T. Drennan

[All questions regarding floriculture, from the Ohio and Potomac Rivers to the Gulf of Mexico—which are the limits of Southern gardens—willreceive careful attention and prompt responses.]

Miss Martha Y., Atlanta, Ga.—Without hesitation, give a place to the bearing Pomegranate among your flowering shrubs. It is highly ornamental when in bloom, and the fruit that forms in June persist until autumn. Both the ornamental and the bearing Pomegranates have brilliant red flowers of the striking orange scarlet shade known as Pomegranate red. The calyx is like red sealing wax. The rind of the ripe fruit splits and hangs for weeks on the tree, displaying the bright, translucent seeds. The acid variety has bright red seeds; the sweet, amber colored.

Mrs. John W. P., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Tea Roses are tender in your latitude, but make very fine bedding plants. Plunge the pots with your blooming Bridesmaid and Meteor into the open border, fully exposed to the sun. Let them remain until fall, then take up and store in a cold frame. They are well worth the trouble.

Mrs. Wm. B., Johnson City, Tenn.—La France, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Champion of the World, President Carnot, Pierre Guillot, Souvenir De Wooten, Earl of Pembroke, Beauty

THE "1900" FAMILY WASHER FREE.

Greatest Invention of the Age. Labor and Expense of Washing Clothes Cut in Two.

No More Stooping, Rubbing or Boiling of Clothes.

Every Household Needs One.



THE "1900" BALL-BEARING FAMILY WASHER SENT FREE

to anyone answering this advertisement, without deposit or advance payment of any kind, freight paid, on thirty days trial. The 1900 Ball-Bearing Washer is unquestionably the greatest labor-saving machine ever invented for family use. **Entirely new principle.** It is simplicity itself. There are no wheels, paddles, rockers, cranks or complicated machinery. It revolves on **bicycle ball-bearings,** making it by far the easiest running washer on the market. No strength required, a child can operate it.

No more stooping, rubbing, boiling of clothes. Hot water and soap all that is needed. It will wash **large quantities of clothes** (no matter how soiled) **perfectly clean in 6 minutes.** Impossible to injure the most delicate fabrics. As the Sup't of the Savannah Yacht Club says:

"It is a wonder. Our washing is very large and "we have always had two women on Monday and one "on Tuesday. Our cook and the yard boy **now do** *"the washing in 4 hours much better than before."*

NEWMAN, ILL., July 5, 1900.

I can testify that the 1900 is the best washer and the easiest running machine. It will **absolutely clean** the clothes, cuffs, and bottoms of ladies white skirts better than can be done by hand. The washings that took my wife from 5 to 7 hours to put out by hand, can easily be done in 2 hours. R. A. SKINNER.

KENSEE, KY., March 21, 1900.

I did a double washing for myself yesterday and made 65 cts. from my boarders, besides all my cooking, milking and housework. It takes less soap with your machine than in the old way. I have no need of the washboard any more.

Mrs. L. A. BARTON.

ONALASKA, WIS., Jan. 4, 1901.

We are a family of 5 and as I had a 3 weeks wash it was an immense one. Had it all out in 3 hours and never had nicer looking clothes. I did not even put my hands into the water. I cannot too strongly recommend the "1900" washer.

Mrs. J. M. WILSON.

Write at once for catalogue and full particulars to

"1900" WASHER CO.

15P. State St., Binghamton, N. Y.

References: FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

of Stapleford, and Meteor would prove hardy in your climate. They are all first-class hybrid Teas, ever-blooming. These nine enumerated are the champion Roses of their class.

Miss Mary H. H., Memphis, Tenn.—Tuberoses late in the fall may safely be lifted, potted and placed in the hothouse. Your bulbs planted now would probably be just ready to go into winter quarters in full bloom.

Mrs. P. M., Memphis, Tenn.—Your Fuchsia is probably suffering from the heat. To prevent further loss of foliage water the plant copiously and set the pot in partial shade.

Mrs. W. P., Jackson, Miss.—Your Water Lilies will be improved by bone dust. Place it in little heaps here and there on the surface of the sand and earth in the bottom of the tank. The roots will seek it and the water equalize its distribution. Water Lilies frequently deteriorate from poverty of the soil. It requires both soil and water to sustain them.

Mrs. M. M. K., Vicksburg, Miss.—The Nelumbium or Egyptian Lotus is the showiest and most interesting of all aquatic plants. I would advise you to fill your large new tank with the Lotus alone. Given rich soil for the roots and plenty of water it will fill the tank to the exclusion of all the minor aquatics. In the absence of rain fill the tank with the host every few days.

Mrs. Jno. R., Jackson, Miss.—Freesias and Oxalis make lovely border plants in your latitude. Bed the bulbs in September.

Mrs. G. W. F., Natchez, Miss.—On your broad green lawn the Confederate Rose would be conspicuous and very handsome. It is a large double-flowered Hibiscus that opens white and gradually turns pink, deepening to red, all in one day. In New Orleans it grows ten feet high and blooms incessantly from June till November. Alone, on a smooth green lawn, it is invariably the "observed of all observers," the one shrub worth a dozen of more ordinary sorts. The Egyptian Lotus in a broad tank would also attain the end of making a garden of itself alone. The questions regarding Roses you will find all answered in Mr. P. J. Berkman's catalogue of Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Ga.

Mattie, Mobile, Ala.—Plant a Marechal Niel in the fall at the end of your porch.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
PERMANENTLY REMOVED

By my Scientific Treatment Especially Prepared for Each Individual Case.



I SUFFERED FOR YEARS with a humiliating growth of hair on my face, and tried many remedies without success; but I ultimately discovered the TRUE SECRET for the permanent removal of hair, and for more than five years have been applying my treatment to others, thereby rendering happiness to, and gaining thanks of, thousands of ladies.

I assert, and WILL PROVE TO YOU, that my treatment will destroy the follicle and otherwise PERMANENTLY REMOVE THE HAIR FOREVER. No trace is left on the skin after using, and the treatment can be applied privately by yourself in your own chamber.

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WRITE TO ME for further information, and I will convince you of all I claim. I will give prompt personal and *strictly confidential* attention to your letter. Being a woman, I know of the delicacy of such a matter as this and act accordingly. Address

HELEN DOUGLAS,
35 WEST 21st, NEW YORK.

LINANE CLEANS STRAW HATS

Don't throw away a good hat because it is no longer bright. Straw hats look old and dingy when they are only stained by soot, dust and dampness. Use Linane and your hat will look as it did when new.



Linane Will Keep Straw Bright

One box contains eight powders—one powder will clean a hat. It is the only genuine and reliable straw hat cleaner. Beware of imitations. You can buy Linane of your home druggist. Accept no substitute.

We send a box by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents.

HIGGINS DRUG CO., Citizens' Bank Building, Springfield, Ohio.

Books Received

"LANDSCAPE GARDENING." By F. A. Waugh. This is an unpretentious book, but it is a very practical one, and one that the amateur will find extremely useful in many ways. It "tells how to do things," and this is precisely what those who have to develop their own grounds want to know. Its greatest value is in its common sense suggestions, and its clear, practical advice, which a child could readily understand. O. Judd Co., New York. $1.00.

"COMMERCIAL VIOLET CULTURE." By B. T. Galloway. This is such a book as amateur Violet growers would do well to get, and read carefully. It is by a man who is authority on Violet growing, and treats of all phases of the business. Inquiries about the "knack" of growing this popular flower well come in by the score. I would advise all interested in it to procure this book, which covers the ground fully, and is full of valuable information—valuable because practical. A. T. De Le Mare Co., New York. $1.00.

"THE AMERICAN CARNATION: HOW TO GROW IT." By Chas. W. Wood. This sumptuous book is one that every person loving the Carnation ought to have, for it gives a most complete history of "the divine flower," and the various methods of treatment by which it is grown to such perfection at the present. Its author is one of our foremost Carnationists, some of our most popular varieties having been grown by him. Illustrated superbly, with many plates in color. A. T. De Le Mare Co., New York. $3.00.

RURAL SCHOOL AGRICULTURE, BULLETIN NO. 1, University of Minnesota, St. Anthony Park, Minnesota. Price 60c., or in lots of five or more, 50c, carriage prepaid. This bulletin is a unique attempt to place in the hands of the rural school teacher detailed plans for leading the country pupils to study the things of the farm and the farm home. It was edited by Messrs. Hays, Robertson and Wojta, but was in part written by other members of the faculty of the Minnesota Agricultural College. It contains 237 exercises to be carried out by the pupils. Each exercise is complete in itself. It gives the object to be sought, the materials to be used, and the plan in detail which the teacher is to have the pupil carry out in doing the work of each experiment. The materials required are such as may be available at the school or in the farm home.

A Fine Book Free

The attention of readers of HOME AND FLOWERS is called to the offer of a very desirable book on page31. The author, Dr. Sproule, B. A., whose offices are at 9 to 17 Doane Street, Boston, is a famous specialist and an interesting helpful and writer on medical matters. His finely illustrated book on Constipation, which he will send free to all sufferers from that trouble, is one of the best of his works.

The Trouble with a Fountain Pen

You have tried fountain pens and been disgusted. We don't wonder. The average fountain pen would disgust any one and try the patience of an angel. It is never ready to work. When you need it you find it empty. It can only be filled by means of a special filler. When you go to fill it the filler is somewhere else. When you find the filler and try to fill the pen you overdo the job. The thing runs over and you black your fingers and the carpet—and your conscience by the things you think. After you get it filled and have wiped up the carpet and washed your hands and sit down to write you find it won't write. You did not have the kind of ink to suit his penship. At last you throw it away, get an old-fashioned pen and an inkstand, and write your letter.

You don't have any of that trouble, however, if you have a Post fountain pen. If it is empty you just dip the end in a bottle of ink—the pen don't care what kind—draw out the plunger, and, presto! it is filled and ready for business. Your hands are clean and your temper unruffled. If it gets dirty you dip the end in a bowl of water, work the plunger in and out a few times, and the job is done.

A Post fountain pen is a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

And one beauty about it is the fact that you can get one of these pens now "without money and without price."

To learn how this can be done read pages 1 and 8 of this issue of HOME AND FLOWERS.

Girls don't want jackknives, but they do love a neat, genteel ladies' penknife. The Ladies' Pearl-Handled Penknife described on page 3 of this issue would delight the heart of any girl in the country. And any girl can get that knife without a cent of money by getting up a club of ten trial subscribers to HOME AND FLOWERS at ten cents each. What do you think of that? The knife would cost a dollar cash at most of the stores, and you can get it free by getting ten persons to subscribe for HOME AND FLOWERS for three months on trial at ten cents each. It's easy work. Almost anybody will give the magazine a trial, when it only costs a dime to do so, if you ask them in the right way. Try it.



Half a century of fair dealing has given our products that prominence which merit deserves. We still offer everything of the best for Orchard, Vineyard, Lawn, Park, Street, Garden and Greenhouse. Catalogue No. 1, 112 pages, free to purchasers of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. No. 3, 64 pages, free to buyers of Holland Bulbs and Greenhouse Plants. Try us; we guarantee satisfaction. Correspondence solicited.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

$40,000.00 IN CASH PRIZES

To be Distributed Among the Successful Contestants in a Grand Profit-Sharing Contest

Estimate the total vote cast for Governor on November 3d, 1903, in Ohio, Massachusetts and Iowa.

The President of the Central Savings Bank, Detroit, Michigan, certifies that The Press Publishing Association has deposited in that bank **$40,000.00** for the express purpose of paying these prizes.

HERE IS THE LIST OF PRIZES

To the nearest correct estimator	$10,000 00
To the second nearest correct estimator	3,000 00
To the third nearest correct estimator	1,000 00
To the fourth nearest correct estimator	500 00
To the fifth nearest correct estimator	200 00
To the sixth nearest correct estimator	100 00
To the seventh nearest correct estimator	50 00
To the eighth nearest correct estimator	35 00
To the next twelve nearest correct estimators, $15.00 each	180 00
To the next twenty-seven nearest correct estimators, $10.00 each	270 00
To the next nine hundred and thirty-three nearest correct estimators, $5.00 each	4,665 00
Twenty special prizes of $1,000 each	20,000 00
Total	$40,000 00

Twenty Special Prizes of $1,000.00 each will be awarded for the nearest correct estimates received between certain specified dates. The contest is still open for special prizes between dates named below.

on or after July 1 and before July 15	$1,000 00	on or after August 15 and before September 1	$1,000 00
on or after July 15 and before August 1	1,000 00	on or after Sept. 1 and before Sept. 15	1,000 00
on or after August 1 and before August 15	1,000 00	on or after Sept. 15 and before Oct. 1	1,000 00

In case of tie, or that two or more estimators are equally correct, prizes will be divided equally between them.

CONDITIONS OF THIS GREAT CONTEST

Any one remitting 50 cents for HOME AND FLOWERS one year will be entitled to **ONE ESTIMATE,** provided no other premium is taken.

Or any one remitting $1.00 for a two years' subscription will be entitled to **FOUR** estimates, provided no other premium is taken.

If you are now a subscriber your time may be extended. The more estimates you secure the more opportunity of winning prizes.

Estimates must be sent with the remittance. Upon their receipt certificates will be forwarded at once that will secure for the sender any prizes the estimates may win.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

To aid in forming your estimate we furnish the official figures showing the vote for Governor in each of these States for the past ten years, as well as to give the total vote for the three States combined. The total vote for the three States is found in the right hand column.

	Ohio.	Mass.	Iowa.	Total.
1891	795,629	321,650	420,212	1,537,491
1893	823,658	365,012	415,806	1,604,476
1895	837,466	328,121	401,345	1,566,932
1897	854,986	269,795	438,292	1,563,073
1899	908,159	299,166	433,351	1,640,676
1901	827,566	324,526	390,489	1,542,581

What will be the total vote for Governor in these three States combined on the third day of November, 1903? Figure it out and send in your estimates. It may mean $10,000.00 in cash to you.

Be sure to give your estimates in letter containing your subscription and remittance.

Address, PUBLISHERS HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio.

The Junior Gardeners

CONDUCTED BY AUNT HEPSIE

A LETTER FROM AUNT HEPSIE HERSELF

Dear Boys and Girls:

I have some news for you. I have persuaded the publishers of HOME AND FLOWERS to give us a page every month that we can call our own, and I believe we can have many pleasant hours together. I shall be glad to hear from you about your gardens, flowers, fruits, and vegetables.

Tell all about your experiences, what you did, what success you had, what difficulties your encountered, and you may also ask questions.

Others may help you to solve your problems.

I believe that boys and girls love flowers and gardens just as much as older folks, and I will try to help you get more pleasure as well as profit out of your gardens.

I want to get acquainted with you all. I know some of you already, and will print some of the letters I have received.

With best wishes, I am your

AUNT HEPSIE.

Address Aunt Hepsie, Springfield, Ohio, care HOME AND FLOWERS.

A GOOD GARDENER

Dear Aunt Hepsie:

I was glad to hear from you last week, and thought I would like to be one of the first to have my letter printed in the Junior Gardener's page.

I have had very good results so far with my vegetable garden this year. I had some of the finest peas you ever tasted, and grew them this year in a new piece of ground, and that was little more than a gravel bed with a thin coat of clay spread over. Of course, I fertilized it well. This year I have peas, string beans, tomatoes, onions, lettuce, beets, rhubarb, a few potatoes, and some cabbage. Quite a large collection, I assure you, but I feel well paid, and never felt better. I never had a bit of spring fever this year. I believe my garden work cured me. Your friend,

Pennsylvania. WILLARD BENTON.

HOW A LITTLE BOY HELPED

Dear Aunt Hepsie:

Last year my papa let me help him when he planted some Nasturtium seed for mamma. He spaded up the ground, and I helped him break the lumps and rake the bed nice and smooth. He let me plant the seed, and I liked it. I like to help. I watered the bed, and papa said I must keep the weeds out. We had such pretty flowers all summer. The more I picked the more flowers I seemed to have. I kept mamma's vase well filled and carried a good many bunches to an old lady who lived near us who was sick.

Yours truly,

Illinois. BENNIE WILSON.

AN ENTHUSIAST

Dear Aunt Hepsie:

What a fine idea to have a page for us boys and girls!

When I got your letter I was out in my garden picking a great big bouquet of Sweet Peas to carry to Aunt Millie. She is so fond of them, you know. I wish you could see my Sweet Peas this year. They are over six feet tall, and have loads and loads of blossoms. I found some fertilizer in the barn, the kind you buy in the stores, and I worked some of it around the roots. My, how they did grow. I have such fine Begonias, too, and you ought to see my Asparagus Sprengeri. It is so green and fresh and has so many new shoots coming up, that I just know it will be, oh, so beautiful in my window garden later on.

With best wishes for the Junior Gardeners, I am, Your friend,

Michigan. HAZEL PARKER.

HOW A GARDEN HELPED PAPA

Dear Aunt Hepsie:

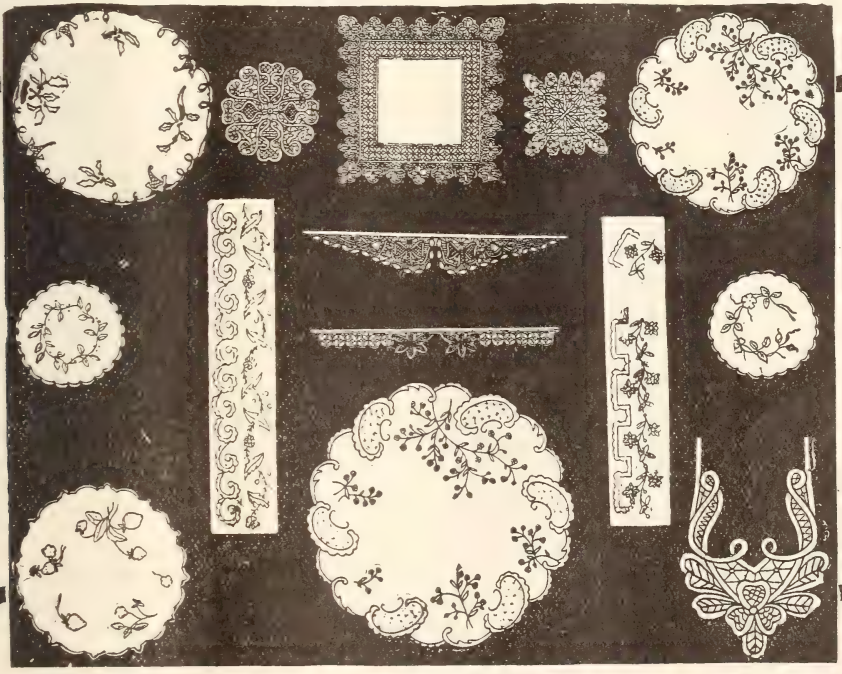
I love to dig in the dirt, and guess most boys do, too, but as I am not a boy, but only a girl, I guess the boys won't care. I just love flowers, and so does mamma. Papa did not like them once very well, but he does now. When the doctor told him he must work outdoors as much as he could or he would have to go to California, mamma asked papa to help her make a big flower garden, and so papa began to spade it all himself just for the exercise outdoors. Of course mamma and I were delighted to have such a big garden all spaded up and fixed nicely. We planted and planted. Papa said he must do the work, or most of it, anyhow, so he worked and we did the bossing. He felt so much better after working outdoors part of every day that he kept it up, and now is well and happy. He loves flowers, too. He says he ought to like them, as he owes his health to them. Your friend.

Massachusetts. EDITH THORNTON.

FREE *774* Square Inches Linen and Lace Materials FREE

This premium collection consists of Fourteen choice pieces, each one artistically designed and stamped ready for working. Every piece is a gem, and will add much toward beautifying any home. The full collection, as described below, will be mailed absolutely free to any one remitting only

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1 Holly-berry Centerpiece
1 Rose Doily
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1 Forget-Me-Not Centerpiece
1 Forget-Me-Not Doily
1 Linen Collar, different design
1 Strawberry Doily
1 Maiden-Hair Doily

Battenberg Designs as Follows:

1 Lace Handkerchief
1 Tie End
2 Latest Turn-over Collars
2 Large Doilies

14 PIECES IN ALL—774 SQUARE INCHES.

HOME AND FLOWERS WILL BE SENT ONE YEAR to any one remitting only 50 cents, and in addition the subscriber will receive as a premium, postage prepaid, the choice collection illustrated above, provided no other premium is taken. Order premium by number, and address,

Publishers HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio

Queer Things About Happiness

BY THE MAN WITH HIS EYES OPEN

Something queer about happiness. Those who seek it most earnestly find it not, while to those who seek it not it comes unsought.

* * *

He who is always seeking for happiness wears himself out in the search and makes happiness impossible.

* * *

He who seeks happiness for himself is seeking selfishly, and selfishness is unhappiness.

* * *

Queer about this thing of happiness. The more of it you give to others the more you have.

* * *

And the more happiness you take from others the less you have.

* * *

More than this, for if you give happiness to others you have more yourself, and if you take from others you have less yourself.

* * *

Queer about this thing of happiness. Some people seem not to want it. They nurse their sorrows and cultivate them and make them ten times larger than they were, and if happiness peeps in at the windows they close the shutters and pull down the blinds.

* * *

And some people seem ashamed of happiness. They never mention in a whisper the happy things that come into their lives, but they proclaim their sorrows and their troubles from the housetop with a megaphone.

* * *

Some do not seem even to like to think about it, for they will not waste a moment thinking about the happiness that came to them yesterday, but will ransack their mental autobiography and read over and over in their minds the record of some trouble they had years ago.

* * *

Queer about this thing happiness. While it is the greatest thing in the world and worth more than all else, the least things and the least costly will produce it.

* * *

A pleasant smile given to a little child whose soul is vexed with some youthful trouble will often fill his little soul with happiness, and the trouble will be for the time at least forgot.

* * *

A greeting to a friend given with cheery voice and manner costs nothing at all, but will often add to that friend's happiness.

* * *

A simple expression of sympathy for one in trouble, a kindly pressure of the hand, will often cause the sunlight of happiness to break through the clouds of despondency.

* * *

A word of encouragement and hope to one who is struggling against disappointment and adversity will often pour in a whole flood of happiness.

* * *

A little expression of praise and appreciation to one who is trying to do right and be of some use in the world will often fill his heart with happiness of the kind which will make him, though discouraged, take heart again.

* * *

Queer about this thing happiness, for while we all count it the greatest thing in life, and while it can be given so easily, we so often try, or seem to try, to take it away from those we love the best.

* * *

We say unkind things to them, which do no good, add nothing to our own happiness, and take happiness away from them.

* * *

We hunt for things to criticize, instead of for things we might commend, and thus give pain instead of happiness.

* * *

We pass unheeded the things they do for us, and remind them with wearisome iteration of every little thing we have done for them.

* * *

We laugh at their little failures, and taunt them with their mistakes, and so put briars and nettles in their lives where might be roses.

* * *

The best epitaph that any man can have is, "This man was happy because he was always making others happy."

I Cure Women

OF FEMALE DISEASES AND PILES

I Will Cure You So That You Will Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarrassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.



To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.

I hold the secret of a discovery which has never failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Falling of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhea granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, knowing that it will always effect a cure, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, although it is true as gospel. If you will send me your name and address, I will send you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. The free trial packages alone often are enough to cure.

Just sit down and write me for it today.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 71, Kokomo, Ind.

"BIG FOUR"

The World's Fair Route

From the Leading Cities of

Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to

ST. LOUIS

Write for Folders.

Warren J. Lynch, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

W. P. Deppe, Ass't Gen'l P. A.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TO FAT PEOPLE

To All Readers of HOME AND FLOWERS

I Will Send a Trial Treatment

FREE





I know you want to reduce your weight, but probably you think it impossible or are afraid the remedy is worse than the disease. Now, let me tell you that not only can the obesity be reduced in a short time, but your face, form and complexion will be improved, and in health you will be wonderfully benefited.

I am a regular practicing physician, and have for many years made a specialty of the reduction of superfluous flesh. I do not seek to demonstrate a theory. I have no time for that, for I am accomplishing facts. I am curing thousands who have given up all hope of ever being relieved from the dangerous disease obesity. I am bringing joy and happiness into hundreds of homes.

Avoid dangerous drugging. You cannot afford to wait or experiment with anti-fat remedies. They are not prescribed by a well qualified specialist and physician, and are drastic in their action on the system. The causes and forms of obesity are many and each sufferer needs special personal treatment. Dosing and drugging with strong and powerful drugs is not the true treatment for obesity. Such cures are far more dangerous than the disease itself.

Now, if you are a sufferer from **Obesity, Liver Disease, Stomach and Heart Trouble,** Weak Lungs, Rheumatism or any Disease or Weakness of the Vital Organs, write me today for a FREE sample of my never-failing treatment. The thousands who have been permanently reduced by my treatment and cured from many diseases caused by obesity are living witnesses to the everlasting power of my matchless treatment. **Double Chin, Heavy Abdomen, Flabby Cheeks** and other disagreeable evidences of obesity are remedied speedily. I treat either sex.

Remember, I shall send entirely FREE to every person who writes me, be they rich or poor, a prompt and courteous answer to each and every letter and enough of my wonderful treatment to convince the whole world that I have fully discovered the true secret for permanently reducing superfluous flesh and to give to my patients long life and perfect health. If you will address me today and tell me confidentially anything you wish my advice on, my services are yours. Address my private office,

HENRY P. BRADFORD, M. D.,

24 East 23rd Street, NEW YORK.

The Family Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY ENOS WHITNEY

Chickens and eggs have brought such high prices for several years now that the man or woman with room enough to keep a dozen or two hens could save quite a few dollars by so doing.

Do not attempt to keep too many chickens in a limited space. Just because they can manage to find room on the perches is no proof that the coop, let alone the yard, is big enough for your flock. A few chickens properly kept will pay more than twice the number if crowded.

Chickens need shade these hot days. Provide some shelter for them if you have no shade. Plum trees are excellent, and you get the fruit, too.

Give the chicks dry feed, and keep a good supply of fresh water on hand.

Do not put the water in the sun. It gets warm soon enough anyhow.

HOW ABOUT THIS?

Fowls will often do well on a small place for several years, and then fall off and become unprofitable, just as the owner thinks he has learned it all. The usual reason is either that the stock has become run out by too much confinement, or that the fowls have used up some of the things about the place which they need. They have killed out the grass, used up all the sharp gravel, or perhaps the soil has become infested with disease or the coops with lice. A thorough renovation of the place or a move to fresh ground then becomes necessary.—*Fruit World.*

LOOK FOR LICE

A safe rule during the summer especially is to look for lice on old fowls and on the young chicks.

There will be lice if you do not fight them, that is certain.

Lice do more damage than dampness, rats, bad food, and about everything else combined

They kill chickens directly and are also the cause of a variety of diseases.

Fighting lice is not always pleasant nor easy, but it pays to do it.

Dirt and lice are twin evils. They are usually found together, and the first does less harm than the second.

Dirt and lice are not so difficult to fight if we are after them all the time. Once a month will not do.—*The Pacific Homestead.*

Prevention is better than cure.

Thoroughly clean your coop Do not miss a single crack. Whitewash applied generously will help a great deal. You will need to clean every two or three weeks if your house is badly infested with lice.

Destroy all old nests, and see to it that the nest boxes are kept sweet and clean. Change the straw in the boxes every week.

Now is the time to get ready for next winter, when eggs are scarce and bring a high price. Chickens need green food in winter as well as summer, and cabbage is excellent for winter feeding. You can cure the lawn clippings, especially if there is clover in it, and save a bit beside getting rid of a pile of rubbish. Get a good supply of sharp gravel for winter. If you can find none, save your broken dishes and crockery and you can pound them up and thus lay in a good stock of "hen teeth." Chickens are troubled with lice all the year more or less. Fill a big box with road dust to replenish the dust bath next winter. Save your wood ashes and mix them with the dust. It helps to kill the lice.

Crack your pieces of hard bread for the little chicks. This is better than soaking in water. A hammer will do the business easily, and the small, hard bits will be far better than the soft, doughy mush.

Get some tobacco stems from a cigar manufactory and put them on the bottom of the nest boxes. Lice do not like tobacco.

The moulting season is hard on chickens. Give them shade in the day time and comfortable quarters at night.

Wheat and oats are better than corn during the hot season.

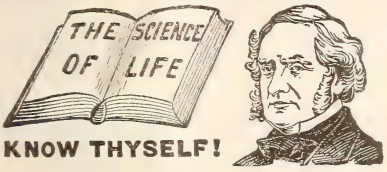
You will be safe in attributing almost any chicken ailment to lice if you can find nothing else upon which to put the blame. At any rate, lice cause more trouble and kill more chickens than any other one thing.

Keep the chicks out of the grass until the dew is off.

The moulting hens should have plenty of milk. A teaspoonful of tincture of iron in the drinking water will be a good tonic.

Save your sunflower seeds this year. Gather all you can; they will come in handy.

Man's Mission on Earth



KNOW THYSELF!

Do you wish to know the Physiology and Morale of Marriage and healthy offspring?

Do you wish to be successful in All Undertakings in life?

Do you wish to know the history, cause and cure of the most insidious diseases that sap the citadel of life?

Do you wish to recover from **Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility?**

Do you wish to be powerful, healthy, happy and respected by both sexes?

Do you wish to know the most **Vital Truths** concerning the **Physical** and **Mental** acumen of perfect **Manhood?**

If so, inclose $1 for the **Best Medical Work** of this or any age, the **Gold Medal Prize Treatise,** entitled

The Science of Life, or Self Preservation,

370 pp.; cloth, full gilt, with **engravings** and prescriptions; by mail sealed in plain package. More than a **Million copies sold!** Write for it to-day. **It is the secret** key to Health and Happiness. Send 6 cents now for Know Thyself Manual, a Vade Mecum Brochure, sealed, to men only. Address

THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 4 Bulfinch St., opposite Revere House, Boston, Mass., the oldest and best in this country, established in 1860. Skill and experience. **Expert Treatment** and **Positive Cure are** the lasting attributes that have made this **institute** famous throughout this country and Europe. Consultation by letter or in person, 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1, with the author and famous Nervo specialist, graduate of Harvard Medical College, class 1864.

EDITOR'S NOTE. For 40 years the Peabody Medical Institute has been a fixed fact, and it will remain so. It is as standard as American Gold.

☞The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

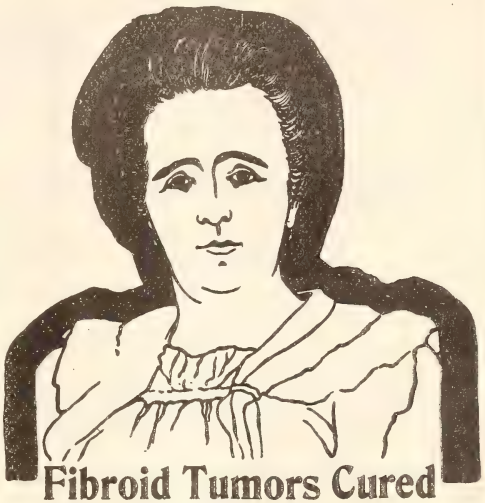
MUSICAL CLOCK FREE!

We give away these clocks to quickly introduce our Medicine. Send us your name and address and we will send you eight boxes of our Celebrated Cascarin Liver Pills, guaranteed to cure constipation and biliousness. Sell each box for 25c. and return us $2. When we have received the money for the medicine which we shall send you immediately upon receipt of your **order,** after you have sold the $2 worth and returned the money, and thereby shown your honesty and our ability to trust you, we will at once, without any further work on your part or payments of any kind whatsoever, send you this wonderful clock **free.** These clocks are 11 in. high, 17 in. wide and 7 in. deep, made entirely of Im. Marble, with brass carved mountings, including brass dial; has eight-day American movement, strike every half-hour, guaranteed for 20 years and is exactly as per cut. These clocks have a Music Box combination and play automatically any kind of music you select every half hour when striking. The tunes are played just as loud as a piano, and you can keep the Music Box and Clock going at the same time. They are the most scientific invention of the age, beautifully designed, pleasing for melody and ornamental in appearance. Don't miss this opportunity to secure one. Our No. 2 Box of Medicines contains $7 worth of assorted remedies, and you can also secure many other valuable premiums therefor.



COLUMBIA DRUG CO., 809 Broadway, N. Y.

LADIES I positively guarantee my ERGOKOLO Compound. Quickly relieves longest, most obstinate cases. Send self addressed envelope only for FULL particulars. Dr. Southington Remedy Co., 515 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.



Fibroid Tumors Cured

Note the result of Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine.

"Some time ago I wrote to you describing my symptoms and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully, and today I am a well woman.

"The use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** entirely expelled the tumor and strengthened my whole system. I can walk miles now.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female trouble of any kind to give it a faithful trial."—(Signed) **Mrs. E. F. Hayes,** 252 Dudley St., (Roxbury) Boston, Mass. — *$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Mountains of gold could not purchase such testimony—or take the place of the health and happiness which Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought to Mrs. Hayes.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women; all ovarian troubles; tumors; inflammations; ulceration, falling and displacement of the womb; backache; irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation. Surely the volume and character of the testimonial letters we are daily printing in the newspapers can leave no room for doubt in the minds of fair people.

CONDUCTED BY AUNT EUNICE

[All matter relating to this department should be addressed to Aunt Eunice, Elmwood, New Hampshire.]

ANSWERS TO JUNE PUZZLES

No. 48.— HOME AND FLOWERS.

No. 49.— HOME AND FLOWERS.

The parts when transposed: Homer Dean, flows—Handsome flower.—Women flashed or.—Hard, low men, foes.—Heard omens flow.—Woe fold rash men.—Old men show fear. Men fare who sold. He now leads from.—Realm whose fond.

No. 50.— HOME AND FLOWERS.

No. 51.— Offense

No. 52.— Selim-Lines-Smiles-Miles.

SOLVERS TO JUNE PUZZLES

Old Fogy, Ruthven, Jerry, Tommy Tucker, Frantz, Star, J. C. Vermilea, Katie M. Roads, Novice.

NEW PUZZLES

No. 58.— ANAGRAM

(To Pearlie Glen.)

Flora Clothed Ned

This plant is rarely seen
By people in cities grand,
But is a common sight to those
Who live in desert lands.

Fort Worth, Texas. NOVICE.

No. 59.— CURTAILMENT

Down in the *all*,
Smiling and bright,
Wild flowers are blooming today;
Come they at call
Of springtide's light,
And my heart is *one* and gay,
Springtime and earth are wed,
There's beauty wherever I tread.

Binghampton, N. Y. FRANTZ.

No. 60.— HIDDEN FRUIT

Did the Jap run Edgar's car?
Yes, the cur ran to Yentley's.
Peacock plumes are fashionable.
Nap Pienner has lost his dog.
He gave them a nice cap each.
The figures were made of wax

Denton, Texas. TEXAS KID.

No. 61.— TERMINAL DELETIONS

Over the track, and over again,
The leading *primal* is skimming,
But, ah! the tide against him turned,
He loses, by a *final*, the winning.

Litchfield Corner, Me. OLD FOGY.

No. 62.— REVERSAL

See the poor toper as he *one's*
Adown the peopled street,
And *two's* so silly at the boys
Whene'er they chance to meet.
Oh, sad, sad sight,
To see a man in such a plight.

Fresno, Cal. GENTLE ANNIE.

No. 63.— SQUARE

1. A pledge. 2. Nitrogen. 3. A sluice in embankments against the sea for letting out the land waters when the tides are out. 4. A composition in music. 5. To unweave (obs.)

Canaan, N. H. SWEET SIXTEEN.

CHAT

A call from the publishers for early copy gives the solvers so little time that we have not awarded the prizes for June, and this will give the late solvers a chance for the prizes.

Let the solvers take the answer to No. 49 and compare it with the puzzle and see how nicely it fits.

For the lack of interest, *and other good reasons*, we shall be obliged to declare the yearly contest off, and shall endeavor to use the money offered to better advantage in monthly prizes.

We offer this month the three yearly subscriptions, and a book for every tenth list received. Answers will be booked in the order they are received, and the tenth, twentieth, and so on get a book.

Texas Kid is a new comer, and we trust we may hear from him again. One of his puzzles appears this month, and we will give ten postal cards for the first solution from one who has never sent answers to this department. Those trying for this prize will so state, and all solve.

AUNT EUNICE.

An Old Nurse for Children

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

Our Great Summer Bulb Offer

PREMIUM No. 125

Make Your Home Beautiful Through the Dreary Winter Months

A COLLECTION OF

36 Choice Winter Blooming Bulbs

This Collection Consists of

- 18 Beautiful Freesias
- 12 Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis
- 2 White Grand Duchess Oxalis
- 2 Pink Grand Duchess Oxalis
- 2 Lavender Grand Duchess Oxalis

36 Bulbs by mail postpaid.

Which Will be Sent ABSOLUTELY FREE, by Mail Postpaid, to Anyone Sending 50 Cents for a Year's Subscription to HOME AND FLOWERS



FREESIA

FREESIAS

One of the most popular and successful flowers for pot culture, blooming freely in conservatory or window garden during the months when they will be most appreciated. Six to eight blooms on a stem, beautiful and exquisitely fragrant.

OXALIS....

An unrivaled winter flowering pot plant of easy culture. This offer contains two varieties, the Bermuda and Grand Duchess, making an unusually attractive premium. The profusion of white, yellow, pink and lavender blossoms will be a source of delight for weeks, as they bloom continuously.



OXALIS

SPECIAL ☛ If you are a PAID UP subscriber and will send us ONE new subscriber on this offer we will send you this collection (No. 125) as your reward for securing the new subscriber. The subscriber will get the collection also with his subscription.

Address, HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, O.

7% Preferred Stock
Cumulative Dividends

In a New Manufacturing Enterprise

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND FULL INFORMATION

The Thompson Tubular Hot Air Furnace

FOR HOUSE HEATING

Is a revolution in the entire system of heating with hot air. Constructed on scientific principles which overcome the difficulties which have hitherto attended this method.

THOROUGHLY TESTED

The principle involved in the construction of these furnaces, while new, is not untried. The furnaces have been in practical operation for three seasons.

The uniform testimony of users is that they produce a larger amount of heat in proportion to fuel consumed, than any other system of heating.

They utilize the heat, which with all others goes to waste up the chimney.

They also give a larger flow of purer air, better ventilation, and more uniform temperature than any other furnace.

Two patents have been issued to us on these furnaces and three others are pending.

The furnace sells itself. We have never been able to keep up with the demand. Last Winter we did no advertising and could not fill our orders.

We have now a good plant well equipped, but of only moderate size. We wish to increase the plant and equipment.

With proper facilities for production and a very moderate amount of pushing the business could be multiplied ten fold within twelve months.

Hence the proposition for sale of preferred stock, the proceeds of which will be used in enlarging the plant and extending the business.

The preferred stock is guaranteed an annual dividend of 7%. If in any one year the earnings should not be sufficient to pay the dividend on the preferred stock, the unpaid dividend becomes a claim on future earnings.

For full particulars, catalogue of furnaces, and further information, address,

SPRINGFIELD FURNACE CO.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

eptember 50 Cents a Year 1903

HOME AND FLOWERS

Formerly "How to Grow Flowers"
With which is consolidated "The Floral World"



he Home Publishing Company, Springfield, Ohio

HOME AND FLOWERS

THREE MONTHS ON TRIAL FOR 10 CENTS

A GOOD START

On Our 10-Cent Offer

Keep the Good Work Going and Get the People Acquainted with Home and Flowers.

We cannot spare space to republish the list of premiums that we offer to those who make up clubs for HOME AND FLOWERS on the offer of **"Three Months on Trial for Ten Cents,"** but will mail a copy to any person on application, and publish in this issue some new premiums that we have added. These premiums will *well* repay anyone for the time and trouble required to make up a club.

Some of our friends have gone to work in good earnest and met with good success, as evidenced by the following letters which are samples of those that are coming in :

This Knife Won't Cut Our Love in Two.

POWAY, CAL., July 31, '03.

HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio

Inclosed find 50 cents for which send HOME AND FLOWERS for three months on trial to the inclosed list of five subscribers and send me as my premium for this club Knife No. 112.

Yours truly. MRS. E. G. FLINT.

"And Still There's More to Follow."

MARION, MASS., August 1, '03.

I send you herewith a club of five subscribers on your ten cent offer. Do not send me any premium for this club, as I am going to send more and will then name my premium.

MRS. LUCY G. BOURNE.

Won't Have to Dip Ink Any More.

KATONA, IOWA, August 4, '03.

Inclosed find $2.60 and names of 26 subscribers for HOME AND FLOWERS for three months each. Send these good people the magazine and do not miss one, For my premium send me the Post Fountain Pen.

Yours truly, S. B. MILLER.

"What Man Has Done Man Can Do."

The same thing is true of women and boys and girls. What others are doing in getting subscribers on this offer *you* can do.

It is not difficult if you try.

You do not need to talk half a day to persuade a friend to give HOME AND FLOWERS a trial for three months when it only costs a dime to do it.

Tell your friends that you are taking it, that you like it, that the information it contains is worth far more than 50 cents a year to anyone who grows flowers, and ask them to try it and see for themselves.

You can tell your friends that all trial subscriptions will positively be stopped at end of time ordered. After trying it, if they don't want it they don't have to take it.

The premiums you will get for securing these subscriptions will pay you well for your time and trouble, and by getting more people to read HOME AND FLOWERS you will help to improve your community.

Let us have *your* co-operation in this work.

ADDRESS

HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio.

A PRETTY FLORAL PUZZLE

And a Prize of Five Dollars in Cash, to EVERY PERSON sending the Correct Answer in accordance with the simple and easy conditions given on the next page.

In order to increase interest in flowers in general and HOME AND FLOWERS in particular, we publish on page 3 a very pretty floral puzzle and offer a prize of Five Dollars in cash to *every person* who sends the correct answer in accordance with the conditions given on the next page.

This will not only afford lovers of flowers a pleasant occupation, but will add zest to the work by the fact that a correct solution will secure five dollars in cash.

The puzzle is just difficult enough to make it interesting, and simple enough to make possible its correct solution by any person who is reasonably familiar with the names of common flowers and ornamental plants.

In preparing the puzzle we have used no botanical or scientific names, nor names in foreign languages. The names used in the correct answer are all common English names.

We have in no case used the name of any rare plant known only to experts. The plants are all common and well known.

Most of the names can be found in almost any floral catalogue, though in some cases the catalogue may use the botanical or scientific name where we have used the common one. There may be a few names of flowers so common that they have been dropped by most florists.

Our aim has been to make the solution of the puzzle *possible* for any person who is in any degree familiar with the names of common flowers and plants and will give the matter a little study.

We wish to get all flower lovers in the country engaged in this interesting work and will be glad to have those who know of it bring it to the attention of their friends.

As *every person* who sends the correct answer in accordance with the conditions on the next page gets a cash prize of five dollars, it makes no difference how many work at it. Your success in getting a prize of five dollars does not interfere with the success of anybody else, and the success of thousands of others will not interfere with yours.

If you send the correct answer in accordance with the conditions on next page you will get a cash prize of five dollars, no matter how many others may send the correct answer and get a prize.

Read carefully the instructions on the next page and address your answer to

HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio.

$5.00 | FIVE DOLLARS | $5.00

Given to Every Person Sending the Correct Solution of the Floral Puzzle on next page.

CONDITIONS

1. The answer must be correct and agree with the one which is now sealed and deposited with Charles Stout, Secretary of The Springfield Building and Loan Association.

2. The answer must be received at the office of HOME AND FLOWERS not later than December 10th, 1903.

3. It must be accompanied with a cash subscription for HOME AND FLOWERS one year.

The subscription sent may be new or a renewal.

The subscription may be that of the sender of the answer or of some other person.

The subscriber will be entitled to any premium to which he would be entitled were the subscription sent without an answer.

One person may send as many different answers as he likes or may send the same answer as many times as he likes, and, if they are sent in accordance with the above conditions, for each correct answer he will receive *Five Dollars in Cash.*

It makes no difference whether an answer is the first received or the last; if it is correct and sent according to the above conditions the sender will receive *Five Dollars in Cash.*

It makes no difference how many other persons may send the correct answer, if your answer is correct and sent in accordance with the above conditions you will receive *Five Dollars in Cash.*

You may, if you wish, get the subscriptions of other persons and send them on with your answer to the puzzle. In this way, if your answer is correct, you may get quite a large amount of money.

The prizes will be mailed to the successful ones on December 15th, 1903, in time for use as "Christmas money."

In order to assure all persons of fair play the correct answer has been sealed and deposited with Charles Stout, Secretary of The Springfield Building and Loan Association.

It will be published in HOME AND FLOWERS for January, 1904, with his certificate that the answer so published, and on which the award will be made, agrees exactly with the one which was deposited with him before the puzzle was published.

PLEASE NOTE

It will be a convenience to us and may save some errors if you will send the subscription on a separate sheet of paper from the answer.

Be sure to send your name and address as sender of the answer, and *also* as sender of the subscription.

If the subscription you send is for some other person, be sure to make it plain that you are the sender of both the answer and subscription.

You can send the answer by returning us the puzzle with the blanks filled out and your name and address written at the bottom.

Address all answers and subscriptions to

HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio.

See further explanation of the puzzle on preceding page. It may help you in getting the correct answer.

A FLORAL PUZZLE

To solve this puzzle fill out each of the twelve blanks, with the name of some flower or plant. When the correct names are inserted it makes a continuous story. **See further instruction on page 1.**

The Belle of the Susquehanna.

In a pretty little village in the valley of the Susquehanna lived a young lady who was not only very beautiful, but was regarded by all her friends as the of perfection.

As might have been expected, admirers came from all directions in and there was many a.....in the village on her account.

She was of a cheerful disposition and not inclined to indulge in the blues, yet she sometimes became so perplexed among her many admirers that instead of being a "merry bell," she might more properly have been called a.....

Among these suitors was a.....whose product was known in every kitchen, and who had accumulated much wealth, but she said to her friends "I do not want to.....

At last a man from New York, named William Van Dyke came to the village and was at once attracted by her charms. He pressed his suit vigorously and assured her that his devotion would never.....

She admired him personally, but was uneasy about his business relations, for he admitted to her that he bought and sold.....and his assurance that there was no risk connected with the class which he handled, failed to satisfy her.

But one morning as they were out driving along the banks of the beautiful Susquehanna he told her that on account of his love for her, he had abandoned the business to which she objected. On hearing this she accepted him and called him her.....

He said, "You have caused me hitherto many a heart-ache,but now you are my....."

He insisted that there be no more delay, but that they go home and tell her parents, and right after dinner drive to the minister. To this she agreed and they were married at.....that afternoon and took the next train for Washington.

So happy were they in their mutual love that they both expressed the desire that they might thus happily.....

Answer Sent by.....

Post Office..... *State*.....

THE NAMES OF FLOWERS

We give below a list alphabetically arranged including most of the common flowers with their common names.

Such a list is necessarily somewhat inexact, as the same plant is often known under different names in different sections of the country, and the same name is sometimes applied to different plants in different sections.

The list will be, however, useful and interesting and will be helpful in solving our Floral Puzzle. The list contains ALL the names that are required for the correct solution of this puzzle.

Abutilon.
Adam and Eve.
Adam's Needle (Yucca).
Adder's Tongue.
Ageratum.
Alyssum Saxatile (Golden Tuft) (Golddust).
Angel's Hair.
Angel's Trumpet (Datura).
Anemone.
Asparagus (Emerald Feather).
Asters.
Azalea.

Baby's Breath.
Bachelor Buttons (Globe Amaranth).
Balm.
Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-puff).
Balsam (Touch-me-not).
Begonia.
Bedstraw.
Bellflower.
Benjamin Bush (Spice Bush).
Bird's Nest (Queen Anne's Lace) (Wild Carrot).
Bittersweet.
Black-eyed Susan.
Blazing Star.
Bleeding Heart (Dicentra).
Blue-bells (Lungwort).
Blue-bottle.
Blue-eyed Mary (Innocence).
Bona Nox (Good-night).
Boneset.
Bridal Veil.
Browallia.
Buttercup.
Butterfly Flower.

Cacalia (Flora's Paint Brush).
Caladium (Elephant's Ear).
Calceolaria (Leopard Plant).
Calla.
Calliopsis (Golden Wave).
Camellia.
Campanula.
Candytuft.
Canna.
Canary Bird Flower.
Canterbury Bells.
Carnation.
Cardinal Flower.
Castor Oil Bean.
Catnip.
Celosia (Coxcomb).
Chicory.
Chrysanthemum.
Cigar Plant.
Cinnamon Vine.
Cineraria (Maritima).
Clematis.
Cloth of Gold.
Cleavers.
Clover.
Coleus.
Columbine.
Coreopsis.
Corn Flower.
Cosmos.
Cowslip.
Coxcomb.
Crocus.
Cuckoo Flower.
Cyclamen.

Daffodil.
Dahlia.
Daisy.
Dandelion.
Datura (Angel's Trumpet).
Dianthus (Pink).
Dicentra (Bleeding Heart).
Digitalis (Fox Glove).
Dogwood.
Dusty Miller.
Dutchman's Breeches.
Dutchman's Pipe.

Eglantine (Sweet Brier).
Elephant's Ear (Caladium).
Emerald Feather (Asparagus).
Escholtzia.
Euphorbia (Snow on the Mountain).

Fairy Lilies.
Fern.
Flag.
Flaming Torch.
Flax.
Flora's Paint Brush (Cacalia).
Florida Rattlebox (Golden Bush Pea).
Forget-me-not.
Fountain Plant.
Four-o'clock (Marvel of Peru).
Foxglove (Digitalis).
Freesia.
Fuchsia (Lady's Ear Drops).
Gaillardia.
Gas Plant.
Gay Feather.
Geranium.
Gilliflower (Stocks).
Gladiolus.
Globe Amaranth (Bachelor Buttons).
Gloxinia.
Godetia.
Gold Dust (Alyssum Saxatile).
Gold Thread.
Golden Club.
Golden Feather (Pyrethrum).
Golden Rod.
Golden Tuft (Alyssum Saxatile).
Golden Wave (Calliopsis)
Good-night (Bona Nox).
Gypsophila.

Hawthorn.
Heal-all.
Heart-of-the-Earth.
Heartsease (Pansy).
Heliotrope.
Hibiscus.
Hibiscus (Marsh Mallow).
Holly.
Hollyhocks.
Honesty (Lunaria).
Honeysuckle (Woodbine).
Hyacinth.
Ice Plant.
Inocence (Blue-eyed Mary).
Indian Paint.
Indian Pipe.
Ink-berry.
Iris (Flag).

Jack-in-the-Pulpit.
Jacob's Ladder.
Jewel-weed.
Johnny-jump-up.
Jonquil.
Joseph's Coat.

Knight's-spur (Larkspur).

Lady's Ear Drops (Fuchsia).
Lady's Slipper (Balsam).
Lantana.
Larkspur (Knight's-spur).
Lavender.
Leopard Plant (Calceolaria).
Lily.
Lily-of-the-Valley.
Lion's-heart.
Live-forever (Witch's Money).
Lobelia.
Love Grove.
Love-in-a-mist (Nigella).
Love-in-a-Puff (Balloon Vine).
Love Lies Bleeding.
Lunaria (Honesty).
Lungwort (Blue-bell).

Madeira Vine.
Man-of-the-earth.
Marigold.
Marsh Mallow (Hibiscus).
Marvel of Peru (Four-o'clock).
Mignonette.
Mimosa (Sensitive Plant).
Mimulus (Monkey Flower).
Mirabilis (Four-o'clock).
Monkey Flower (Mimulus).
Monkshood.
Moon Flower.
Morning-Glory.
Mother's Heart (Shepherd's Purse).
Mourning Bride (Scabiosa).
Myosotis (Forget-me-not).

Nasturtium.
Nigella (Love-in-a-mist).

Old Man.
Oleander.
Orpine (Live-forever) (Witch's Money).
Oxalis.

Painted Cup.
Pansy (Heartsease).
Passion Flower.
Peacock Flower.
Pelargonium.
Peony.
Perriwinkle (Vinca).
Petunia.
Phlox.
Pink (Dianthus).
Poppy.
Portulaca.
Pride of Ohio (Shooting Star).
Primrose.

Quaker Lady (Queen of the Meadow).
Queen Anne's Lace (Bird's Nest) (Wild Carrot).
Queen of the Meadow (Quaker Lady).

Ragged Robin (Lychnis).
Ragged Sailor (Centaurea Cyanus).
Rainbow Plant (Amaranthus Splendens).
Rattle-box.
Red-hot Poker Plant (Tritoma).
Rockets.
Rose.

Sage (Salvia).
Saint Andrew's Cross.
Salpiglossis (Velvet Flower).
Salvia (Sage).
Scabiosa (Mourning Bride).
Scarlet Runner.
Sea Pink.
Sensitive Plant (Mimosa).
Shell Flowers.
Shepherd's Purse (Mother's Heart).
Shooting Star (Pride of Ohio).
Silk Oak.
Smilax.
Snapdragon.
Snowball.
Snow in Summer.
Snow on the Mountain.
Solomon's Seal.
Sorrel.
Spicebush (Benjamin's Bush).
Spider Plant.
Spring Beauty.
Star of Bethlehem (Ten-o'clock).
Stocks (Gilliflower).
Straw Flower.
Sun Dial.
Sun Flower.
Sunset Plant.
Sweet Alyssum.
Sweet Brier (Eglantine).
Sweet Peas.
Sweet Sultan (Centaurea).
Sweet William.

Ten-o'clock (Star of Bethlehem).
Ten Weeks' Stocks.
Thrift.
Touch-me-not (Balsam).
Tritoma (Red-hot Poker Plant) (Flaming Torch).
Tuberose.
Tulips.

Umbrella Plant.

Velvet Flower.
Verbena.
Violet.
Virginia Cowslip (Blue Bell).
Virginia Creeper.

Wake Robin.
Wallflower.
Wandering Jew.
Wild Carrot (Queen Anne's Lace) (Bird's Nest).
Wistaria.
Witch's Money (Live-forever).
Woodbine (Honeysuckle)

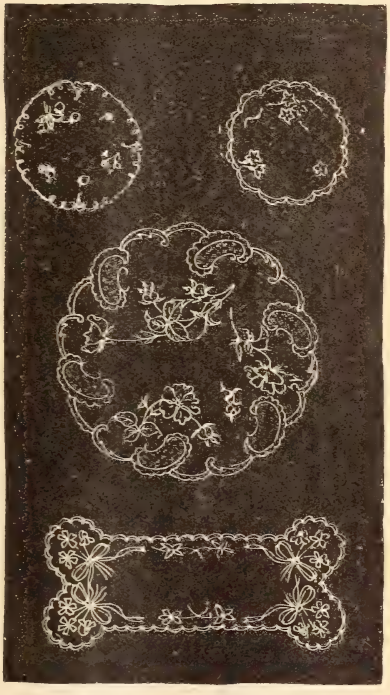
Yarrow.
Yucca (Adam's Needle).

Zinnia.

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This Premium Consists of the Following Eight Handsome Designs:

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TWO SMALL DOILIES
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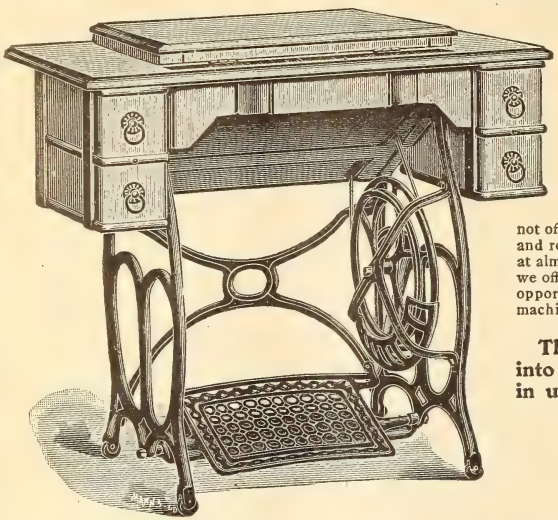
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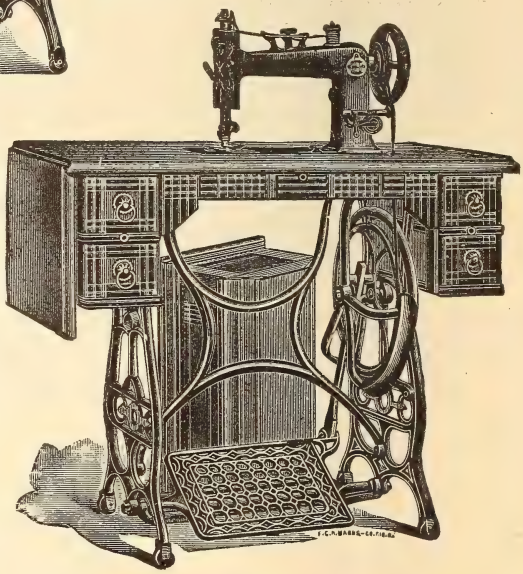
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THE NEW ERA COMPANY, Springfield, Ohio.

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OPY

HOME AND FLOWERS

VOL. XIV SEPTEMBER, 1903 No. 5

Entered as second class matter at the Springfield, Ohio, postoffice.



This department is under the entire charge of Mr. Rexford, and everything not signed by another name is from his pen. Readers are cordially invited to correspond freely with Mr. Rexford, addressing him in care of this office.

A CORRESPONDENT complains that this magazine is "too elementary in character" to suit him. He says it reminds him of the primer which used to be in use in the schools. "We have outgrown the A, B, C class," he adds, "and want to get into the reader."

All of which goes to show that my correspondent fails to "grasp the situation." The mission of this magazine is, to develop a love for flowers by encouraging people to undertake the cultivation of them, in the belief that the man or woman who does so will not willingly be without them after he or she has found out that they can be grown by those who know comparatively little about them, and grown so well that the grower becomes ambitious to grow them better. It is with this class of flower lovers that this magazine has to deal, not the class which has mastered the rudiments of the matter, and is able to enter the advanced classes in floricultural study. There are textbooks for such pupils, but it is not our purpose to furnish them. We aim to help *the beginners,* and amateur gardeners would not care to have us give space in their magazine to articles of so "advanced" a character that they would fail to interest the reader who is still in the primary class. Therefore, we must continue to devote the magazine to the wants and needs of those who have just begun work among the flowers, and leave those who have outgrown its "elementariness" to look elsewhere for such information as fits their advancement. A little thought will convince such readers that it would be very unwise for us to undertake to fill our columns with matter which most of our readers have no use for.

* * *

The society for rural improvement has continued its good work this season with most encouraging results. It is no longer an experiment. Improvement societies have come to stay. Hand in hand with them goes the society for the betterment of country roads. With good roads, and improved grounds, both public and private, the country is taking on an appearance of go-ahead-itiveness which promises much for the future. What has been done

simply hints at what we will be able to do, by and by, when we get everybody interested in the movement.

* * *

I believe in the scrap book. Items of valuable information are continually floating about in the papers, but their value is not properly understood if we do not make such disposal of them as will enable us to appropriate the information contained whenever the opportunity comes to do so. We may think we will remember what we read, but when the time comes to remember it we find we have forgotten some detail of importance, without which we do not feel safe in attempting to go ahead with what we *do* remember. I would advise every reader of this magazine to cut out all such items when found, file them away where they will not get lost, and by and by, when a quantity has accumulated, assort them and put them in scrap books. I know of several persons who have formed the habit of preserving items treating on flowers and their culture, and they now have a collection of great value, covering the entire field of amateur floriculture. A scrap book of this kind, so arranged that its owner can turn to any subject readily, will be found a whole library in itself. By all means, save the items you come across, and make a scrap book of them.

* * *

A lady writes: "Do you believe in flower shows?" To which I reply, Yes, I do, when the show is calculated to increase the love and appreciation of flowers *as* flowers, rather than to call attention to the skill of the florist in producing freak flowers, which are only attractive as curiosities. I sincerely hope that the day of Chrysanthemums a foot across and Roses as large as small cabbages is waning.

IN AUTUMN

By Eben E. Rexford

Come out with me on the hillside.
The world is in gay attire.
The maples along the lowlands
Glow with October fire.
The Elm tree and the Ash tree
Have changed their green for gold,
And the Sumach shines in scarlet,
And—the year is growing old.

See! When the breeze comes blowing
Its way down the steep hill's crest,
The leaves like birds are flying
North, south, and east, and west.
Through the haze that is over the landscape
A breath comes, chillingly cold,
Like a sigh in the midst of singing,
For—the year is growing old.

O, the beauty that's all about us—
How soon it must fade and die!
I wonder if bare boughs dream of
Green leaves and the summer sky?
I wonder if old folks' dreaming
Is the same when the days are cold,
Or is it heaven's spring they think of
When life, like the year, grows old?

What matters the autumn's coming,
And the fall of the ripened leaf?
There's an endless springtime nearing,
And winter's reign is brief.
O, sorrowful thoughts—forget them!
Look forth with a joy untold
To the time all hearts have faith in,
Where nothing we love grows old.

Her Majesty the Rose

FIRST PAPER

WHILE the Lily is a princess of the blood royal, and the Carnation is fully entitled to the distinction it enjoys as being a "divine flower," neither can be considered as being a rival of the Rose. She is, as she always has been, and always will be, the queen of flowers, whose right to the throne every one concedes. We may waver somewhat in our allegiance, when away from court and



under the influence of beauty, which, were it not for the Rose, would dominate us as completely as the charm of that flower does, but no sooner do we come again within the spell of the queen regent than our loyalty revives, and we wonder how we could, for a moment, have thought that anything else in the floral world could equal it. In beauty of form and color and fragrance it has all the qualities which go to make it the favorite flower of all lands and all ages.

No garden can be considered as living up to its privileges if it does not contain a collection of Roses. If there is room for but one shrub there, the place should be given to a hardy variety of the June flowering class. But the lover of beautiful flowers will not be satisfied with one variety. The pleasure it affords will only intensify the desire for other sorts, affording a wider range of color and form, and it is safe to predict that the planting of one variety is the beginning of a collection which will grow to be as large as circumstances and conditions will admit of. Rose growing is something we never tire of, and we never reach the stage when we are ready to say that we have enough, and our collection is complete. So long as new varieties are to be had, so long will we go on adding to the list, unless our garden has room for no more, discarding as we do so those whose merits are superseded by the merits of the newer candidates for the favor of the Rose enthusiast.

There are many members of the great Rose family. Classes is perhaps the better term to use, for these divisions and sub-divisions really constitute classes quite distinct in themselves. Years ago the ordinary garden contained only the June or summer flowering class. This was grown because its hardiness made it possible for every one to enjoy it with but little trouble. Simply plant it, and it would take care of itself after that. It comprised such varieties as the Moss, exquisitely beautiful in bud; the good old Damask, unrivaled by any modern Rose in fragrance; the great, loose-petaled crimson sorts, whose flowers contested claims for size and color with the Peony, and the small white and yellow varieties known as Scotch Roses, with semi-double flowers, small foliage, and low, bushy habit of growth. The Sweetbrier also found a place in nearly all gardens, because of old associations rather than beauty. Nowadays, it is almost impossible to find any of these, with the single exception of the Mosses, on sale by Rose growers. Newer sorts have supplanted them. But those who loved the old Damask Rose for its sweetness can not

help wishing that it might be restored to popular favor. We still find it in old gardens, and when we meet it there we feel like greeting it as an old friend whose face we have sorely missed, and I fancy that those of us who have a liking for old-fashioned flowers find it quite as delightful as any of the modern Roses with aristocratic names and the "blue blood" of Rose lineage in their veins.

The hybrid perpetuals, when they appeared, rapidly supplanted the summer blooming varieties. Their name is a misleading one, for not one of this class is a perpetual bloomer. They give a profusion of flowers in June and July, and some of them bloom at intervals thereafter, but never with the profusion which characterizes the first crop of the season. Their flowers are large and fine in form, as a general thing, and exceedingly varied and rich in color. Many of them are deliciously fragrant, but some of the most beautiful kinds have no fragrance whatever. The hybrid perpetuals originally sprang from crosses of the old Bourbon with the Damask and Chinese varieties. Afterwards crosses were made with different varieties of the Provence, Bengal, and Tea Roses. The result has been a branch of the great Rose family in which there is such a mixture and intermixture of all kinds of Rose blood that it is impossible to trace the relationship back to any definite source. We have so many varieties in cultivation at the present time that the list of desirable sorts is a bewildering one to the amateur who would like to select a few of the best and most distinct varieties for his garden. It is a veritable embarrassment of riches.

The hybrid Tea, which is a class of comparatively recent introduction, is the result of crossing hybrid perpetuals with the Tea Rose, so-called because of its fragrance, which has a close resemblance to the aroma of freshly brewed tea of the finest quality. This new class has large and extremely beautiful flowers, of lovely colors and exquisite fragrance, and great freedom and constancy of bloom. But, unfortunately, it is not as hardy as a Rose ought to be to be able to withstand the effects of a Northern winter. If we would succeed with it, it is absolutely necessary that we give it the best of protection in winter. Even then failure is quite as likely as success. But the flowers of this class are so fine in all ways that the lover of the Rose will never give up trying to grow it. It is well worth all the care that must be expended on it.

The climbing Roses are general favorites. When well grown they are among the most ornamental of all plants, but, unfortunately, we seldom see them in perfection. Because of their thick, stiff, stubborn canes, which are exceedingly difficult to handle, we often neglect to give them proper protection against the rigors of a Northern winter, and the result is, in most cases, half dead stalks from which we get very inferior flowers, if any. But those who bend the plants to the ground each fall, and cover them with earth or leaves, are richly repaid for their trouble by a great profusion of most beautiful blossoms in June and July. The latest candidates for favor in the line of climbing Roses are the Ramblers. This class has proved to be much hardier at the North than the old Queen of the Prairie and Baltimore Belle, long the standard sorts among the climbing Roses. But the Rambler Rose is not hardy enough to be allowed to go without protection. It *may* come through all right, and it may *not*, when unprotected. To make sure of its doing so it should be laid down and covered well. It is rapidly becoming a favorite because of its wonderful floriferousness. Thousands of flowers can be counted at one time on large plants, when the season is at its height, with buds in various stages of development equaling the expanded flowers in number. Magnificent effects are secured by planting this Rose in groups of half a dozen or more. They make a most luxuriant growth, often sending up canes twelve and fifteen feet long in a single season. As each plant

will be likely to have from six to a dozen canes, or more, the effect of a great group in full bloom can be imagined by those who have not been fortunate enough to see it, but imagination will fall far short of reality.

In growing Roses, the first thing to do is to decide upon a suitable location. This is of the greatest importance. Roses like a sunny place which is sheltered from cold and strong winds, and a well drained soil. Nothing injures a rose quicker or more severely than stagnant water at its roots. Therefore, in choosing a location for your Rose garden select a place naturally well drained, if possible. If it is not so, see to it that artificial drainage is provided quite as effective in results as natural drainage would be. This matter must be carefully attended to if you would succeed in your undertaking. Overlook it, and you will have good reason, sooner or later, to repent your failure to do your duty by the Rose you attempt to grow.

MY MOTHER'S GARDEN

By Henry C. L. Haskell

The summer gardens are fair today,
But still my thoughts will drift away,
From their fragrant blossoms of varied hue,
To the dear old garden my boyhood knew;
I can close my eyes and see it yet,
With old-time blossoms in beauty set,
I can hear the music of bird and bee,
And this is the picture that comes to me:

Fragrant Lilies and Hollyhocks,
Bluebells, Monkshood, and Four-o'clocks,
Larkspur and Morning-glories show,
And Tiger Lilies in stately row,
And the Honeysuckle that used to climb
Above the window in summer time;
The Roses crowding each thorny bush,
The old, old, red ones, the white and blush,
None more worthy of words of praise
'Mid their regal sisters of later days.

The hands that tended those blooms I know
Were done with earth's labors long ago,
And the eyes that watched their growth with pride
Gaze in the gardens beyond the tide,
On never fading flowers that expand
In the light of God's beautiful summerland.

Oh, the summer gardens are fair today,
But still my thoughts will drift away
To the fragrant blossoms of varied hue
In the dear old garden my boyhood knew.

A STORY OF A CHANGE OF HEART

BY EBEN E. REXFORD

Chapter IX

IT seemed to Mary, grieving over the loss of her little friend, as if a great black cloud had suddenly swallowed up all the sunshine. And what made it seem all the worse was the fact that there had been so little sunshine to lose. Because there had been so little in her life to afford pleasure, she had loved her kitten with a tenfold greater intensity than children give to their little four-footed friends under ordinary circumstances. It would have grieved her to part with Spotty under any conditions, but the thought of her tragic fate haunted Mary like a terrible nightmare. As she went about her tasks she could think of nothing else. Often she would start and cry out as the thought of what poor Spotty must have suffered came home to her with terrible keeness.

Miss Betty, remembering the fright she had received from Mary's fainting fit, refrained from saying or doing anything that might make matters worse. She watched the child sharply, and knew what thoughts were working in her mind, and could not help feeling some guilty shame over what she had done. It did seem like contemptibly small, mean conduct, when she thought it over, to vent one's spite on a little child as she had done. And it was a good deal for Miss Betty to admit this to herself, for she had long been accustomed to the belief that she never did anything to be ashamed of. But never once the thought of saying to Mary that she was sorry for what she had done occurred to her. At that time no system of torture ever invented could have wrung such a confession from her. To think of *her* apologizing to any one! The idea would have seemed as absurd to her as it was unimaginable.

Mary had been into the orchard after some of the windfall apples that were to be found under most of the trees. Miss Betty proposed to save some of them from going to waste by drying them. As she came in through the garden she heard the sound of Miss Betty's voice at the kitchen door. It was pitched at a shrill key, and she was talking rapidly and angrily. Evidently something had happened to vex her.

"I'm glad I'm out of it," thought Mary. "I wonder who she's scolding so?"

By going to the corner of the wood shed she could see what was taking place. Two men, evidently tramps, stood outside the kitchen door, from whose threshold her aunt was delivering a piece of her mind, emphasizing it well with spirited flourishes of her broomstick.

"Y'u c'n git right out o' this, 'n' the quicker the better," she said. "I hain't a single thing to give ye. I'd help folks that needed somethin' ef I thought they couldn't keep themselves, but I hain't no pity nor vittels to throw away on folks that's too lazy to work 'n' 'arn their livin'. That's what *I* have to do, 'n' your're no better'n *I* be. The idee o' two great, stout-lookin' men like you a-beggin' fer somethin' to eat! I'd be ashamed if I was in your places. Go to work, 'n' git an honest livin'. I hope y'u won't git a mouthful o' vittels till y'u git it by good, hard work. Come, now—git out o' this yard. I won't hev ye hangin' 'round here," and she flourished her broomstick threateningly.

One of the men began to say something in a surly tone. But Miss Betty put an end to his remarks by calling out:

"Mary, run over to the south medder 'n' tell John to come right away—tell him to bring the dog."

"You needn't put yourself to that trouble," said the other tramp, with a coarse laugh. "We can take a hint that

we ain't wanted from what you've said, without the man or the dog. Sorry you haven't more sympathy for a couple of chaps in hard luck, ma'am. Come, Tom, let's be on the move. May be we can find some o' the work the old lady advises us to be on the lookout for," and with another insolent laugh the man slunk out of the yard, followed by his companion.

"It's a good thing they'd sense enough to take themselves off, afore John got here," said Miss Betty. "Ef they hadn't gone, I'd b'lieve I'd a got out the ol' shotgun. It makes me *so* mad to have them great, lazy, shif'less critters a-trampin' 'round the country beggin', when there's work they might git, ef they wa'n't so mis'able lazy. *I* won't incourage 'em in it. I'd see 'em starve afore I'd give 'em a single mouthful. I wish they *had* to starve, ef they ain't willin' to 'arn a livin' as other folks have to. 'T would be a good thing ef we c'd git red of 'em in that way."

Miss Betty made her sentences emphatic by the movements of her broom as she swept the yard. She kept watch of the men until they disappeared over the hill, to make sure that they had gone.

After dinner Miss Betty told Mary to take the basket and go after some more apples.

She was glad to get away by herself, for the loss of Spotty was coming home to her more and more, as the excitement over her tragic fate died away. Now she could realize her loss more fully, for she had time to miss her more. Spotty was "only a kitten," it is true, but when she passed out of Mary's life a great void was left there that there was nothing to fill, and as Mary missed the little creature's cunning ways and bright, friendly face a feeling of great loneliness would sweep over her, and tears would come.

She took her basket and set out for the orchard. Most of it was on the hill, beyond the old barn. As Mary passed this place her sorrow for Spotty broke forth afresh, for the sight of it brought back the remembrance of the many pleasant hours she had passed under its roof with her unfortunate little friend. When she got to the orchard where the apples were which Miss Betty had sent her for she was crying as if her heart would break. She could hardly see the apples because of the blur of tears before her eyes, but she could feel them out in their places among the grass, and it was not long before she had her basket full. The tree under which she gathered them was a gnarled old specimen that had at some time in its life been half broken down by a storm. Its limbs swept the ground on all sides, and being under them was like being in a green tent. It was so quiet and shut in there that after Mary had filled her basket she sat down to rest and cry. And presently, worn out by her grieving, she fell asleep.

When she woke up she was startled by hearing the sound of voices near by. She peered out of her leafy tent, but could see no one. But she found that the tree grew almost against an old stone wall, and she concluded that the voices she had heard came from the other side of it.

She did not intend to listen. She thought only of getting away unobserved. But a few words that she could not help hearing caught her attention. She knew from what she heard that Miss Betty was being talked about, and she recognized the voice of the speaker as belonging to one of the tramps that had called on her aunt that morning.

"The old woman's got money, an' it's likely she's got some about the house," the man said. "Her kind o' folks always keep some 'round, hid away in ol' teapots an' bureau drawers, an' such like places. She's the same ol' skinflint that chum o' yours was tellin' about when we met him last week, I'm positive. You know he said she lived alone, an' that her neighbors all thought she kep' considerable money by her, so's 't would be handy when she drove one o' her sharp barg'ins, an' he said she was stingy an' cross, an' death on tramps, you remember. The woman we run afoul of this mornin' is the same one, I'm sure.

I'd like to know how 't would seem to have a little money in my pocket once more, an' I'm in for tryin' our luck tonight an' seein' if we can't relieve the old maid of some of her cash. If we don't find any, no harm's done, an' I reckon we can get a fill-up out of her pantry, if we don't get anything else. I'd like to clean out the whole ranch, to pay her for her stinginess, an' get even with her for the mean things she said."

"I s'pose we could try it," was the reply. "I wouldn't care to, though, if there was likely to be any men 'round. You're sure that man she told the girl to go after don't put up at the house, nights?"

"Yes, pretty sure," was the reply. "But we can make *quite* sure of how the land lays before night comes. We'll go down to the village that we saw two or three miles back, an' pick up the information we want. It's easy to find out all we need to know. Any ten-year-old boy we come across can tell us. I'd like to run across a snack of somethin' before long, for my stomach's gettin' as empty as my pocket is. I reckon we can make a raise of somethin' to eat somewhere between here an' the village, an' find time to take a snooze before we call on the old lady. We won't want to stay long in the neighborhood after we've paid her our respects, so what sleep we get we'll have to get before we go there. Ten or 'leven o'clock'll be early enough. By that time ev'rybody'll be abed an' asleep, an' we'll have the coast all to ourselves."

"I wonder what Aunt Betty would say if she could hear *that?*" thought Mary. "I wonder what she'll do about it when I tell her?"

She heard the men stirring about on the other side of the wall, and presently they went away.

Then she started for home as fast as she could go.

"Oh, Aunt Betty!" she cried, bursting into the kitchen so abruptly that her aunt jumped out of her chair, very much startled by her excited appearance, and thinking perhaps she was crazy, or next thing to it. Miss Betty had not fully recovered from the fright she had had over the little girl's fainting fit, and for all she knew this might be some new phase of the case. "Oh, Aunt Betty! I've found out something! The tramps that were here this morning are coming back tonight to rob you!"

"Fer the lan's sake!" cried Miss Betty. "Who told ye?"

"I heard them talking about it," answered Mary. Then she proceeded to tell her story as quietly as she could, but the more she had to say about it the more excited she got, and by the time she had got to the end of it she could almost imagine that the tramps were at the door.

"You're sure y'u've got it straight, ar' ye?" asked Miss Betty. "Y'r so excited now that I don't know jest how much stock it's safe to take in what y'r sayin'."

"Oh, I'm sure," answered Mary. Then, by a great effort, she composed herself, and went over the ground again. The two versions of her story agreed, and Miss Betty was satisfied that it was safe to form her plans on the strength of the information thus received.

"Mebbe they'll git somethin' an' mebbe they won't," she said, grimly. "Mebbe they'll git somethin' they don't want—somethin' they ain't lookin' fer. They're welcome to all they can git out o' any ol' teapots they find standin' 'round this place. An' ef they find any money layin' 'round loose in my bureau drawers, I hope they'll let me know about it," she added, with a chuckle.

"But what'll you do?" asked Mary. "Go over to John's and stay all night?"

"An' let 'em ransack the house from cellar to garret?" cried Miss Betty. "Not if I know myself!"

"But they might do something dreadful if you interfered with them," said Mary, drawing a long breath at the fearful prospect ahead.

"I'll hev to take chances on that," said Miss Betty, "but one thing's certain, they'll be interfered with! The lazy, shif'less, good-fer-nothin' critters! To go

'round beggin' 'n' breakin'' into folk's houses. They'd o't to be sent to state's prison, 'n' I wish I c'd be the means o' sending' 'em there. I wonder what I'd better do? I guess I'll run over 'n' tell John, 'n' see what he thinks about it' 'fore I do anything else. I s'pose you wouldn't dare to stay here alone, while I'm gone, so y'u can come along, ef y' want to."

Miss Betty interviewed John. It was arranged that he was to come over to her place shortly after dark, bringing old Towser with him. Further than this no arrangements were made then.

"I'll go home an' git reddy fer comp'ny," said Miss Betty, with one of her grim chuckles.

The first thing she did on reaching home was to go to the wood shed and take down a rusty old shotgun which hung there. Judging from its looks it had not been fired for many years. At first the mechanism of the lock refused utterly to respond to Miss Betty's attempts to operate it, but after she had oiled it and given it what she called a "good goin' over," it responded, after a fashion, to her manipulation, and she announced, with considerable satisfaction, that she "ruther guessed 't would do."

"You aren't going to shoot with it, are you?" asked Mary, looking at the ancient weapon with fear and trembling.

"I be, ef I git a chance to," answered Miss Betty.

Evening came, and with it John and old Towser.

"I've got an idee we can git the start of 'em, ef we mannidge right," said Miss Betty, as they sat down to decide upon what course of action to follow. "Of course, we don't know jest what they'll do, 'n' how they'll begin, 'n' all that sort o' thing, but s'posen they sh'd git into the room, 'n' we be all ready fer 'em—you 'n' Towser, 'n' me—I've an idee we can take 'em so by s'prise that we c'n nab 'em. My goodness, wouldn't I like to do it?"

"I dunno 'bout their gittin' into the room," said John. "Ol' Towser'll hev suthin' to say to that. Ef he barks or growls he's a-goin' to scare 'em. They won't come no furder after they find there's a dog 'round, y'u c'n jest count on that."

"Then they'd jest back out, 'n' that'd be the end on 't," said Miss Betty. "That don't suit me a' tall. What I want is to *git* the critters. I don't want to jest *scare* 'em—I want to captivate 'em."

It is to be presumed that Miss Betty meant that she'd like to capture them, but just then she was too excited over the matter to be very much concerned over the accuracy of her words.

"Why can't we shet ol' Towser up in the gran'ry?" she asked. "There he'd be out o' hearin' of what was hap'nin' at the house, until we'd got 'em into the trap, 'n' then, ef we needed him, we c'd let him out in short meeter. What I want to do, is to let 'em git into the house afore they find out we're on the lookout fer 'em. Then, if we jest let out on 'em, all together, we'll have 'em so took by s'prise that they won't know jest what to do fer a minnit, an' by that time *we've got 'em,* don't ye see?"

"Wall, yes, mebbe," answered John, rather dubiously. "Pervidin' ev'rything works right, that is."

"Wall, yes, of course," admitted Miss Betty. "But 's long 's we can't be *sure* how things is goin' to work, we might jest as well act as ef we knew they was goin' our way. 'T won't do to let onsart'inties discourridge us. We'll jest *do our best,* 'n' then, ef we don't come out ahead, we won't hev to think, after it's all over, that mebbe, ef we'd done

(To be continued.)

"Star Scraps"

I know—blue, modest violets,
Gleaming with dew at morn—
I know the place you came from
And the way that you were born!
When God cuts holes in heaven,
The holes the stars look through,
He lets the scraps fall down to earth—
The little scraps are you.

—*Will S. Faris.*

Fall Care of Chrysanthemums

CHRYSANTHEMUMS which have been growing in the garden during summer should be potted before the middle of the present month. Get ready for this by providing fresh soil, clean pots, drainage material, and stakes to which the plants should be tied as soon as placed in pots, in order to make sure against injury by breaking in moving them. Being very brittle, a plant with a large head is often snapped off in handling. Therefore be



sure to furnish support at the time of potting them.

I find it a good plan to cut about my Chrysanthemums with a thin, sharp-bladed spade about a week before I am ready to lift them. This severs all roots that would interfere with putting them in pots, and it encourages the development of new feeding roots inside the ball of earth. These roots greatly assist the plant in its efforts to withstand the ordeal of transplanting. Of course it will be understood that the amount of soil cut about is proportioned to the size of the pot to be used. It should be just about large enough to fill the pot. If larger it will oblige a second cutting to reduce the soil to the space afforded by the pot, and this will neutralize the benefit supposed to be gained by the use of the spade.

If the ground is dry, water your plants well before lifting them. We must aim to disturb their roots as little as possible, and a dry soil is sure to crumble away from and expose them.

Choose a cloudy day in which to do your potting, if possible.

If your pots are new ones, be sure to soak them well before putting any plants into them. If you do not do this the porous material of the pot will extract the moisture from the soil precisely as a sponge does, and before you know it the roots will be dried out, and the plants severely injured, if not spoiled.

When ready for potting, insert the spade to its full depth at one side of the plant, and then bear down on its handle. This will cause the ball of earth containing the roots of the plant to rise to the level of the earth about, and by putting your knee on the spade handle you can hold the spade and its burden in a position for the latter to be convenient for manipulation by the hands. Place the pot beside the spade, and make sure that the ball of earth is small enough to slip into it easily. If it is not, crumble away enough of the soil about the outside of it to reduce it to the necessary limits. Then lift it from the spade and drop it into its pot. Crowd it down well. If there are any openings between the soil and the pot fill them with the soil prepared in advance for such a purpose as this. Then water well, after which set the plant away in a shady, but airy place. Leave it there for at least a week, showering it daily, and watering whenever the surface of the soil shows a hint of dryness. When you stake it tie the branches securely in several places. Strips of cloth will be found preferable to string, as they will not cut into the stalks. Some of the old leaves will turn

yellow. Remove these as soon as seen. If any branches are broken cut them off smoothly at once. Do not take the plants into the house until they have become fully established in their pots. If watered well, most of the plants treated as advised above will not wilt, and not a bud will be lost. But from careless treatment the plants will receive a check from which they will not recover in time to produce fine flowers, and quite frequently every bud will be blasted. It pays to handle these plants with the greatest care, for potting has to be done at a critical time in the life of the plant.

BULB PLANTING

BULB planting is often deferred until October, and frequently later, but it ought to be done this month, if possible. The reason for early planting is this: Bulbs put into the ground now will develop strong roots and make all preparation for next spring's work before the close of the season. Late planted ones can not do this, consequently they will have an arrested development when cold weather comes, and the work that remains undone in fall will have to be taken up and completed in spring, at the very time when all the energies of the plant ought to be concentrated in the development of flowers. Therefore plan to plant your bulbs early. Send on your orders for them as soon as you receive your catalogues. And when your order has gone, begin at once to get the ground ready for them. Spade it up to the depth of at least a foot. Work it over until it is fine and mellow, and make it very rich. The best fertilizer for bulbs is old, well rotted cow manure. If this is not procurable use fine bone meal in the proportion of a pound to each yard square of soil. Set the larger bulbs about five inches below the surface, and about the same distance apart. The smaller ones, like Crocus and Snowdrop, can be set close together, or in groups, and ought not to be planted more than three inches deep.

All newly made bulb beds ought to be covered to the depth of ten or twelve inches with litter before cold weather sets in. If this is not done the frost will cause the soil to heave, and this will break the roots of the bulbs and greatly injure them. By covering we do not keep out cold, as many suppose, but we keep the cold in, thus preventing the frequent alternation of freezing and thawing, which is what does the mischief with our bulbs. By all means have a good sized bed of Tulips, another of Hyacinths, and one of Narcissus, with Snowdrops, Crocuses, and other small bulbs tucked into nooks and corners, here and there, all about the grounds. The value of a collection of bulbs is not understood by those who have never grown them. They begin to bloom as soon as the snow goes, and for at least six weeks they will make the garden gay, as not all will come into bloom at the same time. Thus they bridge over the long interval between the opening of spring and the advent of the earlier hardy perennials. The lover of flowers who is without them is not living up to his or her privileges.

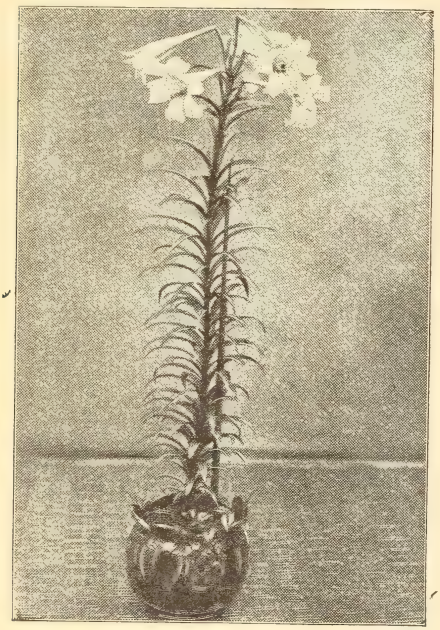
BULBS FOR WINTER FLOWERING

NO collection of winter flowering plants can nowadays be considered as complete if it does not include such bulbs as Roman and Holland Hyacinths, Narcissuses, and Bermuda Lilies, better known as the "Easter Lily," and catalogued as *L. Harrisi*. No flowers are easier to grow, if properly treated, and none afford more pleasure. I have not included the Tulip in the list, because I find it quite difficult to grow well under amateur treatment. The care expended on it will give much greater returns when bestowed on more tractable plants.

Bulbs in pots demand a light, rich, rather sandy soil. Garden loam answers the purpose very well, if lightened by a liberal admixture of sand and well rotted manure. Work it over until it is fine and mellow. If you can not obtain cow ma-

nure—the ideal fertilizer for all bulbs—use bone meal in the proportion of a coffee-cupful to a half bushel of soil.

I would advise putting several bulbs in one pot. A six-inch pot will accommodate at least four Hyacinths of ordinary size. Five or six Narcissuses can be planted in a seven-inch pot. It doesn't matter if they touch each other. The soil below them will supply all the nutriment that is needed. Both of these bulbs should be pressed down about half their depth into the soil. Do not cover them. If you can have but one kind of a Hyacinth, by all



BERMUDA LILY

means choose the Roman. Its flowers are loosely arranged along the stalk, and are therefore much more graceful than those of the Holland varieties, which crowd each other, so thickly are they set along the one stalk which each bulb produces. The Roman sorts throw up several stalks from each bulb, thereby producing a finer effect, from an artistic standpoint.

My method of growing the Bermuda Lily is this: I put three bulbs in each seven or eight-inch pot. I fill the pot about one-third full of compost. On this I place the bulbs, crowding them down to firm the soil somewhat. Then I cover them lightly, after which I water them well. I then set them away in a dark, cool place to make roots. When the top begins to grow I bring them to the light. As the top elongates I fill in about it with earth. I continue to do this until the pot is filled to within an inch of its brim. The reason for this treatment is this: Lilies have two sets of roots, one from the base of the bulb, the other from the stalk above the bulb. A Lily planted on or near the surface of the soil in a pot would be unable to develop its stalk roots, because there would be nothing for them to take hold of. But by low planting, as described, and filling in from time to time, we give these roots a chance to properly develop, and the plant is greatly benefited by the treatment.

After potting Hyacinths and Narcissuses, water them well, and place in a cool, dark place, as advised for Lilies. I would not advise a place where they will freeze. A room or place where the temperature is low, and can be kept so, answers all purposes, as such a condition favors the development of roots and does not encourage the growth of top. What we aim at, is to secure a root development before top growth begins, thus imitating the processes of nature by which roots are formed in fall for the support of the plant in spring, while flowering. If we pot a bulb and place it at once in the light, the growth of top begins before roots have made much development, and the bulbs often fail to produce flowers, or give such inferior ones that they are not enjoyable. Be sure to leave your bulbs in cold storage until roots have formed, if you want fine flowers from them.

A Little Flower

BY MRS. FLORENCE M. WALKER.

A little flower so lowly grew,
So lonely was it left,
That Heaven looked like an eye of blue
Down in its rocky cleft.

What could the little flower do
In such a darksome place
But try to reach the eye of blue,
And climb to kiss Heaven's face.

Letters from Our Friends

I WANT to thank those who have so kindly responded to requests for letters suitable for use in this department. No part of the magazine is more popular, and no part of it can be made more useful if those who love and grow flowers will take the trouble to give us bits of personal experience among them—hints and suggestions of a practical character. I trust that those who have already contributed will write again, and that others will favor us with similar articles.

Here is a letter which goes to convince us that we are on the right track:

"In the July number of HOME AND FLOWERS you announced that the magazine under that name is for the amateur florist. While I was not unacquainted with the work to which it was dedicated, I am no less gratified, as an amateur, you should unmistakably state the fact. I feel confident, if its labor is along these lines, avoiding all side issues, standing as the special organ of the amateur, it may not only do praiseworthy work, but meet with that financial success such work deserves. The amateurs of our country may be numbered by the thousand, and will elect to take that periodical which shows an unselfish devotion to their interests—one in whose pages they may seek the lore of plant culture, where they may state their perplexities, and have them solved by wiser heads.

"With much respect,

"WINCHESTER HALL."

We thank the writer for his kind words, and hope to continue to deserve them.

The following letter will be found valuable because of the practical information contained in it on a matter of great importance to the Rose grower. Those who have lost Roses season after season will do well to follow the advice given by this writer, whose name we would be glad to give in full had he been willing for us to do so:

"I am a subscriber and reader of your magazine, HOME AND FLOWERS, have been for several years, and have subscribed ahead until March 1, 1905. I apprehend, as you have frequently suggested, that *practical* hints in floriculture, based on experience, are of great value to your readers, hence I suggest one or two. After an experience of thirty years in Rose growing I found that winter protection was one of the most serious problems in this Northern Illinois latitude. After trying different methods I have adopted and for several years have practised this: Plant the Roses in rows, and after the flowering season permit the late summer and early fall growth to grow untouched until freezing weather, then bend them down, 'splashing' the top of one under the next to it, as the farmer does his hedge. Cover the row with one foot of *dry* leaves. Then take boards one foot wide, one inch thick, or one-half inch is equally as good, nail the edges together, trough form, and turn the trough mouth down over the leaves and rows, thus keeping them dry from both rain and snow. Over this throw other leaves, evergreen boughs, or whatever you like. The point is to keep the plants from being injured by the wet and rotting leaves, at the same time giving them the winter protection of the dry leaves. Meantime I begin to uncover and trim back early in the spring to give the late frosts a chance to check back the growth that will assuredly take place under the leaf protection. Many people forget the true purpose of winter protection of tender plants, to-wit, to carry them safely through the *low* and *killing* temperatures of the winter months. Again, I wintered my Pansy bed in splendid form by simply taking the dead vines of my Sweet Pea rack, being four to six inches in thickness, and placing them over the Pansies, placing a few boards over this to hold the vines in place. A covering of wet leaves, packed down as they usually are, is sure to kill the plants. These methods I practise, and do not fail. Yours, etc., V. S. F."

This letter from a California correspondent will tantalize many a reader at the East, who would be glad to be able to grow flowers in the manner described herein:

"I take so much pleasure in reading the letters from correspondents to HOME AND FLOWERS that I thought some one might be pleased to read a letter from California, the land of fruit and flowers. I love flowers, and give much of my time caring for my garden. In April our Roses are in their glory. From the middle of April until the middle of May they bloom beautifully. Just now the Carnations, Sweet Peas, California Poppy, and Feverfew are a mass of blossoms. I wish to write of the success I have with bulbs. They are no trouble, after they are once planted in the ground, only to see that they are watered during the dry season. This climate is so mild that the ground does not freeze, consequently the bulbs do not have to be taken up in the winter. For ten years I have had the same cluster of the white waxen Lily bulbs. They bloom every season at this time. I have had my Paper White Narcissi as long. Last November I had one hundred blossoms on them. They

bloom till late in February every year. I have a few Daffodils, Iris, Jonquils, and a red and a pink Amaryllis. The red one is blooming now. The Gladioluses are blooming now, too. I have many of them. I have never been without Smilax. It grows outdoors all winter, and is very pretty to decorate with. I have a lot of Dahlias, and have raised so many from seed; I don't think I could have a garden without them. I have a few Cannas. My favorite flower of all is the Hyacinth, and I am proud of my bed of these plants. Eight years ago I bought two dozen bulbs from a firm in Springfield, and they have increased so well that last March when they were in blossom there were one hundred and fifty blossoms. I felt repaid for all the care I had given them. I have all shades and colors; white formed two-thirds of all the blossoms. They were a mass of beauty.

"MRS M. E. HOWARD."

This letter from Texas gives us an interesting glimpse of conditions in that section of our country, and will be read with interest, we are very sure:

"As I haven't seen anything from Texas, I will give some of my successes and failures with flowers. I have always loved flowers, but for a great part of my life had no chance to grow them, but since my children have all married and left me, I find I have time to do so. I have tried a good many kinds, and have had many failures and have been deceived by flattering catalogues, but get many nice plants. There are some plants that won't stand our long, hot, dry summers. They are all right in winter, but just as soon as the hot months come they die. The Pansy blooms all winter here, but dies about the first of July. Our greatest trouble is to get our plants started early enough in the season to get the start of the hot weather. All kinds of Roses stand the winter, and are often in bloom at Christmas. I spent part of last summer in California. That is the land of flowers. I thought when I was there I wouldn't try to have flowers any more in Texas, but when I got home I couldn't think of doing without them, and have tried harder than ever to succeed with them, and have nicer flowers now than I ever had before. The Canna lives out all winter here. My worst trouble with it is it increases so fast. I have divided with all my friends and neighbors, and mine are still so thick they don't bloom well. I have a Palm that I have had for five years, and it is the nicest one I know of anywhere. I have a very nice Boston Fern, also a Lace Fern. My Begonias don't do so well. I think the climate is almost too dry for them, but Lantanas, Carnations, Chrysanthemums, Coleus, and Geraniums grow finely. My Gladiolus are just beginning to bloom. Dahlias don't do well here. I tried a Fern-ball. It didn't grow at all. I think it was spoiled before I got it. I got another, and it only grew on one side, so it wasn't a success. I got a Silver-spot Salvia, but it hasn't got any spots on the leaves, and looks very much like the old sort. Is there such a Salvia with a spotted leaf? With the exception of a small green worm that bothered my Fuchsias, I haven't been troubled with any pests this year. If I get in trouble about any of them I hunt up my old HOME AND FLOWERS and find a remedy. I couldn't think of doing without the magazine. I have taken it for five years, and have my subscription paid up to 1905. I love to read the letters from the subscribers, for they give me to understand that I am not alone in my failures. I agree with Mr. Rexford that there is too much sentimental theorizing that reads well, but can't be put in practice. I am an old woman of sixty years, and this is my first attempt to write for a paper. If you don't think it worth publishing, just throw it in the waste basket. MRS. D. L. CHAPMAN."

We hope Mrs. Chapman's "first attempt" will not be her last one. Come again, please. A lover of flowers is as young at sixty as she was at twenty-five, when flowers are being talked about. In fact, I have never seen a flower lover who seemed really old. The "fountain of youth" will be found to have flowers growing all about it, if ever found.

Mrs. Albert F. Bean, Vienna, Maine, will please accept hearty thanks for this pleasant and helpful letter. Her Palm is probably doing all that could be expected of it. The best Calla is the old kind. If they are covered well, hardy Chrysanthemums ought to survive a Maine winter.

"I have derived so much benefit from HOME AND FLOWERS that I would like to thank you all. I keep a few house plants, and in summer have a garden. I grow Verbenas, Begonias, Geraniums, and Ageratums for the house, and perennials for the garden. I have never succeeded in making my Geraniums bloom before the last of February, but they give a wealth of bloom after that, and they are always pretty when not in bloom. Shall keep my old Geraniums and treat as Mr. Rexford advised in the May number of HOME AND FLOWERS, and see if I can have them flower earlier next winter. I take Verbena slips any time in summer or fall, place in water until rooted, then pot in rich soil, and they will bloom in a few weeks and continue all winter. Treat as you would Geraniums. Ageratum is also good. I had a lovely

blue one that I took from a bed in the garden one fall, cut it back, and it was covered with flowers all winter, although in rather poor soil. In our garden we have the Roses spoken of in the article on 'Old-Fashioned Flowers.' There can be nothing prettier or sweeter than the Damask 'Blush Rose,' as we call it. We also have some Fleur-de-lis, Widow's Tears, and Dielytra. 'Widow's Tears' has slender, Lily-like leaves, and is covered with bright blue three-petaled flowers. Dielytra is a pretty plant with leaves a little like Goldenglow, and has sprays of odd shaped, drooping flowers of a bright rose with white pistil. Both die down after flowering. If those who are troubled with little black flies about their house plants will try covering the soil with wood ashes, I think they will have no more trouble. It also acts as a fertilizer for the plants. I like ashes better for the garden than manure. I use ashes and leaf mold for garden and house, and am but little troubled with weeds. I have a Date Palm I raised from seed. It was a year old in March, and has two sword-like leaves about fifteen inches long, and one shorter one. It has never lost a leaf, and looks green and thrifty, but it does not grow fast enough to suit me. It is in a two-quart tin pail in soil one-third leaf mold and sand and two-thirds good garden soil. It has good drainage, and water when it needs it. Does it need more fertilizer, or am I too impatient? Does it require the same treatment as other Palms? I wish to get a Calla that will flower well in winter. What kind would you advise? Do you think hardy Chrysanthemums would be hardy in this state?"

Our country is pretty well represented this month. Here is a letter from Alabama, in which will be found some useful suggestions which other subscribers in that locality will do well to take advantage of:

"Have just received my third copy of HOME AND FLOWERS since I became a subscriber. Thought I would write and tell how I succeeded with my Pansies. I planted seed the last week in March, and some a little later. I had a glass placed over the box, and every morning sprinkled the soil with warm water until the seed came up, which was in a very short time. About the time the sixth leaf appeared I transplanted them to a rich, loamy soil and watered with soapy water, and now they are blooming and look like plants that are three months old. I have a red Marechal Niel Rose that is two years old and about twelve or fourteen feet high, but it has never bloomed. It is highly fertilized. The leaves are dark green and look healthy, but I can not account for it not blooming. What ought I to do for it? It grows very rapidly. Geraniums that are watered with warm, soapy water with a little ammonia will bloom much better. Callas will, too. I hope some one can tell me about my Rose.

"SADIE DOZIER."

If the Rose was originally grafted, it is possible that the graft or scion may have died off, and the present growth is from the roots upon which the graft was "worked." Very often grafted Roses disappoint us in this way. Wouldn't we of the North be delighted to be able to grow Marechal Niels out-of-doors? But perhaps we appreciate the Roses we do have all the more because we have to fight for them against our severe winters.

Those who love the good old Nasturtium will find this communication practically helpful:

"I wish to tell your readers my experience with the climbing Nasturtiums. I sowed seed about the 15th of May, and July 10 picked my first blossom, and from that time until late frost I had an abundance of flowers. The seeds were sown in yellow sand, and the only ferlitizer was my wash water. They were trained on common wrapping twine, and grew to a height of twelve feet. I kept flowers picked the same as Sweet Peas, not letting them go to seed until late. MRS. C. W. BROWN."

"Vermont."

We would be glad to get any number of short, right-to-the-point letters like the above.

Mrs. John Le Valley, Medina, New York, takes the editor to task for what she considers a possibly unintentional misrepresentation of a "fact in nature," as regards the sheep. She refers to that portion of the serial now being published in this magazine, which tells how Miss Betty was "treed" by old Bruiser on a stone pile:

"Will you allow me in the friendliest spirit in the world to call your attention to a point in 'Winning Her Way'? The story is very entertaining and true to life, but, dear Mr. Rexford, have you ever had any personal experience with an 'Old Bruiser?' In the first place, as near as I can reckon, he was not a cross old 'sheep,' but a ram, and even a cross sheep would have tumbled Miss Betty off that stone pile, no matter how high it was, before she had time to seat herself. We have both stone walls and stone piles in plenty, as part of our possessions includes a quarry, and there never was a wall or heap of stones that would present the least difficulty to 'Old Bruiser.' I have to thank you for many a hearty laugh as I thought of poor Miss Betty, seated for a whole month upon

that big stone heap. If he had been a 'cow' of uncertain temper it might happen that way. Miss Betty was lighter of foot than a chamois or a mountain goat, if she climbed anything that 'Old Bruiser' could not! I hope you will take this as it is meant, and if you ever visit New York state, my husband and myself will extend a hearty welcome to you and yours. The conservatory of which I wrote is an ideal place for plants, and I have splendid success with them, due in a large measure to what I have learned from your writings. Success to HOME AND FLOWERS and to you."

The only explanation I have to offer is this: Old Bruiser, like many men, felt that the fact that he had his victim at a disadvantage, and could *keep* her so, was more satisfactory to him than more summary punishment would have been. He preferred to tantalize her indefinitely, because he was such a knowing old fellow that he understood how much Miss Betty, being a woman, would resent such treatment. See?

OUR READERS' PERPLEXITIES

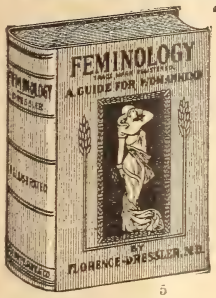
Roses and Chrysanthemums.—(S. H. B.) The fact that your Rose was transplanted in spring may account for its failure to bloom. But the scorched appearance of its foliage, coming later in the season, indicates a diseased condition. I would strip and burn all crippled foliage, cutting back the branches most badly affected. I would manure the plant well, using old cow manure in preference to anything else, and bone meal if cow manure is not at hand. Aim to increase, by liberal feeding and the removal of all weakened growth, the lowered vitality of the plant. As to Chrysanthemums, I think you must have misunderstood the florist somewhat. What he meant was this: In order to secure very large flowers, nip out all the *buds* but one or two on each branch. This throws the strength of the plant into the development of these buds, and if this treatment is accompanied by liberal feeding enormous flowers result. But I wouldn't advise you to do this. I much prefer a plant with a good many branches, and a good many flowers on each branch. If you fertilize your plants well you will have flowers of good size, and a cluster of them will be found much superior, in an artistic sense, to an overgrown blossom which is nothing more or less than a floral monstrosity—something to wonder at for its bigness rather than to admire for its beauty. The secret of fine Chrysanthemums is high culture—plenty of nutriment in the soil, and the liberal use of water. Never let a plant get dry at the roots or starve.

Copperdine.—(Mrs. J. S.) Copperdine is a preparation similar in character to the Bordeaux mixture so extensively used by market and small fruit gardeners to destroy bacteria and fungus on plants and fruits. It is, practically, the same thing as the "mixture," but a concentrated form of it put up for the convenience of those who do not care to go to the trouble of making the ordinary fungicide. Several correspondents have written me that they are unable to procure the article of any druggist, and that many florists tell them there is no such preparation. This assertion only goes to prove that some florists are not as up-to-date as they ought to be. There *is* such a preparation, and all the leading plant dealers keep it in stock, or can procure it for their customers when requested to do so. Directions for its use will be found in the jars or bottles in which it is sold. Its effect is exactly similar to that of the popular Bordeaux mixture, but, unlike that preparation, it leaves no sediment of lime on the foliage to disfigure it. It is the only thing I know of that will prevent the spread of bacterial diseases among plants in the window garden and greenhouse.

Japonicas.—(Mrs. J. E. S.) This correspondent writes: "My Japonicas are dying. Please tell me what to do for them?" I can not be expected to answer such questions, because they leave me entirely in the dark as to the cause of trouble. Plants may die from many causes, and the only means I have of forming an opinion as to *the* cause, in each case, is the knowledge given by the questioner as to how the plants have been treated. I am as much at a loss, when a question like the one given above is asked me, as a physician would be if you went to him with the information that a member of the family was sick, and expected that to be sufficient for him to diagnose the case from. When your plants get sick tell me how they have been cared for, all about soil, watering, fertilizers used, insects, etc., and from this information I may be able to tell you what is wrong, and suggest a remedy. But not without it. Bear this in mind.

Calla.—(R.) This plant can be kept growing all summer, and the year round, if one prefers that method, but it generally results in few flowers—sometimes not any. The plant needs a season of rest. My method is to put the plant out-of-doors in summer. I leave it in its pot, which I turn down on its side. No attention whatever is given it. Of course, the old leaves die off. In September I take the root out of the old soil and put in rich, fresh earth. I water sparingly until growth begins. Then I give more and more, as the plant develops.





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Mrs. F. Wright, of Oelwein, Iowa, is another one of the million women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A Young New York Lady Tells of a Wonderful Cure:—

"My trouble was with the ovaries; I am tall, and the doctor said I grew too fast for my strength. I suffered dreadfully from inflammation and doctored continually, but got no help. I suffered from terrible dragging sensations with the most awful pains low down in the side and pains in the back, and the most agonizing headaches. No one knows what I endured. Often I was sick to the stomach, and every little while I would be too sick to go to work, for three or four days; I work in a large store, and I suppose standing on my feet all day made me worse.

"At the suggestion of a friend of my mother's I began to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and it is simply wonderful. I felt better after the first two or three doses; it seemed as though a weight was taken off my shoulders; I continued its use until now I can truthfully say I am entirely cured. Young girls who are always paying doctor's bills without getting any help as I did, ought to take your medicine. It costs so much less, and it is sure to cure them. — Yours truly, ADELAIDE PRAHL, 174 St. Ann's Ave., New York City." — *$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Good drainage should be provided to prevent souring of the soil from stagnant water at the roots of the plant. Given this treatment, a Calla ought to begin blooming in January, and should continue to give flowers until it comes time to put it out-of-doors again for its annual rest.

Floral Associations.—(Mrs. L. H.) The way to organize a floral association is—to organize, to paraphrase Horace Greeley's advice as to resumption of specie payment. In other words, to get right down to business, and start the society by bringing together your flower loving friends, and beginning the work in hand without waiting to arrange and straighten out details. That will come later. Form your society, and appoint your committees, and you will find that the various matters which perplex you, when viewed from the standpoint of an outsider, readily and easily adjust themselves to the conditions which arise, as the society begins its work. Put theories aside, and *do something,* and you will have very little difficulty in making your society a success if you can secure a dozen interested persons as members.

Complaints.—I have been taken to task by several correspondents because I have failed to give an answer to each inquiry of theirs. Some of them admit that the desired information was found in answers to other correspondents, but—why were not all *their* questions answered? I hold that all their questions *were* answered, if replies to other correspondents gave the information they were in search of. What's the use of wasting space by a special answer to each individual when an answer to one person contains advice that a dozen persons ask for? If you find something that applies to your case, appropriate it as something intended for you, and don't expect a personal reply if your inquiries are of a similar nature to those asked by others, and answered under other initials than your own.

Diseased Geraniums.—(Mrs. T. S.) The leaves sent show the ravages of bacterial disease. When you notice a scarred appearance on the foliage of your Ivy leaf and other Geraniums, and the edges of the leaf turns brown and crumbles readily at touch, you may be sure that bacteria is at the bottom of the trouble. The only remedy I know of is Bordeaux mixture, or its commercial substitute, Copperdine. Get one or the other of these and apply at least twice a week, until an improvement takes place in the general appearance of your plants. One application, or two, or three, will not effect a cure. The fungicide must be used persistently for a considerable period, and after the disease seems to have been overcome it should be employed as a prevention of a return of the trouble.

Fertilizers.—(Mrs. C. S. W.) I do not think you would find a mixture of bone meal and concentrated lye an ideal fertilizer. I would use the bone meal, and omit the lye. A very excellent liquid fertilizer is made by soaking old cow manure until the water applied to it is about the color of weak tea. This suits nearly all kinds of plants. But if you can not obtain cow manure use finely ground bone meal instead in the proportion of a teaspoonful to as much soil as a six-inch pot will hold. Mix it with the soil at potting time, or work it in about the roots of the plants already potted. Most of the "flower foods" on the market are good. Bone meal is the principal part of nearly all of them. It is cheap. Any dealer in agricultural goods can furnish it.

Pelargoniums.—(Mrs. W. S.) These plants should be allowed to rest after the flowering season is over. Keep quite dry until October. Then cut away nearly all the old top. Prune so severely that when you get through with the operation you have little left but the main branches, and these more stubs than anything else. Repot the plants, giving a rather heavy soil of garden loam. Water well, and set in a cool place until growth begins. Then give all the light and sunshine possible. Keep in a cool place. As growth increases and spring approaches use a good fertilizer once a week, and shower frequently with Ivory soap solution to keep the green aphis down. Large pots are not needed. Too warm a room encourages a weak, rapid growth.

Roses Shedding Leaves.—(Mrs. N. A. D.) If your Roses drop their leaves it is possible that an insect may be the cause of it. Have you looked at the under side of the foliage? Sometimes the red spider causes loss of foliage. If you find this pest there, apply water freely daily, being sure that it gets to the underside of the leaves. Possibly there may be something wrong at the roots. If no spiders are found, dig down about the plants and ascertain the condition of their roots. If found diseased, cut away those most badly affected and thin out the top. If the leaves are spotted with black and yellow the trouble comes from a disease of bacterial character. Nearly all Rose growers have to fight it. The remedy is Bordeaux mixture or Copperdine.

Cheap Seeds and Bulbs.—(Mrs. E. S.) Your complaint against the firm offering to send twenty-five packages of seed and twenty-five bulbs for sixteen cents in stamps is no doubt well founded, but—did you never *think* how

unreasonable it was to expect so much for so little? A little thought ought to convince any one, when they read these wonderfully liberal offers, that there's something wrong somewhere, because it is impossible to furnish so much at so small a price. Either whatever is sent will be worthless, or nothing will be sent. Set down every one of these cheap seed, cheap plant offers as fraudulent, and have nothing to do with them.

Soap Insecticide.—(E. V. W.) Shave one-half pound Ivory soap into thin strips, and dissolve by pouring hot water on it and allowing it to stand on the stove. When reduced to a liquid put it into a ten-quart pail of water. Apply to your plants with a sprayer regulated to throw a fine spray. Be sure that it reaches all parts of the plant—especially the under side of the foliage. I use this cheap and easily prepared insecticide in my greenhouse constantly, and have never had the most delicate plant injured by it. If soaps containing an excess of alkali are used injury may result.

Weeping Lantana.—(E. L. S.) This plant should be allowed to rest in summer if flowers are wanted from it in winter. Set it away where it will be out of the influences which bring about growth, and water it rather sparingly. In September repot it. Give it a rich, loamy soil. Cut back all its old branches. It will soon begin to grow, and by January it

It Has Wonderful Merit

If every medicine that is advertised gave as perfect satisfaction as Ren-Car-Ta, manufactured by the Saginaw Medicine Co. of Saginaw, Mich., we would unhesitatingly recommend them to our readers. The hundreds of letters that are being received every day from thankful people who have been cured all express their heartfelt gratitude for what Rent-Car-Ta has done for them. If you are suffering from Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Trouble, Headache, Eczema or any blood disorder, we would advise you to take advantage of the liberal offer they make in their advertisement on page 28 of this paper.

I Can Sell Your Real Estate no matter where it is or what it is worth. Send description, state price and learn my wonderfully successful plan. W. M. OSTRANDER
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CLEAN CUT CAKE TIN **FREE** TO AGENTS
Flat thin knife cuts loose a perfect cake. $2 Outfit Free Exp. prepaid. Dept. W.
HOUSEHOLD NOVELTY WORKS., Chicago, Ill., or Buffalo, N.Y.

We never knowingly publish the advertisement of a fraudulent concern. The publication of an advertisement in these pages is evidence that according to the best information we have been able to secure the concern is reliable.

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THE "1900" BALL-BEARING FAMILY WASHER WILL BE SENT FREE



to all housekeepers who answer this advertisement, without deposit or advance payment of any kind, freight paid both ways, on 30 days' trial. Unquestionably greatest family labor-saver ever invented. Saves time, expense, and wear and tear. Will do the family washing without boiling clothes, hand-scrubbing or back-breaking. Revolves on bicycle ball-bearings and is therefore easiest running washer ever made. Will do two hours' washing in ten minutes. Washes blankets as well as laces, absolutely clean, and without the slightest injury.

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We have been using the "1900" Washer since May 15, 1900. Have done over 1200 washings, and I think it is good for as many more. We do family work from Ashtabula. We have used 8 different machines, and the "1900" beats them all for good and fast work and durability.

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It costs nothing to try. Sent absolutely free, freight paid both ways, for a trial of 30 days. No money required in advance.
Write at once for book and particulars to

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37 FINE PLANTS FOR $1.00

8 Blooming Geraniums, 4 single, 4 double,	.25
4 Sweet-scented Geraniums,	.25
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10 Coleus,	.25
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The five collections,	$1.00

No two plants alike, all are well rooted; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. List of other plants free for the asking
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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

BULBS Sure to bloom. 3 Hyacinths, 10c; 5 Tulips, 10c; 4 Golden Sacred Lily, 10c; 10 Freesias, 10c; 4 Narcissus, 10c. 10 Mixed Bulbs, 10c. All for 50c. Bargain catalogue and package of bulbs free. A. C. ANDERSON, COLUMBUS, NEB.

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CACTI CATALOGUE FREE. Mrs. M. E. Patterson, Glendale, Cal.

ought to be in bloom. It is a very pretty plant for hanging baskets or pots, when well grown, and it is very easy to grow when you become familiar with its requirements and treat it according to its needs.

Diseased Hollyhocks.—(L. P. J.) The trouble with your Hollyrocks is of bacterial origin. "Rust," it is generally called, for want of a better name, because of the brown, rusty appearance which the entire plant takes on after a little. Copperdine or Bordeaux mixture will check it, if applied promptly and thoroughly. It is a good plan to strip off all badly affected leaves and burn them. The disease will soon spread to other plants. Spores are given off which float about and attach themselves to the foliage of whatever plant they come in contact with.

To Correspondents.—I can not undertake to answer inquiries by mail, because I have not the time to do so. Most questions asked call for an answer in which there will be information of more or less *general* interest, and such questions I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability in this department. Please do not send stamps, or stamped enevlopes, and expect me to give a personal reply to your inquiries because you have done that. All questions will be answered in the magazine as soon as possible after they are received.

Azaleas.—(F. R.) Hardy Azaleas should be planted as soon as received from the dealers. They will not send them until the proper season. Greenhouse varieties should be kept in pots during the season, but they can be "plunged," if thought best—that is, sunk in the ground with the rim of the pot even with its surface. When this method of summering is followed be sure to put some coal ashes under the pot to prevent worms from entering through the drainage hole. Also be sure to see that the roots never get dry.

Peonies.—(F. R.) Some varieties of the Peony bloom much more freely than others. When the difference in freedom of flowering



Ren-Car-Ta *Purifies the Blood*

Cures

CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, RUNNING SORES, KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES, AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES

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REN-CAR-TA is taken internally and acts directly on the blood, the fountain of life, purifying it and removing all poisonous matter, leaving the system sound and healthy and in a position to ward off disease. It is totally unlike any medicine which has ever been placed within the reach of suffering humanity up to the present. It gives quick relief from suffering and will effect a permanent cure if taken as directed. It cures chronic and complicated cases, gives strength and energy, relieves the aching head, prevents that tired, worn-out feeling, banishes Neuralgia and Nervousness, makes the Nerves strong and gives refreshing sleep to the restless.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLE.

Few people realize the importance of keeping the Kidneys and Liver active, so that they will perform their functions. As soon as they become deranged and the blood impure, the whole system is thrown out of order. Headache, Neuralgia, Skin Eruptions, Pimples, Rheumatism and Heart Disease follow. **Ren-Car-Ta** is the only sure cure for Kidney and Liver trouble. It restores the strength and puts the Kidneys and Liver in their natural healthy condition. It cures the weak and debilitated and makes pure, rich, nourishing blood.

It will positively cure all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eczema, Skin and Scalp Eruptions, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Catarrh, Indigestion, Headache, Loss of Appetite, General Debility and Heart Disease. It never fails to cure even the most obstinate cases.

READ THIS CONVINCING LETTER.

MRS. J. S. WILLIAMS, of Milwaukee, Wis., writes: "I feel it a sense of duty to testify to the merits of your wonderful "Ren-Car-Ta" which cured me of a complicated blood, bowel and kidney trouble of more than twenty years standing. I can safely say that "Ren-Car-Ta" has done me more good than all the drugs and physicians combined. My experience with your medicine has made me a firm believer in the recuperative powers of roots and herbs as a medicine."

YOU MAY TEST IT FREE.

We know from the thousands of testimonials from people who have been cured by **Ren-Car-Ta** that it is positively the only reliable remedy for Blood Diseases that has ever been discovered. It has effected cures which have been pronounced by physicians as hopeless and beyond the reach of human help. So certain are we of its curative powers, that we are going to give away **absolutely free**, 100,000 trial treatments to sufferers who wish to try it, only asking that when you are cured, you will recommend our remedy to others. Write today.

Reliable Agents Wanted.

SAGINAW MEDICINE CO.,
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is a constitutional one nothing can be done to effect a change.

Rose Trouble.—(Mrs. J. F.) The specimen sent shows mildew. Sometimes this results from exposure to drafts, or a bleak exposure, sometimes from a lowered vitality of the plant. If the place in which the plant stands is a windy one, remove it to a more sheltered location. The principal remedy for mildew is flour of sulphur dusted over the plant when damp.

Asparagus Plumosus and Sprengeri.—(Mrs. C. L. C.) Give these plants a soil of sandy loam, well fertilized. Keep out of sunshine. Water moderately. Shower frequently to prevent the red spider from doing injury. The new growth of A. *Sprengeri* can be made bushy by pinching off the end after side branches get a start. I keep A. *plumosus* bushy by pinching off the tip of the vines when they have grown to be about two feet long. Plants trained in this way need no support, and are vastly more satisfactory than those grown on trellises or strings.

Cut Worms on Roses.—(Mrs. A. K.) You injured your Rose bushes by the too liberal use of Paris green. I would advise the use of bran, soaked in arsenic water. Bank this about the base of the plant. Cut worms will eat the bran on their way to the bush. Some persons slice potatoes thinly, and sprinkle the slices with arsenic, and scatter them about the bushes. Lime or ashes, dug into the soil about your Roses, will have a tendency to drive worms out of the soil.

Plants Wanted.—(Mrs. S. C. T.) I can not supply any one with plants. I simply edit the magazine, and have no connection with any firm or firms of plant growers. If plants are wanted, write to the parties advertising in this and other magazines as dealers in them. All correspondence relative to premiums, etc., should be sent to the *publishers*. I have nothing to do with anything outside the magazine.

Clematis Trouble.—(Mrs. L. L.) Many complaints come to me from all over the country of some disease which causes the Clematis to suddenly droop and soon die. I have lost two plants in this way, and examination showed a diseased condition of the root. This condition is evidently of very rapid development, as the plants appeared to be in perfect health up to within a day or two of their death.

Worms in Dahlias.—(Mrs. E. L.) I know of no way of preventing the injury done to Dahlias by worms working inside the stalks. We are unable to tell that they are there until the stalks wither, and then it is too late to remedy matters. Frequent cultivation of the

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
PERMANENTLY REMOVED

By my Scientific Treatment Each Individual



I SUFFERED FOR YEARS with a humiliating growth of hair on my face, and tried many remedies without success; but I ultimately discovered the TRUE SECRET for the permanent removal of hair, and for more than five years have been applying my treatment to others, thereby rendering happiness to, and gaining thanks of, thousands of ladies.

I assert, and WILL PROVE TO YOU, that my treatment will destroy the follicle and otherwise PERMANENTLY REMOVE THE HAIR FOREVER. No trace is left on the skin after using, and the treatment can be applied privately by yourself in your own chamber.

Especially Prepared for Case.

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WRITE TO ME for further information, and I will convince you of all I claim. I will give prompt personal and *strictly confidential* attention to your letter. Being a woman, I know of the delicacy of such a matter as this and act accordingly. Address

HELEN DOUGLAS,
35 WEST 21 St. NEW YORK CITY.

plant with hoe or rake may do something toward preventing the worm from working.

Amazon Lily.—(Mrs. E. G. M.) The Eucharis, or Amazon Lily, does not do well in the ordinary window garden. It requires a moist atmosphere, and a careful regulation of heat. It will live on indefinitely, and even make vigorous growth under ordinary conditions, but it almost always fails to bloom outside a greenhouse.

Sago Palm.—(Mrs. C. B. D.) Never cut away any portion of the Sago Palm except its leaves. Remove these when they turn yellow. If it refuses to grow, give less water and let it rest for two or three months. When it shows signs of renewed growth, increase the water supply, and give weekly applications of a good fertilizer

Sweet Peas and Lemons.—(Mrs. C. S. C.) From your description of it, I think your Sweet Peas were infested with mealy bugs. If your Lemon trees are growing well, I would advise you to "let well enough alone." Be content with healthy development until such a time as the plants see fit to produce bloom and fruit.

Soapsuds for Fertilizing Plants.—(E. V. W.) I would not advise the use of soapsuds as a fertilizer for pot plants. Ivory soap makes an excellent insecticide, but as a plant food it is not to be recommended. The roots of plants in pots are never benefited by applications of soapy solutions.

Jerusalem Cherry.—(E. B. C.) The specimen of branch sent shows a peculiar condition which I am unable to account for. Whatever disease has attacked the plant seems to have brought about a rupture of the tissues. I suspect a bacterial trouble, and would advise the use of Copperdine.

Caladiums.—(S. A. R.) The only Caladiums to grow in a pot are those of the "fancy" class, having foliage beautifully variegated with white, rose, crimson, and bronze. The large leaved variety should be planted in the open ground, in rich, moist soil.

Lice on Asters.—(Mrs. A. M. L.) Kerosene emulsion, frequently and liberally applied, will prevent black lice from injuring your Asters. I have got rid of them many times by showering the plants and dusting Tobacco dust over them.

Clematis.—(Mrs. T. J. Mc.) The blossom of Clematis sent was white when received. If it had any color in it originally, no trace of it was left. If it was white when sent, you can duplicate the variety by ordering *C. alba.*

Primrose and Mimulus.—(Mrs. E. B. R.) I am inclined to think, from what you say, that you have overwatered your plants, thus bringing on a diseased condition of their roots, which would account for their wilting.

Philippina Palm.—(Mrs. J. G.) I know of no Palm by this name.

Roses, Etc.—(Mrs. D. L. S.) I am decidedly of the opinion that you overfed your La France Rose. I would not advise the use of several fertilizers at the same time. Select one *good* one, and use no other. Give your Abutilon a south window in winter. Use garden loam, of moderate richness. For the Gardenia, use a rather light, but rich, sandy soil. Do not allow the Date Palm to remain in the pot with other plants. Give it a little pot of its own. While small, you may be able to make it available for table decoration. Too rich a soil causes variegated Tradescantia to take on more green. You can not regulate the bordering of white on Geranium foliage. If you have succeeded in growing other Roses in the house you are certainly warranted in attempting to grow the Marechal Niel. I would advise you to procure an old plant—say a three-year-old one. The Geranium leaves show the ravages of bacterial disease. By all means use Bordeaux mixture liberally before the time comes to take the plants in. The Nasturtium leaves show the trail of a worm on them.

Name Wanted.—(A. E. B.) The leaves sent are those of Aucuba Japonica. It is a plant grown only for its foliage. If there is scale on it, procure Sulpho-Tobacco soap, make a strong suds, and wash the entire plant in it. Scrub the leaves and stalks with a stiff brush to remove as many of the scale as possible. Cyclamens should be allowed to rest in summer. I fear your old bulb will not be of much service this winter. Would advise you to purchase a young, strong plant.

Umbrella Plant.—(Mrs. B.) The "little webs" you speak of on the whorls of your Umbrella Plant indicate the presence of the red spider. Water is the remedy. Dip the plant in it daily, or several times a day, until you have convinced the spiders that you intend to make it permanently uncomfortable for them. They do not like moisture, and will soon leave. But it calls for thorough, persistent work on your part. One showering or dipping will not accomplish the purpose.

Roses.—(W. S. W.) No wonder your Rose died if you banked it with ashes, soil, and soot. Leaves would have been a good covering, provided you used enough of them. Dry soil is

$40,000.00 IN CASH PRIZES

To be Distributed Among the Successful Contestants in a Grand Profit-Sharing Contest

Estimate the total vote cast for Governor on November 3d, 1903, in Ohio, Massachusetts and Iowa.

The President of the Central Savings Bank, Detroit, Michigan, certifies that The Press Publishing Association has deposited in that bank **$40,000.00** for the express purpose of paying these prizes.

HERE IS THE LIST OF PRIZES

To the nearest correct estimator	$10,000 00
To the second nearest correct estimator	3,000 00
To the third nearest correct estimator	1,000 00
To the fourth nearest correct estimator	500 00
To the fifth nearest correct estimator	200 00
To the sixth nearest correct estimator	100 00
To the seventh nearest correct estimator	50 00
To the eighth nearest correct estimator	35 00
To the next twelve nearest correct estimators, $15.00 each	180 00
To the next twenty-seven nearest correct estimators, $10.00 each	270 00
To the next nine hundred and thirty-three nearest correct estimators, $5.00 each	4,665 00
Twenty special prizes of $1,000 each	20,000 00
Total	$40,000 00

Twenty Special Prizes of $1,000.00 each will be awarded for the nearest correct estimates received between certain specified dates. The contest is still open for special prizes between dates named below.

on or after July 1 and before July 15	$1,000 00	on or after August 15 and before September 1	$1,000 00
on or after July 15 and before August 1	1,000 00	on or after Sept. 1 and before Sept. 15	1,000 00
on or after August 1 and before August 15	1,000 00	on or after Sept. 15 and before Oct. 1	1,000 00

In case of tie, or that two or more estimators are equally correct, prizes will be divided equally between them.

CONDITIONS OF THIS GREAT CONTEST

Any one remitting 50 cents for HOME AND FLOWERS one year will be entitled to **ONE ESTIMATE,** provided no other premium is taken.

Or any one remitting $1.00 for a two years' subscription will be entitled to **FOUR** estimates, provided no other premium is taken.

If you are now a subscriber your time may be extended. The more estimates you secure the more opportunity of winning prizes.

Estimates must be sent with the remittance. Upon their receipt certificates will be forwarded at once that will secure for the sender any prizes the estimates may win.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

To aid in forming your estimate we furnish the official figures showing the vote for Governor in each of these States for the past ten years, as well as to give the total vote for the three States combined. The total vote for the three States is found in the right hand column.

	Ohio.	Mass.	Iowa.	Total.
1891	795,629	321,650	420,212	1,537,491
1893	823,658	365,012	415,806	1,604,476
1895	837,466	328,121	401,345	1,566,932
1897	854,986	269,795	438,292	1,563,073
1899	908,159	299,166	433,351	1,640,676
1901	827,566	324,526	390,489	1,542,581

What will be the total vote for Governor in these three States combined on the third day of November, 1903? Figure it out and send in your estimates. It may mean $10,000.00 in cash to you.

Be sure to give your estimates in letter containing your subscription and remittance.

Address, PUBLISHERS HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio.

good, if covered with boards to shed rain. Lay the plants flat on the ground and cover. All clay is not yellow, but all clay is heavy and firm in texture. I would not advise salt and ammonia as a stimulant for plants, and sugar I would consider a superfluity. Bone meal, or well rotted cow manure will answer all purposes. If there are eggs of insects on the leaves of your plants apply Sulpho-Tobacco soap infusion when the eggs begin to hatch out. Better *dip* the plants in it, to make sure of its reaching all parts of the plant.

Sowing Annuals.—(B. L. P.) The seeds of annuals should be sown in spring. Some hardy sorts self-sow and come up the following spring, but all annuals bloom the first season from seed. Your May-planted Poppies were probably annuals, while those in your neighbor's garden were perennials. Hence their early flowering.

Narcissus.—(C. W. A.) I would advise you to thin out your Narcissus. Cut out clumps of roots here and there from the old bed, and fill the vacant spaces with rich soil. The plants will soon spread and fill the bed again. You can set nearly all shrubs safely in fall, if you do it as soon as they have ripened the growth of the season. In pruning your old Rose, cut out all weak, exhausted branches. Leave only the strong growth of the last year or two. Mulch heavily with cow manure and barn yard litter. The term herbaceous means a plant that dies down to its roots in fall, like the Hollyhock, the Peony, and hardy Asters.

Ponderosa Lemon.—(J. W. S.) If your Lemon is "growing nicely," be content with that, and let the plant take its time to produce fruit. If any plant grows healthily it is unwise to experiment with it.

Ants.—(M. E. R.) Powdered borax, scattered about the places frequented by ants, will drive them away. Many persons write me that leaves of the common Tansy will bring about similar results.

Freesias Failing to Bloom.—(Mrs. D.) Your mistake consisted in repotting your Freesias *in spring*. They should have been kept dormant until September. Your soil was a good one.

Specimen for Name.—(Mrs. M. H.) The leaf sent is apparently that of a weed. There is nothing about it of a vine-like character.

Mealy Bug.—(Mrs. H. A. W.) The "white stuff" on Pansy leaves sent is mealy bug. Kerosense emulsion will rout it.

Specimen for Name.—(L. M. E.) Specimen sent, Myrtle *communis*.

FLORAL PERPLEXITIES' FROM THE SOUTH

By Mrs. G. T. Drennan

[All questions regarding floriculture, from the Ohio and Potomac Rivers to the Gulf of Mexico—which are the limits of Southern gardens—will receive careful attention and prompt responses.]

Mrs. M. W., San Antonio, Texas.—Oriental, Iceland, and Alpine Poppies cease blooming and go to seed the last of June. None of them endure our Southern summers. There is only one Poppy that blooms all summer, *Papaver strictum*. It has reddish saffron flowers in great abundance from May till October. It is a native of the high Altai Mountains, and very hardy.

Morris H., Pasadena, California.—The California Poppy is well adapted to all parts of the South. The complaints from your patrons arise from some other cause than want of adaptability on the part of the Poppy. You would do well to remind them that the seeds should be sown in autumn. Spring sown Poppy seeds never do well.

Mr. H. Cameron, Mobile, Alabama.—The plant submitted is Statice *latifolia*. It has in other instances been mistaken for Gypsophila *paniculata*. Statice is perfectly hardy, not requiring protection in Northern climates.

Mrs. Rogers, Shreveport, Louisiana.—The Morning-glory called "Heavenly Blue" is a late summer and autumn bloomer. All other Morning-glories bloom spring and summer. Heavenly Blue makes luxuriant growth from seeds sown in spring, but in New Orleans no mode of culture has yet caused the vines to bloom before the last of August, and sometimes not until September. It is a very beautiful flower.

Miss Mary T., Montgomery, Alabama.—To relieve the preponderance of yellow autumn flowers, introduce Dahlias of white, red, and maroon; Platycodons, white and blue, and Snow-on the Mountain, with its silvery white foliage. Your garden would also be improved by the white crepe Myrtle and the white Japanese Anemone, both fine late blooming shrubs.

Mr. H. H. P., Charleston, South Carolina.—Your Tea Roses are evidently too much shaded. Of all shade, that from trees injures a Rose bed the most, because the roots of the trees absorb the moisture of the soil and the overhead branches exclude the sun. Shade, however, from any source, is injurious to ever-blooming Roses. They must have the sunshine.

"Nellie," Charleston, South Carolina.—Your Heliotrope is probably pot-bound. The roots of the Heliotrope always mat and bind together, resisting the moisture given the pot soil. Dig down with a trowel. Separate the roots, water copiously, and replenish the pot with compost from the cow stall, dried and broken into bits. Why not bed it out?

Young Florist, Atlanta.—You will need to pot your Freesias without delay. August and September are the months to pot Freesias. September is the time to bed out Lilies and Crocuses. They demand earlier planting than other bulbs. The Roman Hyacinths, particularly the pure white variety, should also be bedded and potted in September. White Roman Hyacinths are considered the most profitable of all bulbs for forcing.

Mrs. J. J., Augusta, Georgia.—The leaves you marked "House Leek" are those of Escheveria *metallica.* The plant is a succulent, and blooms continuously in orange yellow. Try it on your rockery. The other leaves are those of Cissus *discolor,* strictly a hothouse plant.

Mrs. R. T., Augusta, Georgia.—Bridesmaid is a better Rose than Catherine Mermet. It was first introduced under the name of "Hugh" by Mr. F. L. Moore, of Chatham, New Jersey. The name Bridesmaid was afterwards given the Rose by the suggestion of Mr. John M. May, of Summit, New Jersey. I would advise you not to reset your Roses before the first of November. I would also advise you to visit Fruitland Nurseries and consult Mr. Berkman before making your Rose beds.

Mr. Benj. T., Jacksonville, Florida.—Violets in the South need no kind of winter protection. Good soil and sunny beds are all they want. Water copiously all through the summer, and in case the early autumn is dry water as freely as in summer. The buds begin to form the last of September, and water hastens and increases the October blooms.

Try the floral puzzle on page 3. It will prove interesting and it is not very difficult.

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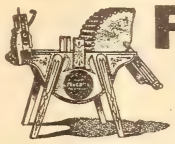
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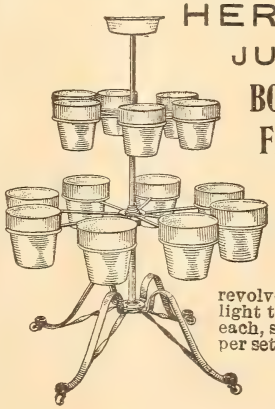


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The Well-Ordered Household

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A PRACTICAL WOMAN

CONDUCTED BY MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER

Editor Cornell University Reading Course for Women.

WHEN greater facility in doing work has been acquired and there is less complexity in the diet, the housewife will be greatly relieved in her daily toil. There have already been introduced into housework improved conditions which every housewife should take advantage of. Perhaps in no department of life has there been so much improvement in the last one hundred years as in the economy of fuel and labor and in scientific methods as they affect cookery. Women need to conserve strength and time not only to secure more rest and relaxation, but in order to have time for duties in and out of the home which will add to their means of self-improvement.

As time has advanced the art of cookery has increased and become most complex. Natural foods formed the diet in earlier times, but with the evolution of cooking vessels we hear of boiling, frying, and stewing. Following the cooking of the flesh of fish and game and the roasting of roots came the boiling of cereals and legumes.

It is interesting to study the introduction of utensils for cooking and eating. The fork which now we think is so necessary was not much known until the sixteenth century. It is said that while Queen Elizabeth possessed three forks, her preference was to eat with her fingers.

One of the problems which the housewife has is to find nutritious food to take the place in warm weather of meat, which is used so much in winter, but which in summer seems in large quantities somewhat objectionable. The problem is to supply the same material in other foods for repairing the waste of the body and building muscle and tissues. This constituent is found in the proteids. While lean meat furnishes a large proportion of protein, it may also be furnished by fish, milk, cheese, and eggs, and in cereals, peas, and beans. No doubt it is better for young children especially to derive the necessary proteids from milk and other sources than meats, and investigation is showing that all classes of individuals thrive better upon less meat and more of the vegetable foods which furnish protein.

While the body needs this repairing and building material furnished by the proteids, it also needs to be furnished with food to produce heat and energy. This is done by the carbohydrates and fats, although some energy is furnished by the proteids. The carbohydrates are known as the sugars and starches. They contain no nitrogen, and can not take the place of the proteids and tissue builders. A larger amount of them is required by the body than of the proteids.

Fats should not be neglected in the diet. The neglect of either the carbohydrates or the fats leaves one to depend too much upon the proteids. The fats and oils not only supply heat and energy, but aid in digestion. While they are a source of heat, they may also serve for furnishing the food stored in the body.

In order to supply children with the necessary amount of fat which they require, it should be supplied in the form of milk, olive oil, cream, and butter. The injudicious use of sugar in a child's diet of course is objectionable, but a certain amount is needed in order to furnish heat and energy. Pure sugar should be used and taken with the meals. So essential is fat and starch in the diet of a child that it is unwise to supply sweets in place of the butter used upon bread by children.

A substance too often omitted in the proper nourishment of the body is mineral food, which is often called ash or salts. The mineral part of the bones and teeth is made of this constituent. It should be especially remembered in the diet of children as the building of bone and nerves and the forming of the organs of the body in children is an important thing to remember in securing a healthful growth. It may be found in milk, in most cereal products, and in the leaves of vegetables. If the diet is sufficiently mixed, it is generally considered that a sufficient amount of material substances will be furnished for the proper growth of the body.

It is difficult to make fixed rules for the diet, since occupation, age, climate, and temperament makes a variable demand.

A rule to be observed with children is to require slow eating and thorough mastication. Milk is often made quite indigestible by fast

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drinking, and thus causing a curd to form in masses in the stomach. Irregular eating should also be avoided with children as with grown people. Children need to eat oftener, perhaps, than grown people, but the stomach should not be kept in constant activity. The school lunch should receive careful attention. It should contain nourishing food, with not too much of a supply of starchy and sweet foods in the way of cookies, cakes, and pie.

Much of a housekeeper's time is used in preparing dainties. The dessert is often not reckoned on as a part of the meal, and is objectionable when the stomach has already been loaded with the more substantial food comprising the meal. Nuts form a most valuable food, as they are exceedingly nourishing, and contain many of the elements which are found in the meats. The great mistake, however, is to use them as a dessert when all of these elements have been supplied in due quantities by meats and other food.

The study of cooking and foods as it pertains to the life of the individual and of the nation is exceedingly interesting. Moral, intellectual, and physical strength are very dependent upon the selection and preparation of the foods used. Therefore, upon the cook much of the welfare of the country depends. A training is exceedingly necessary for girls who intend to supply a home table whether they employ others to do their work or whether they themselves are the cooks. In general it may be said that every girl should have a training which will enable her to know the nutritive value of foods and their effect upon the system. Many cooks can make food palatable who do not know whether a body is sufficiently nourished. The whole subject is somewhat difficult, but exceedingly interesting.

We would suggest for reading clubs and for individual use the study of books which will give interest and intelligence to this part of household life. The following references may be of value to those who wish to pursue this line of study:

"Diet in Relation to Age and Activity," by Sir Henry Thompson. London, 1902.

"The Pleasures of the Table," by G. H. Ellwanger. New York, Doubleday, Page & Co., 1892.

"Theory and Practice of Infant Feeding," by H. D. Chapin. New York, William Wood & Co., 1892.

"Practical Sanitary and Economic Cooking," by Mrs. Mary Hinman Abel. Publishers, American Public Health Association.

"The Cost of Food," by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards. Home Science Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.

The following publications may be obtained by application to the secretary United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

Farmers Bulletin 142. "Foods: Principles of Nutrition and Nutritive Value of Food," by W. O. Atwater.

Bulletin 34. "Meats: Composition and Cooking," by C. D. Woods.

Bulletin 74. "Milk as Food," by C. F. Langworthy.

Bulletin 85. "Fish as Food," by C. F. Langworthy.

Bulletin 93. "Sugar as Food," by Mary H. Abel.

Bulletin 112. "Bread and the Principles of Bread Making," by Helen W. Atwater.

Bulletin 121. "Beans, Peas, and other Legumes as Food," by Mary H. Abel.

Bulletin 128. "Eggs and Their Uses as Food," by C. F. Langworthy.

Office of experiment station's circular No. 46. "The Functions and Uses of Food," "The Value of Potatoes as Food," by C. F. Langworthy.

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Chapter 6—Winter Care of Summer Blooming Bulbs.
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and share in its profits in the exact proportion of your contribution to the capital and the amount of goods you buy, and which are bought by all our other customers.

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Our "book of information" fully explains all the particulars of our plan, and we advise you to send for this book and read it from cover to cover and become a member and copartner of our society as soon as possible, even if you start with but a few shares, and thereby obtain the immense advantages which we offer.

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NOTE—The Editor of HOME AND FLOWERS is personally acquainted with this advertiser, has carefully examined into their co-operative plan and knowing the Cash Buyers' Union to be a strictly honorable and reliable concern of successful record believes that the readers of this paper should give their plan careful attention if they have funds to invest.—EDITOR.

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requires artificial drainage. We have some grand Maple trees. For several years they have been stretching out their leafy branches, and we have seen they were approaching too near. Tender memories are attached to every tree, and we are loath to part with them. We have decided to sacrifice at least two of them, but somehow the work is delayed. They give us a welcome shade hot summer afternoons, where we, with rockers, spend much of our leisure. Whatever a man may do toward sanitary improvement, if the woman be slack and careless his attempts will avail nothing. It has been said that 'cleanliness is next to Godliness.' I believe it is Godliness itself."

"I am very much in sympathy with farmers' wives, as I was born on a farm in Oneida county and lived on one till I was twenty-one. But my father was not one of the slack farmers—our buildings were all good and comfortable, we had a nice yard, garden, flowers, and shrubbery, and everything convenient for doing work. I don't wonder that some leave home who are brought up on a farm. I went once to take care of an old lady. Her son had the farm, and took care of his mother. All they had in the house were the old things his mother had kept house with forty years ago. The chairs had been worn till not a particle of paint was left, and their meals were alike three times a day—pork, potatoes, and bread. Not a book was there to read except a few old school books and the Bible. I stayed a week. That was the longest week I ever saw. He had a son about eighteen years old. He seemed a bright young man, but two years after that, while his father had gone to the factory, he hung himself in the barn. I did not wonder at it, for if I had to live in such a home, I think life would have been a burden. So I don't wonder that so many of the farmers' boys leave home. No wonder my school education was limited. I only went to the common school till fourteen years old. But I am a great reader. When I lived where I could get library books I had them, and now at fifty-five years I read all the current topics of the day. I want to know what is going on in the world. I have often wondered how people that never read live—nothing to think of when old. Yes, the average farmer's wife takes a good many steps—nothing handy, and a good many have no faculty to plan their work. That makes it still harder. Think I will weary you, so close with the hope that hereafter the farmer's wife's lot will be more pleasant."

The following is an interesting comment upon the lack of ability of those women who marry and do not learn to cook:

DYSPEPSIA AND DIVORCE

Bad cookery and slovenly housekeeping were the direct cause of four hundred divorces in the city of Chicago last year. This statement, by the head of the Chicago Bureau of Charities, furnishes every housewife in the land with a subject for serious reflection, for husbands' tempers and digestions are equally frail in Maine, Illinois, and California, and divorces know not geographical limits. During 1902, it appears, four hundred deserted wives who applied at the Bureau of Charities for assistance, and later obtained divorces, admitted that they could "neither cook nor keep house," and of course they could not expect to keep husbands. For these unhappy marriages the men themselves were to blame in great measure, and they need not pose as objects of popular sympathy. Why did they marry women ignorant of the first requisites of a happy domestic life?

If this unfortunate condition of affairs is paralleled elsewhere, sociologists will have to wrestle with the knotty problem of how a young man before proposing matrimony may gauge accurately a young woman's knowledge of domestic science. Shall he seek the advice of some noted authority like Mrs. Hiller, and receive thorough coaching in the subject in order to become a competent judge of his beloved's qualifications? Shall the question: "Can you cook?" precede the question: "Will you wed?"

While the adoption of such unromantic expedients would grate upon a sensitive nature, something must be done if affairs are as bad as Chicago's superintendent of charities would have us believe. Perhaps it would be as well for American masculinity to take a few lessons in the gentle art of frying eggs and boiling coffee as a preliminary training for matrimony (for who can tell when this knowledge might come into play?) or test personally the possibilities of the chafing dish, that close culinary companion of the lonely bachelor. Evidently logic can trace an intimate connection between dyspepsia and divorces, and wise wives will not be slow to take the hint.—*The Housekeeper.*

HOME AND FLOWERS grows better and more of a help to the amateur florist with every number. The July number is a distinct advance.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

I have paid for HOME AND FLOWERS for this year. I think a great deal of it. Yours with respect, SARAH CHITTENDEN.

Wayne county, N. Y.

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CONDUCTED BY AUNT HEPSIE

Another Letter from Aunt Hepsie

Dear Boys and Girls:

I wonder if you know how nice it is to receive your letters. I am sure if all the cousins knew how pleasant it is to read them, I would have a big pile of them every day. I have some very nice letters for this month.

Write to me and tell me all about your gardens, flowers, fruits, etc., and what you do to make your home a prettier, nicer place in which to live.

I find that those who have something of their own to care for are kinder and happier for it.

I am proud of my nieces and nephews, and feel sure that through our Junior Gardeners many homes will be brightened and many hearts made happier. Don't you think so, too?

Your own AUNT HEPSIE.

A Collection to be Proud of

Dear Aunt Hepsie:

Oh, how nice to have a junior column. I am a great lover of flowers, though house plants are my favorites. I have about twenty-five of my own house plants, and attend to them all by myself. We take HOME AND FLOWERS, and like it very much. Aunt Hepsie, I wish you could see my Wandering Jew (that's what we call it—I don't know whether that is its real name or not). I have it in a keg sitting in a box, and it has run all over the keg down to the floor.

We have a pit to keep our flowers in through the winter. Grevillea robusta is real pretty, too, and I have Geraniums, Heliotrope, Lantana, Kenilworth Ivy, Coleus, decorative Asparagus. All these I raised from seed. Am I not lucky?

I use leaf mold mixed with sand for my plants.

Could Aunt Hepsie or some of the cousins tell me what to do for small white worms in the soil about my house plants?

I am eleven years of age. Hoping to see this in print, I will close. Love to Aunt Hepsie and cousins.

Your little floral friend,

BLANCHE WELSH.

Grayson county, Virginia, August 1, 1903.

I suppose plants in pots are referred to. If Blanche will dissolve a piece of fresh lime about the size of her two fists in a pail of water, and then use the clear water to thoroughly soak the soil, she will find that after a few soakings the worms have been destroyed. Would be glad to have some cousin tell Blanche of another name for her Wandering Jew.

A Little Girl With a Warm Heart

Dear Editor:

Could you give space in your valuable paper for a little girl's experience? Mamma reads HOME AND FLOWERS, and likes it very much, and raises many beautiful flowers.

As I was walking through the dry, dusty lane I found a little pink Moss Rose about an inch and a half high, trying to grow in happiness in the grass and weeds, with its little pink face beaten down in the dust. I said to it, "Oh, you poor little sick baby, don't you want to go home with me when I come back?" When I was on my way home I watched for the little pink face. I soon found it, and dug it up carefully, and took it home with me, and as I handed it to mamma she said, "Oh, you poor little Rose! Where did you come from?" Mamma laid it in a dish of water until after dinner, then I found a jar and filled it full of rich earth, and planted it in it, and now it is growing nicely, and blooms every morning, and this morning it had six blooms on it. HATTIE DISPAIN.

Buchanan county, Mo., July 30, 1903.

A Girl's Garden

Dear Aunt Hepsie:

I saw in HOME AND FLOWERS about the boys and girls having a page of their own, and I think it is real nice, too. I will be very glad to hear from you and any of the young readers who may want to write.

I never have much luck with flowers, but I had a fairly good garden this year. I helped mamma plant her garden, and she helped me plant my garden. I had Peas, Beans, Radishes, Lettuce, Cabbages, and Onions. Mamma said if she had lots of Potatoes that I might have a couple of bushels to sell, because I planted nearly all the potatoes we have, and planted Potatoes on my birthday, too.

I just love flowers, but I hardly ever have any good luck with them. I have a few Bachelor's Buttons this year that are pretty good, but that is about all I have.

Mamma has some Beets in her garden, and we have eight little ducks, and every time they get a chance they get in the garden and eat the tops off the Beets. Aren't they naughty little ducks? But they are so funny when I feed them, and they try to run to get where the feed is, and they are so fat that they just tumble over themselves.

Wishing success to the Junior Gardeners, I remain your friend, ELSIE COLWELL.

Kingsburg county, S. D., August 3, 1903.

Hints by May Manton



Woman's Russian Coat With Applied Box Plaits —4494

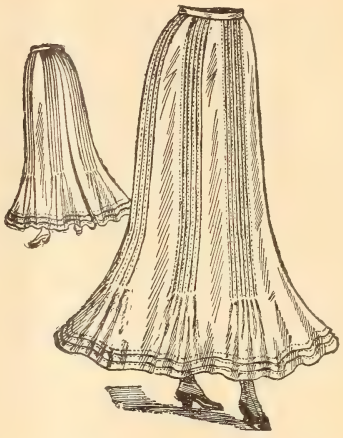
Long coats are much in vogue and gain favor with each succeeding week. This one is made in Russian style and is well adapted both to the entire suit and the gereral wrap. The model is made of black taffeta stitched with Corticelli silk, but all coat and suit materials both silk and wool are equally appropriate.

The coat consists of a blouse portion, that is made with applied box plaits at front and back, and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams, and the skirt which is attached thereto beneath the belt. The skirt includes applied plaits that form continuous lines with the blouse, and is laid in inverted plaits at the center back, which provide graceful fulness. The right front laps over the left to close in double-breasted style beneath the edge of the plait. The sleeves are box plaited from the elbows to the shoulders, so providing the snug fit required by fashion, but form full puffs at the wrists, where they are finished by flare cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, four yards forty-four inches wide, or four yards fifty-two inches wide.

The pattern 4494 is cut in sizes for a thirty-two, thirty-four, thirty-six, thirty-eight, and forty-inch bust measure.

These patterns give universal satisfaction and are made by those who have years of experience in the business.



Misses Seven Gored Tucked Skirt—4485

Skirts that fit snugly about the hips, while they provide rippling flare at the feet not alone retain their vogue for young girls, they appear to gain additional favor month by month. This one is adapted to a wide range of materials, but as shown is made of wool crepe de chine, in the pretty shade of green known as apple, stitched with Corticelli silk. Wide tucks about the edge give firmness and body to the skirt at the same time that they are ornamental, while the perpendicular tucks provide the long lines that are always becoming.

The skirt is cut in seven gores with groups of tucks so arranged that they conceal all seams. The fulness at the back is laid in inverted plaits and at the lower edge are three wider tucks stitched on the indicated lines.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is seven yards twenty-seven inches wide, five yards thirty-two inches wide, or three and one-fourths yards forty-four inches wide.

The skirt pattern 4485 is cut in sizes for girls of twelve, fourteen, and sixteen years of age.

You can depend upon these patterns and we will send them to any address for 10 cents each postpaid. Address HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio.

I received your collection A, and was pleased with them. Thanking you for your kindness,

Perry county, Ohio. MATHIAS WOHRLE.

Get up a club on our offer of three months for 10 cents and secure a fine premium. See pages 5, 6 and 7. For additional premiums see HOME AND FLOWERS for August.

The Family Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY ENOS WHITNEY

A Talk on Eggs

What is nicer than to gather a few fresh eggs, still warm, right out of the nest? There is a certain pleasure in the mere finding of the egg that gives it a value on that account alone. How much better they are, too, than those you buy at the store, and you are sure of one thing —they *are* fresh.

A soft-boiled egg, a saucer of some cereal, coffee, and toasted bread make an excellent breakfast, and one substantial enough for most people. The egg takes the place of meat, and the whole breakfast is so easy to prepare.

If you do not like soft-boiled eggs, it may not be your fault, it may not be that of the egg. Those who do like soft-boiled eggs certainly have noticed a marked difference in the taste or flavor of eggs. Some are very fine, some flat or almost tasteless, and some have a very strong taste, even though perfectly fresh. The taste of some eggs will suggest other foods; occasionally one will remind you of onions or other strong flavors.

Now, experiments prove that food influences the flavor of eggs; consequently tainted food of any kind should not be given to chickens; bury it instead; it will enrich your garden.

It is said that eggs absorb odors, but whether they do or not, it is advisable to have clean nest boxes, and have nice looking eggs in consequence. Do you know, too, that clean nest boxes is one step towards getting more eggs?

You have doubtless noticed eggs with light colored yolks. Such eggs are unequal in flavor, quality or food value to those richer in color. These light colored yolks are more frequently found when it is necessary to keep hens confined and they have little variety in their food. A varied diet of grain, a little fresh meat occasionally, and a liberal supply of vegetable food, as grass sods, clover, now and then cabbage or lettuce, helped out with beets or carrots partially cooked, will remedy matters, and also give you a larger supply of eggs. One thing helps another.

Choosing a Breed

If any one has the "chicken fever," and few there are who do not get it some time or other, the start should be made right, and future trouble and needless expense thereby avoided. We will presume for the present that a good, clean chicken coop, yard, etc., are provided for, and all is ready for the flock.

What breed shall I choose? This question, "Yankee-like," is answered by another: What do you want most, eggs or meat? If you say eggs, then we advise one of the Mediterranean breeds, as the Leghorns, the Minorcas, and the Spanish. If you say meat, then we suggest one of the Asiatic breeds, as the Brahmas, Cochins, and the Langshans. Should any one say, I want both eggs and meat, the breeds above mentioned will supply both, but not as well as some others.

What are called the American or general purpose breeds are well adapted to furnish a good supply of eggs and meat at the same time, and the best of this class are the Plymouth Rocks and the Wyandottes.

The old favorites, the Plymouth Rocks, hold their own, and while they have their rivals, are not yet compelled to take second, though they may divide the honors of first place.

White Wyandottes are in great favor among many, are good layers, and a flock of them is a pleasing sight.

Leghorns are rather small, and might also be called the "flyers," as their active temperament leads them to wander a great deal, and they are able to fly over a fence that would stop almost any other fowl. Leghorns are hardy, and not to be despised on the table. Their eggs are of good size, and a dish full of them, snowy white, makes a tempting display.

The Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, and Wyandottes are all hardy, and are the real leaders in the chicken world. Decide first what you want, and then the breed may be selected without much difficulty. As there are several varieties of the above three classes, personal preference as to color, combs, etc., will help you to decide. Eliminate what you do not want, and your choice can soon be made.

An Old Nurse For Children

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

Dear Editor:—HOME AND FLOWERS received with the red star, and will enclose fifty cents for it and premium. I can not do without HOME AND FLOWERS. MRS. WM. CLAYTON.

Bath county, Kentucky.



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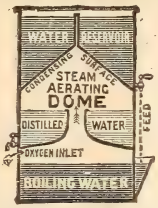
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Beauty Not Sinful Nor Foolish

BY THE MAN WITH HIS EYES OPEN

One of the evidences that the world is growing better is the fact that people are getting over the idea that there is anything either sinful or foolish about beauty.

* * *

In "ye olden time" the preacher would have the congregation sing

"No mortal can with Him compare
Among the sons of men.
Fairer is He than all the fair
That fill the heavenly train."

And then he would preach a sermon about the folly and sinfulness of women who wore beautiful clothes or sought beauty of person or tried to make their homes and surroundings beautiful.

* * *

The preachers don't preach that way any more.

* * *

For which blessing may we all be duly thankful.

* * *

Wonder how the dear old saints of "ye olden time" ever got the idea that there is anything either sinful or foolish about beauty?

* * *

If there is anything either sinful or foolish about beauty, why did God cover the earth with a velvet carpet of green and embroider that carpet with flowers in all the hues of the rainbow?

* * *

Why did he paint the heavens with the most beautiful shades of blue and drape it with a tapestry of golden and silver clouds, with shades of gray and black to bring out the beauty of the brighter?

* * *

Why did he give to the beasts of the field and the birds of the air such beauty of form and of clothing?

* * *

Why did he give to the seas their changing tints of blue and of purple and green and gray?

* * *

Why did he lift up the mountain peaks in forms of grandeur and magnificence, and set before us daily pictures of such transcendent beauty that no artist of earth can even copy them?

Why did he relieve the ebony coronet of night with the sparkling diadems of stars?

* * *

Why did he construct the temple of the morning with pillars of crimson and gold, and adorn the gates of the evening with glory?

* * *

Why did he make the air rich with the fragrance of flowers and vibrant with the voices of birds?

* * *

If there is sinfulness or foolishness in beauty, why did not he who is all holy and all wise make all these things in somber, righteous, intellectual ugliness?

* * *

Is it reasonable to think that it is either foolish or sinful for us to seek after beauty when God has sought it in all the work of his hands?

* * *

Nay, the good old saints of "ye olden time" were holy men, no doubt, but they misunderstood their Bibles when they condemned beauty as folly and the desire for it as sinfulness.

* * *

It is the duty of every woman to be as beautiful as she can, and if she has beauty, to seek its preservation.

* * *

Moses forbade the Israelites to disfigure themselves after the custom of the heathen nations, who thought they would be more acceptable to their gods by making themselves ugly.

* * *

And Christ condemned the hypocrites who disfigured their countenances with the idea that it made them appear more holy.

* * *

That which is good is beautiful, and that which is beautiful is a help to the good.

* * *

Let the home be beautiful and it will be a help to beauty of life, beauty of thought, and beauty of character.

* * *

Let us have all the beauty we can get, and cultivate it and develop it and preserve it.

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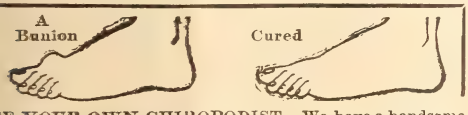
EDITOR'S NOTE For 40 years the Peabody Medical Institute has been a fixed fact, and it will remain so. It is as standard as American Gold.

The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

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E YOUR OWN CHIROPODIST. We have a handsome 0-page illustrated booklet on "How to have Easy, Healthy, hapely Feet," which we will mail to any address for a 2c. stamp. unions **CAN** be cured. The booklet tells you how to do it in our own home without cutting and without the slightest inonvenience. It also tells about the prevention and removal of orns, ingrowing toe nails and the treatment of all kinds of ot troubles. Agents wanted everywhere.
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will send free a cure for Leucorrhoea. Falling of the Womb, Hot Flashes. Ulceration, Displacement, bearing down sensation, impending evil, pain in the back, creeping feeling and all female troubles, to all ladies sending address. Tell your suffering sisters is all I ask. This is no C. O. D. catch. Address MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 2, Notre Dame, Ind.



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A FREE SAMPLE to prove this sent on request. Cures Piles and Scalp diseases also.



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A 32-page booklet including two valuable articles

Outdoor Culture of Roses, *By John M. Good*

Home Culture of Roses, *By Mrs. A. E. Borden*

The Rose is acknowledged to be the Queen of Flowers, but many persons fail in the attempt to grow them. The rose is not a specially difficult flower to manage *if you know how.* This book tells you how you can manage roses easily and successfully.

Price 15 Cents by Mail, Postpaid.

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Clairvoyance. If sick or ailing send now, name, age, sex, lock of hair and 2 stamps to Dr. D. Hinkly, X-27. Grand Rapids, Mich.

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I positively guarantee my ERGOKOLO Compound. Quickly relieves longest, most obstinate cases. Send self addressed envelope only for FULL particulars. **Dr. Southington Remedy Co., 515 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.**

MOTHERS

YOUR CHILDREN Cured of Bed-Wetting

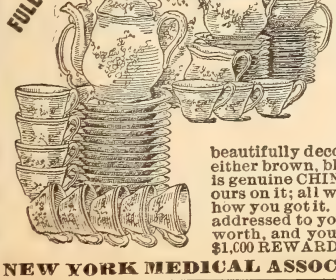
EN-U-RE-SINE absolutely cures bed-wetting & incontinence of urine **IN OLD AND YOUNG. IT DOES NOT FAIL.** The only remedy made and guaranteed by a physician. Send for **FREE SAMPLE** to **DR. MAY, Box 510 Bloomington, Ill.**

$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once.
ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1053, Detroit, Mich.

FREE. FREE.

FULL SIZE



We are anxious to introduce our household remedies in every home throughout the Americas, and are doing some sensational advertising to do this quickly and thoroughly. Will you order home remedies from us, either for yourself and relatives, or to sell among friends, and get a beautiful dinner set FREE?

Send us your name and address and we will send you eight boxes of remedies, sell each box for 20c. and return the money. When we have received the money for the medicine, which we will send you immediately upon receipt of your order, without the payment of a single cent more than for eight boxes, after you have sold the $1.60 worth and returned the money, we will without any further work on your part or payment of any kind whatsoever send you a beautifully decorated 112-piece CHINA dinner set, exactly as per cut, with either brown, blue or gold decorations, FULL size for family use. This set is genuine CHINA, and has absolutely no trade-mark or advertisement of ours on it; all we ask you to do is to show it to your friends and tell them how you got it. Absolutely no other conditions. Dishes packed and shipped addressed to you free of charge. Our No. 2 box of remedies contains $10 worth, and you can also secure many other valuable premiums therefor. $1,000 REWARD to any one who will prove we do not do exactly as we say.

NEW YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Dept. DC111 Broadway, New York.

The Mystic Garden

CONDUCTED BY AUNT EUNICE

[All matter relating to this department should be addressed to Aunt Eunice, Elmwood, New Hampshire.]

ANSWERS TO JULY PUZZLES

No. 53.— Noteworthy.
No. 54.— Drawer-Reward.
No. 55.— Longfellow.
No. 56.— Novice.
No. 57.— C H A R M
O R E A D
T A R E S
P A N E E
H Y E N A

JUNE SOLVERS

(Continued.)

Adalante, A. Noah, Beth, Ophelia, C. H. S., Lotus, Gentle Annie.

JULY SOLVERS

Bee Ell Pee, Alice Winthrop, Jerry, Mrs. H. E. Bullock, Rebecca W. Mather, Stella Barrett, Ruthven, Neda Akber, Mrs. H. D. Coleman, Tommy Tucker, Genista, Lotus, Dr. Timmerman, Eleanor, Della E. White, Frantz, Beth, Kappa Kappa.

JUNE PRIZE WINNERS

Jerry, Star, Katie M. Roads, Adalante, Beth.

JULY PRIZE WINNERS

Mrs. H. E. Bullock, Genista, Mrs. H. D. Coleman, Alice Winthrop, Dr. Timmerman, Stella Barrett, Kappa Kappa.

NEW PUZZLES

No. 64.— NUMERICAL

My 1 to 3, you will agree,
Upon Tom's head you'll often see.
As I'm alive, you can't contrive,
To clamber out a 3 to 5.

When solving, then with ink and pen,
You neatly write a 6 to 10.
If Bilkins had but millions two,
He'd be a bloated ALL, 'tis true.

Denver, Colo. TOMMY TUCKER.

No. 65.— MY LADY'S GARDEN

1. A bird; to urge.
2. A vehicle; a race.
3. A country; a color.
4. A wild animal; an article of dress.
5. Fragrant; a vegetable.
6. Precise; a flower.
7. A flower; a girl's name.
8. To break; a monster.

(*e. g.* An orb; a blossom—Sunflower.)

Reading, Mass. NEDA AKBER.

No. 66.— ANAGRAM

U nice, u neat, we always say;
Known to Mystic Gardeners every day.

Fresno, Cal. GENTLE ANNIE.

No. 67.— ANAGRAM

HOME AND FLOW'RS
Departments send;
Greet we ours—
Mythist grace end!

Baltimore, Md. PRIMROSE.

No. 68.— DIAMOND

1. A letter. 2. The point of anything small. 3. A Phrygian cap. 4. A compact, igneous rock. 5. To decorate gaudily. 6. To beg, or solicit. 7. A letter.

Hastings, Mich. BETH.

PRIZES

Premium No. 20 will be given among those sending complete lists.

Three six months' subscriptions will be awarded among those sending one or more solutions.

A book for first answer to No. 65.

CHAT

We were very much surprised at the interest taken in the anagram story, and felt safe in offering the prize, but Beth captured it with an exact answer, and several sent nearly complete answers. Jerry only had one letter transposed wrong, which made the word "fare" read "fear."

One of our best supporters writes: "I would much rather see you offer plants instead of the paper for prizes." We will try and have a better variety in future, and we think the ladies will be pleased with the prizes offered this month.

We are pleased to hear that our friend Eleanor has opened a department in the *North-Western Agriculturist,* and we would like to have our many friends surprise her by sending puzzles to Mrs. E. R. Bartlett, Rural No. 2, Good Thunder, Minnesota. At least send for a copy of the department.

We are a little mixed on our special prizes, and if there are any who have not received the prizes awarded them we will be pleased to hear from them, and we will have them sent.

AUNT EUNICE.

Our Great Summer Bulb Offer

PREMIUM No. 125

Make Your Home Beautiful Through the Dreary Winter Months

A COLLECTION OF

36 Choice Winter Blooming Bulbs

This Collection Consists of

- 18 Beautiful Freesias
- 12 Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis
- 2 White Grand Duchess Oxalis
- 2 Pink Grand Duchess Oxalis
- 2 Lavender Grand Duchess Oxalis

36 Bulbs by mail postpaid.

Which Will be Sent ABSOLUTELY FREE, by Mail Postpaid, to Anyone Sending 50 Cents for a Year's Subscription to HOME AND FLOWERS



FREESIA

FREESIAS

One of the most popular and successful flowers for pot culture, blooming freely in conservatory or window garden during the months when they will be most appreciated. Six to eight blooms on a stem, beautiful and exquisitely fragrant.

OXALIS....

An unrivaled winter flowering pot plant of easy culture. This offer contains two varieties, the Bermuda and Grand Duchess, making an unusually attractive premium. The profusion of white, yellow, pink and lavender blossoms will be a source of delight for weeks, as they bloom continuously.



OXALIS

SPECIAL ☞ If you are a PAID UP subscriber and will send us ONE new subscriber on this offer we will send you this collection (No. 125) as your reward for securing the new subscriber. The subscriber will get the collection also with his subscription.

Address, HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, O.



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EACH REASON must be written on privat mailing cards, which will be furnished fre of cost by the corset department of an dry-goods or general store, and must be accom panied by an estimate of the actual time require to make an average dip hip KABO Corset.

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$150.00 for Third Best Reason
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Full particulars regarding the making o the awards are printed on the private mailin cards, which can be obtained of your loca dealer upon request, or the card and ou dainty catalogue of Kabo corsets will be sen postpaid on receipt of your name and addres by the makers.

3,600,000 satisfied women are buying Kab Corsets each year.

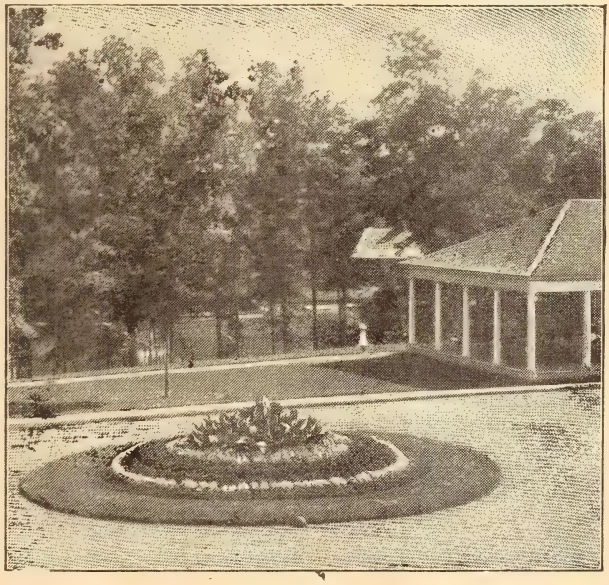
KABO CORSET COMPANY

388 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 200 Monroe St., Chicago, I

tober 50 Cents a Year 1903

HOME AND FLOWERS

Formerly "How to Grow Flowers"
With which is consolidated "The Floral World"



THE NAMES OF FLOWERS

We give below a list alphabetically arranged including most of the common flowers with their common names.

Such a list is necessarily somewhat inexact, as the same plant is often known under different names in different sections of the country, and the same name is sometimes applied to different plants in different sections.

The list will be, however, useful and interesting and will be helpful in solving our Floral Puzzle.

The list contains ALL the names that are required for the correct solution of this puzzle.

Abutilon.
Adam and Eve.
Adam's Needle (Yucca).
Adder's Tongue.
Ageratum.
Alyssum Saxatile (Golden Tuft) (Golddust).
Angel's Hair.
Angel's Trumpet (Datura).
Anemone.
Asparagus (Emerald Feather).
Asters.
Azalea.

Baby's Breath.
Bachelor Buttons (Globe Amaranth).
Balm.
Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-puff).
Balsam (Touch-me-not)
Begonia.
Bedstraw.
Bellflower.
Benjamin Bush (Spice Bush).
Bird's Nest (Queen Anne's Lace) (Wild Carrot).
Bittersweet.
Black-eyed Susan.
Blazing Star.
Bleeding Heart (Dicentra).
Blue-bells (Lungwort).
Blue-bottle.
Blue-eyed Mary (Innocence).
Bona Nox (Good-night).
Boneset.
Bridal Veil.
Browallia.
Buttercup.
Butterfly Flower.

Cacalia (Flora's Paint Brush).
Caladium (Elephant's Ear).
Calceolaria (Leopard Plant).
Calla.
Calliopsis (Golden Wave).
Camellia.
Campanula.
Candytuft.
Canna.
Canary Bird Flower.
Canterbury Bells.
Carnation.
Cardinal Flower.
Castor Oil Bean.
Catnip.
Celosia (Coxcomb).
Chicory.
Chrysanthemum.
Cigar Plant.
Cinnamon Vine.
Cineraria (Maritima).
Clematis.
Cloth of Gold.
Cleavers.
Clover.
Coleus.
Columbine.
Coreopsis.
Corn Flower.
Cosmos.
Cowslip.
Coxcomb.
Crocus.
Cuckoo Flower.
Cyclamen.

Daffodil.
Dahlia.
Daisy.
Dandelion.
Datura (Angel's Trumpet).
Dianthus (Pink).
Dicentra (Bleeding Heart).
Digitalis (Fox Glove).
Dogwood.
Dusty Miller.
Dutchman's Breeches.
Dutchman's Pipe.

Eglantine (Sweet Brier).
Elephant's Ear (Caladium).
Emerald Feather (Asparagus).
Escholtzia.
Euphorbia (Snow on the Mountain).

Fairy Lilies.
Fern.
Flag.
Flaming Torch.
Flax.
Flora's Paint Brush (Cacalia).
Florida Rattlebox (Golden Bush Pea).
Forget-me-not.
Fountain Plant.
Four-o'clock (Marvel of Peru).
Foxglove (Digitalis).
Freesia.
Fuchsia (Lady's Ear Drops).
Gaillardia.
Gas Plant.
Gay Feather.
Geranium.
Gilliflower (Stocks).
Gladiolus.
Globe Amaranth (Bachelor Buttons).
Gloxinia.
Godetia.
Gold Dust (Alyssum Saxatile).
Gold Thread.
Golden Club.
Golden Feather (Pyrethrum).
Golden Rod.
Golden Tuft (Alyssum Saxatile).
Golden Wave (Calliopsis)
Good-night (Bona Nox).
Gypsophila.

Hawthorn.
Heal-all.
Heart-of-the-Earth.
Heartsease (Pansy).
Heliotrope.
Hibiscus.
Hibiscus (Marsh Mallow).
Holly.
Hollyhocks.
Honesty (Lunaria).
Honeysuckle (Woodbine).
Hyacinth.
Ice Plant.
Inocence (Blue-eyed Mary).
Indian Paint.
Indian Pipe.
Ink-berry.
Iris (Flag).

Jack-in-the-Pulpit.
Jacob's Ladder.
Jewel-weed.
Johnny-jump-up.
Jonquil.
Joseph's Coat.

Knight's-spur (Larkspur).

Lady's Ear Drops (Fuchsia).
Lady's Slipper (Balsam).
Lantana.
Larkspur (Knight's-spur).
Lavender.
Leopard Plant (Calceolaria).
Lily.
Lily-of-the-Valley.
Lion's-heart.
Live-forever (Witch's Money).
Lobelia.
Love Grove.
Love-in-a-mist (Nigella).
Love-in-a-Puff (Balloon Vine).
Love Lies Bleeding.
Lunaria (Honesty).
Lungwort (Blue-bell).

Madeira Vine.
Man-of-the-earth.
Marigold.
Marsh Mallow (Hibiscus).
Marvel of Peru (Four-o'clock).
Mignonette.
Mimosa (Sensitive Plant).
Mimulus (Monkey Flower).
Mirabilis (Four-o'clock).
Monkey Flower (Mimulus).
Monkshood.
Moon Flower.
Morning-Glory.
Mother's Heart (Shepherd's Purse).
Mourning Bride (Scabiosa).
Myosotis (Forget-me-not).

Nasturtium.
Nigella (Love-in-a-mist).

Old Man.
Oleander.
Orpine (Live-forever) (Witch's Money).
Oxalis.

Painted Cup.
Pansy (Heartsease).
Passion Flower.
Peacock Flower.
Pelargonium.
Peony.
Perriwinkle (Vinca).
Petunia.
Phlox.
Pink (Dianthus).
Poppy.
Portulaca.
Pride of Ohio (Shooting Star).
Primrose.

Quaker Lady (Queen of the Meadow).
Queen Anne's Lace (Bird's Nest) (Wild Carrot).
Queen of the Meadow (Quaker Lady).

Ragged Robin (Lychnis).
Ragged Sailor (Centaurea Cyanus).
Rainbow Plant (Amaranthus Splendens).
Rattle-box.
Red-hot Poker Plant (Tritoma).
Rockets.
Rose.

Sage (Salvia).
Saint Andrew's Cross.
Salpiglossis (Velvet Flower).
Salvia (Sage).
Scabiosa (Mourning Bride).
Scarlet Runner.
Sea Pink.
Sensitive Plant (Mimosa).
Shell Flowers.
Shepherd's Purse (Mother's Heart).
Shooting Star (Pride of Ohio).
Silk Oak.
Smilax.
Snapdragon.
Snowball.
Snow in Summer.
Snow on the Mountain.
Solomon's Seal.
Sorrel.
Spicebush (Benjamin's Bush).
Spider Plant.
Spring Beauty.
Star of Bethlehem (Ten-o'clock).
Stocks (Gilliflower).
Straw Flower.
Sun Dial.
Sun Flower.
Sunset Plant.
Sweet Alyssum.
Sweet Brier (Eglantine).
Sweet Peas.
Sweet Sultan (Centaurea).
Sweet William.

Ten-o'clock (Star of Bethlehem).
Ten Weeks' Stocks.
Thrift.
Touch-me-not (Balsam).
Tritoma (Red-hot Poker Plant) (Flaming Torch).
Tuberose.
Tulips.

Umbrella Plant.

Velvet Flower.
Verbena.
Violet.
Virginia Cowslip (Blue Bell).
Virginia Creeper.

Wake Robin.
Wallflower.
Wandering Jew.
Wild Carrot (Queen Anne's Lace) (Bird's Nest).
Wistaria.
Witch's Money (Live-forever).
Woodbine (Honeysuckle).

Yarrow.
Yucca (Adam's Needle).

Zinnia.

A PRETTY FLORAL PUZZLE

And a Prize of Five Dollars in Cash, to EVERY PERSON sending the Correct Answer in accordance with the simple and easy conditions given on the next page.

In order to increase interest in flowers in general and HOME AND FLOWERS in particular, we publish on page 3 a very pretty floral puzzle and offer a prize of Five Dollars in cash to *every person* who sends the correct answer in accordance with the conditions given on the next page.

This will not only afford lovers of flowers a pleasant occupation, but will add zest to the work by the fact that a correct solution will secure five dollars in cash.

The puzzle is just difficult enough to make it interesting, and simple enough to make possible its correct solution by any person who is reasonably familiar with the names of common flowers and ornamental plants.

In preparing the puzzle we have used no botanical or scientific names, nor names in foreign languages. The names used in the correct answer are all common English names.

We have in no case used the name of any rare plant known only to experts. The plants are all common and well known.

Most of the names can be found in almost any floral catalogue, though in some cases the catalogue may use the botanical or scientific name where we have used the common one. There may be a few names of flowers so common that they have been dropped by most florists.

Our aim has been to make the solution of the puzzle *possible* for any person who is in any degree familiar with the names of common flowers and plants and will give the matter a little study.

We wish to get all flower lovers in the country engaged in this interesting work and will be glad to have those who know of it bring it to the attention of their friends.

As *every person* who sends the correct answer in accordance with the conditions on the next page gets a cash prize of five dollars, it makes no difference how many work at it. Your success in getting a prize of five dollars does not interfere with the success of anybody else, and the success of thousands of others will not interfere with yours.

If you send the correct answer in accordance with the conditions on next page you will get a cash prize of five dollars, no matter how many others may send the correct answer and get a prize.

Read carefully the instructions on the next page and address your answer to

HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio.

$5.00	FIVE DOLLARS	$5.00

Given to Every Person Sending the Correct Solution of the Floral Puzzle on next page.

CONDITIONS

1. The answer must be correct and agree with the one which is now sealed and deposited with Charles Stout, Secretary of The Springfield Building and Loan Association.

2. The answer must be received at the office of HOME AND FLOWERS not later than December 10th, 1903.

3. It must be accompanied with a cash subscription for HOME AND FLOWERS one year.

The subscription sent may be new or a renewal.

The subscription may be that of the sender of the answer or of some other person.

The subscriber will be entitled to any premium to which he would be entitled were the subscription sent without an answer.

One person may send as many different answers as he likes or may send the same answer as many times as he likes, and, if they are sent in accordance with the above conditions, for each correct answer he will receive *Five Dollars in Cash.*

It makes no difference whether an answer is the first received or the last; if it is correct and sent according to the above conditions the sender will receive *Five Dollars in Cash.*

It makes no difference how many other persons may send the correct answer, if your answer is correct and sent in accordance with the above conditions you will receive *Five Dollars in Cash.*

You may, if you wish, get the subscriptions of other persons and send them on with your answer to the puzzle. In this way, if your answer is correct, you may get quite a large amount of money.

The prizes will be mailed to the successful ones on December 15th, 1903, in time for use as "Christmas money."

In order to assure all persons of fair play the correct answer has been sealed and deposited with Charles Stout, Secretary of The Springfield Building and Loan Association.

It will be published in HOME AND FLOWERS for January, 1904, with his certificate that the answer so published, and on which the award will be made, agrees exactly with the one which was deposited with him before the puzzle was published.

PLEASE NOTE

It will be a convenience to us and may save some errors if you will send the subscription on a separate sheet of paper from the answer.

Be sure to send your name and address as sender of the answer, and *also* as sender of the subscription.

If the subscription you send is for some other person, be sure to make it plain that you are the sender of both the answer and subscription.

You can send the answer by returning us the puzzle with the blanks filled out and your name and address written at the bottom.

Address all answers and subscriptions to

HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio.

See further explanation of the puzzle on preceding page. It may help you in getting the correct answer.

A FLORAL PUZZLE

To solve this puzzle fill out each of the twelve blanks, with the name of some flower or plant. When the correct names are inserted it makes a continuous story. See further instruction on page 1.

The Belle of the Susquehanna.

In a pretty little village in the valley of the Susquehanna lived a young lady who was not only very beautiful, but was regarded by all her friends as the of perfection.

As might have been expected, admirers came from all directions in and there was many a in the village on her account.

She was of a cheerful disposition and not inclined to indulge in the blues, yet she sometimes became so perplexed among her many admirers that instead of being a "merry bell," she might more properly have been called a

Among these suitors was a whose product was known in every kitchen, and who had accumulated much wealth, but she said to her friends "I do not want to.....

At last a man from New York, named William Van Dyke came to the village and was at once attracted by her charms. He pressed his suit vigorously and assured her that his devotion would never.....

She admired him personally, but was uneasy about his business relations, for he admitted to her that he bought and sold and his assurance that there was no risk connected with the class which he handled, failed to satisfy her.

But one morning as they were out driving along the banks of the beautiful Susquehanna he told her that on account of his love for her, he had abandoned the business to which she objected. On hearing this she accepted him and called him her

He said, "You have caused me hitherto many a heart-ache,but now you are my"

He insisted that there be no more delay, but that they go home and tell her parents, and right after dinner drive to the minister. To this she agreed and they were married at that afternoon and took the next train for Washington.

So happy were they in their mutual love that they both expressed the desire that they might thus happily

Answer Sent by

Post Office *State*

Our Seven Glorious
Fall Collections of Plants

"Nothing But the Best is Good Enough for Readers of Home and Flowers."

FOR 50 CENTS We will send "Home and Flowers" one year and any ONE of the collections described on pages 5 to 11 by mail, postpaid.

FOR $1.00 We will send "Home and Flowers" one year and any THREE of the collections described on pages 5 to 11 by mail, postpaid.

The Matter of Quality

In the management of "Home and Flowers," we have adopted the motto, *Nothing But the Best is Good Enough for the Readers of Home and Flowers.*

In arranging with the florists for these collections, we have impressed this point on their attention and insisted that the plants they put up for us on these orders MUST be good, strong, healthy, well-grown plants, equal in every respect to the BEST that they send out to their own customers.

While the collections are most liberal in point of number and variety, we have been less particular about making a good showing on paper and more particular about making a showing in the homes and gardens of our friends and readers.

Each collection sent out will have in the box a card, giving the name and address of the florist by whom supplied, and a guarantee that if not all right it will be made so.

ALL NAMED PLANTS

It will be noted that the collections are made up of named varieties. They will *not* be made up of the unsalable stuff which the florists have left over.

Send your order early so that you will be able to show your friends what elegant plants we are having sent out. When they see your plants they will want to subscribe.

CANNOT CHANGE COLLECTIONS

We could only get from the greenhouses terms which enable us to make such liberal offers by agreeing to take a large number of these collections and by pledging ourselves not to ask for any change in collections.

They will not put us up special collections or make change in them.

We have endeavored to make such an assortment that any one can be suited.

Please do not ask to have the collections changed.

ADDRESS

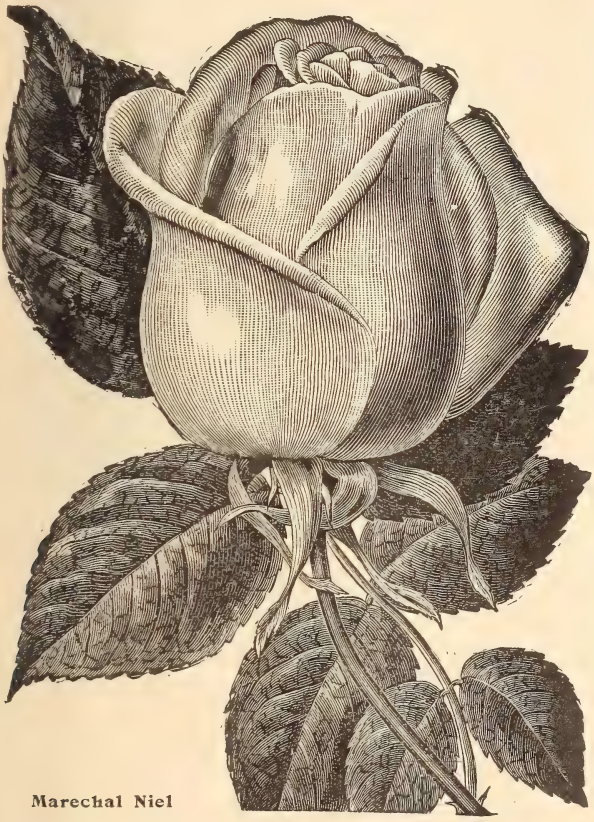
HOME AND FLOWERS, - SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

See August and September numbers for premiums for clubs of ten-cent subscribers

COLLECTION No. 1

Six Roses For Fall Planting in The South

All Large, Strong, Healthy, Well Grown Plants



Marechal Niel

This Collection consists of *the* following six choice named roses. They can be planted out-of-doors during the fall in the Southern States.

1 Duchess of Albany

Both flowers and buds of grand size. A bright rosy pink exquisitely shaded. Vigorous in growth.

1 Crimson Rambler

Too well known to need lengthy description. A vigorous grower making shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a single season. The flowers grow in great pyramidal panicles, each carrying 30 to 40 flowers. Color a vivid crimson.

1 Helen Gould

One of the finest Hybrid Tea Roses. A strong, healthy grower producing freely flowers of the largest size and very double. Color a brilliant crimson.

1 Marechal Niel

A magnificent climber. Immense flowers of a deep golden yellow.

1 Clothilde Soupert

One of the Polyantha Roses. The outer petals pearl white shading to a center of rosy pink.

1 Souvenir de Malmaison

A very choice Rose suitable for either garden or pot culture. Flowers large, double, very fragrant, of a creamy flesh color.

HOME AND FLOWERS ONE year and the above Collection (No. 1) of six choice Roses for fall planting in the South, by mail, postpaid, for 50 CENTS

SEE PAGE FOUR FOR OFFER ON THREE COLLECTIONS WITH ONE SUBSCRIPTION

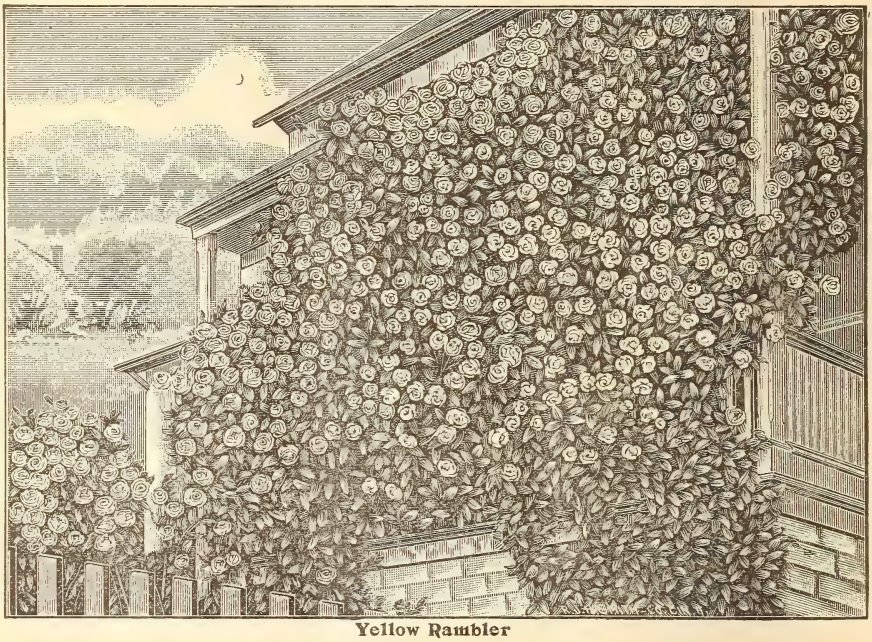
ADDRESS

HOME AND FLOWERS, - SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

COLLECTION No. 4

Six Roses For Fall Planting in the North

All Large, Strong, Healthy, Well Grown Plants



Yellow Rambler

This collection (No. 4) consists of the following six choice named roses. They can be planted out-of-doors during the fall in the Northern States, and if properly protected, will give better results next summer than if planted next spring.

1 **GEN. JACQUEMINOT**—A hybrid perpetual, bright, shining crimson, very rich and velvety.

1 **COCHET DES BLANCHES**—A hybrid perpetual, pure snow white flowers of good size, borne in large clusters. Very double, fragrant and a persistent bloomer.

1 **MADAM PLANTIER**—A pure white rose and very free bloomer, hardy.

1 **MADAM CHAS. WOOD**—Flowers extra large, full and double, color deep, rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet with maroon shading. A constant and profuse bloomer.

1 **CRIMSON RAMBLER**—Described under Collection No. 1.

1 **YELLOW RAMBLER**—A double yellow hardy climbing rose, perfectly double, entirely hardy. In growth and habit closely resembles the Crimson Rambler.

HOME AND FLOWERS one year and the above collection (No. 4) of Six Choice Roses for Fall Planting in the North by mail, postpaid, for 50 CENTS

SEE PAGE FOUR FOR OFFER ON THREE COLLECTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION

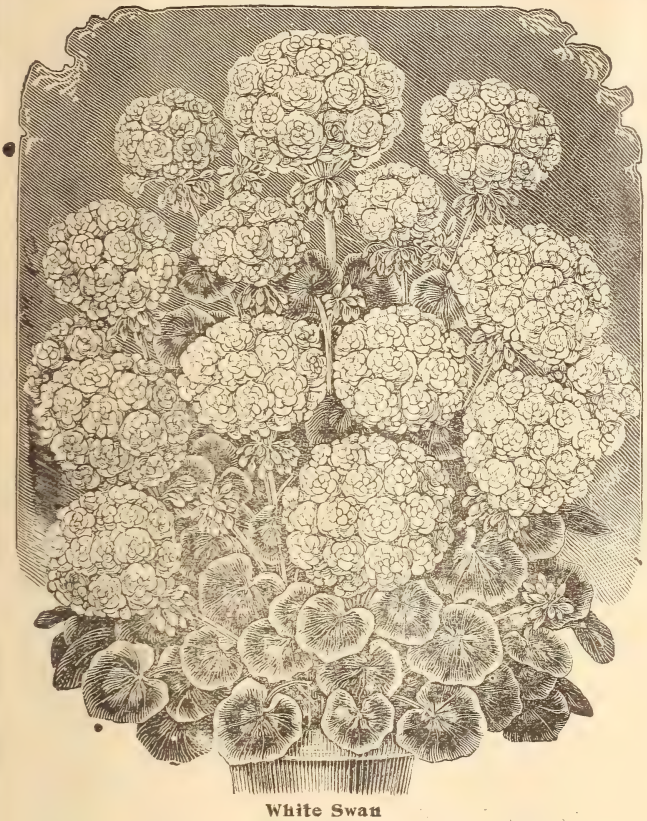
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HOME AND FLOWERS, - SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

See August and September numbers for premiums for clubs of ten-cent subscribers

COLLECTION No. 5

Six Extra Fine Geraniums



White Swan

All Large, Strong, Healthy, Well-Grown Plants

1 **HETERANTHE**—Semi-double, a robust grower and free bloomer, color a soft shade of scarlet, trusses exceptionally large.

1 **LA FAVORITE**—A very popular double variety, compact grower, large trusses of the purest white flowers.

1 **S. A. NUTT**—Very double, brilliant deep crimson, with maroon shadings. Trusses large and made up of perfect florets.

1 **WHITE SWAN**—A dwarf compact growing variety, with handsome banded foliage. Flowers pure white, double and perfect, borne in large trusses.

1 **JEAN VIAUD**—One of the finest of the new varieties. Flowers large, semi-double, borne in immense trusses all through the summer. Color a bright rose pink with white throat.

1 **BEAUTE POITEVINE**—Very large semi-double florets of the most beautiful and distinct form, borne in immense trusses. A very free bloomer, color brilliant salmon.

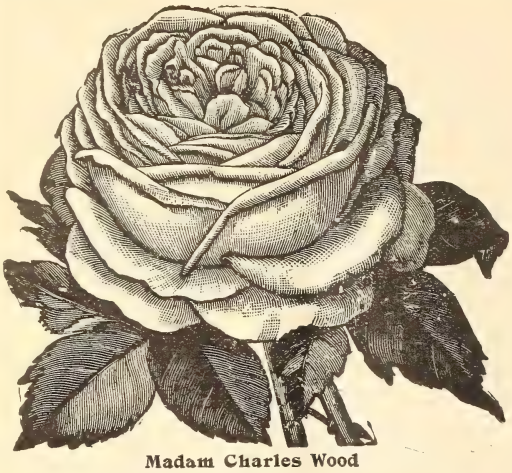
HOME AND FLOWERS one year and this Collection (No. 5) of Six Large and Fine Geraniums, by mail, postpaid, for 50 CENTS

SEE PAGE FOUR FOR OFFER OF THREE COLLECTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION

ADDRESS

HOME AND FLOWERS, - SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

See August and September numbers for premiums for clubs of ten-cent subscribers



Madam Charles Wood

COLLECTION No. 8

THREE ROSES and THREE GERANIUMS

All Good Strong, Healthy, Well-Grown Plants

ROSES

1 Gen. Jacqueminot
1 Madam Chas. Wood
1 Crimson Rambler

GERANIUMS

1 Heteranthe
1 Jean Viaud
1 Beaute Poitevine

The above plants have been fully described under Collection Nos. 4 and 5.

This collection gives a good assortment of choice flowers.



Heteranthe

HOME AND FLOWERS one year and this Collection (No. 8) of Three Fine Roses and Three Fine Geraniums, by mail, postpaid, for 50 CENTS

SEE PAGE FOUR FOR OFFER OF THREE COLLECTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION

ADDRESS

HOME AND FLOWERS - SPRINGFIELD, OHIO



Chrysanthemum, Major Bonaffon

COLLECTION No. 9

Five Fine Winter Blooming Plants

This collection makes a choice assortment of plants for pot culture in the home to brighten the dark days of winter. They are extra strong, large, healthy, well grown plants.

1 **CARNATION, MRS. FISHER**—Flowers large, full and fragrant, white as the driven snow. A strong, healthy grower, with stiff flower stems.

1 **BEGONIA, MARGUERITE**—Leaves a bronzy green. Large trusses of light rose colored flowers, freely produced.

1 **GERANIUM BRUANT**—The giant among geraniums, vigorous grower. Flowers a bright vermilion red.

1 **CHRYSANTHEMUM, MAJOR BONAFFON**—Yellow. Soft, clear, incurving petals, full in the center, six to seven inches in diameter and nearly as deep.

1 **PONDEROSA LEMON**—Produces the largest lemons in the world. Beautiful fragrant blossoms. Lemons sometimes weigh from two to three pounds each.



Ponderosa Lemon

HOME AND FLOWERS one year and this Collection (No. 9) of Five Choice Winter Blooming Plants, by mail, postpaid, for . 50 CENTS

SEE PAGE FOUR FOR OFFER ON THREE COLLECTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION

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HOME AND FLOWERS, - SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

See August and September numbers for premiums for clubs of ten-cent subscribers



Flowering Begonia



Begonia, McBethii

COLLECTION No. 10

FIVE WINTER BLOOMING BEGONIAS

Extra Large, Strong, and Well Grown Plants

This collection includes some of the finest varieties and plants well suited for indoor culture during the winter. They are taken from three-inch pots. The following are the varieties:

1 **HYBRIDA MULTIFLORA**—A very handsome plant with pendulous flowers of bright rosy pink. Very free bloomer.

1 **MARGUERITE** — Fully described under Collection No. 9.

1 **ARGENTEA GUTTATA** — Purple bronze, oblong leaves with silvery markings. A most beautiful plant. White flowers. Splendid for house culture.

1 **McBETHII** — Foliage fern like. Panicles of pure white flowers produced in the greatest profusion.

1 **BERTHA DE CHATEAUROCHER** — Beautiful bright currant red flowers, blooms the year 'round. A beautiful window plant.

HOME AND FLOWERS one year and this Collection (No. 10) of Five Fine Winter Blooming Begonias, by mail, postpaid, for . 50 CENTS

SEE PAGE FOUR FOR OFFER ON THREE COLLECTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION

ADDRESS

HOME AND FLOWERS - SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

See August and September numbers for premiums for clubs of ten-cent subscribers



Genevieve Lord
Mrs. Fisher

COLLECTION No. 11

FOUR EXTRA FINE WINTER BLOOMING CARNATIONS

These are Extra Large and Extra Fine Field Grown Plants, Strong *and* Healthy

1 **MRS. FISHER**—Described under Collection No. 9.

1 **GENEVIEVE LORD**—A beautiful clear shade of pink, large flowers of fine form. Vigorous growth.

1 **FLORA HILL**—A fine white carnation, full and fragrant.

1 **ARMAZINDY**—Pure white, lightly penciled with scarlet. A strong grower. Very fragrant. Stiff stems.

HOME AND FLOWERS one year and this Collection (No. 11) of Four Extra Fine Carnations, by mail, postpaid, for 50 CENTS

SEE PAGE FOUR FOR OFFER ON THREE COLLECTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION

ADDRESS

HOME AND FLOWERS, - SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

See August and September numbers for premiums for clubs of ten-cents subcribers

The Circulation Manager's Desk

There are many departments in this magazine, and it seems to me that the subscription manager is entitled to one also.

Mr. Rexford and the other editors write articles every month telling the people how to make their homes and their lives more beautiful; but I'd like to know how much good all their articles would do if there was no one to look after the work of getting subscribers for the magazine so that there may be readers for its articles.

So I guess my work is as important as theirs. I cannot say to them, "I have no need of thee," for I could not get subscribers for a magazine if there was nothing in the magazine to subscribe for. Neither can they say it to me.

I presented the matter to the new publishers in this light and they agreed that I should have this page every month in which to talk. That is to say, I am to have it unless some advertiser insists on taking it away from me.

For I have much to talk about with our subscribers. I get your letters—piles of them—every day, and I feel I am getting acquainted with you and of course I like to talk a little now and then with people with whom I am getting acquainted. Where is the woman who would not.

* * *

About three months ago, I was invited to take charge of the Subscription Department of HOME AND FLOWERS. *As it is work that I like, and with which I am familiar, I accepted the invitation. The publishers gave me a very short code of instructions:*

"Treat everyone right."

"Increase the circulation."

I liked the code. I believe the circulation of HOME AND FLOWERS *ought to be increased and I believe in "treating people right." And I want my friends, the subscribers to the magazine, to help me in carrying out this code—both parts of it.*

They can help me in the first part by letting me know when anything happens that is not right.

That things will happen which are not right is just as certain as day and night. Letters and other things will go astray in the mails sometimes. Orders will be misunderstood, and as long as work has to be done by fallible men and women, mistakes will be made. Of course, if a mistake is once made, there is no way in which it can come to my knowledge unless you tell me about it.

So I want you to help me out in the matter of "treating everybody right" by letting me know whenever anything happens that is not right.

* * *

A WORD ABOUT PREMIUMS.

Nearly all the premiums we supply are sent direct from the persons who supply them to the subscriber. With plants, of course, this is absolutely necessary. They must be sent direct from the greenhouses. With the other premiums, it is the most convenient plan and is usually the best for the subscriber. The persons who are in the business can pack and mail their things better than we can.

But while this plan has its advantages, it has the disadvantage that we have to depend on these other concerns to "treat our subscribers right," and if they fail to do so, we don't know it unless our subscribers send us word.

Of course, we aim to arrange for these premiums only with strictly reliable concerns, upon whom we can depend to "treat our subscribers right." But we may make a mistake sometimes in our selection and even the most reliable concern may make a mistake sometimes in filling an order.

So you see if I am going to obey my code of instructions and "treat everybody right" how much I need your help and coöperation.

And I feel very sure that you are all going to give me all the help you can.

Then in the other half of the code, I am going to need your help too. For how can I, sitting at my desk in a tall office building in a city, increase the subscription of HOME AND FLOWERS *unless I have the coöperation and help of you, my friends, who are out among the people who love flowers, and love their homes?*

THE 10 CENT OFFER

The publishers could not republish in this number the premiums offered for clubs of ten cent subscribers, but you will find them in the July and August numbers. You will be glad to know that the work is going on nicely, and HOME AND FLOWERS *is thus reaching many new homes.*

But I see I have talked as much as the space allowed me will permit, so I will have to leave this subject and take it up with you next month.

Wishing a happy and beautiful home and life to everyone of our subscribers, I am,

Yours very cordially,

DORA L. MOORE,

Manager Subscription Department HOME AND FLOWERS.

Entry
No.

HOME AND FLOWERS

VOL. XIV OCTOBER, 1903 No. 6

Entered as second class matter at the Springfield, Ohio, postoffice.



This department is under the entire charge of Mr. Rexford, and everything not signed by another name is from his pen. Readers are cordially invited to correspond freely with Mr. Rexford, addressing him in care of this office.

A LADY writes: "I don't care very much about plants. I never did. But almost everybody grows them, now-a-days, and I'd like to have a few, for parlor use, so as to be 'in style.' You know there's an old saying to the effect that one 'might as well be out of the world as out of fashion.' I wish you'd tell me what to get, and how to take care of it. I want something that will just about take care of itself. I don't want anything that I'll have to bother with."

My advice to my correspondent is, Don't try to grow plants. The person who doesn't grow them *out of love for them* will never succeed with them. They call for something more than a regular supply of water and food. They must have that sympathy—that friendship—which enables one to understand them, and their little needs, and treat them accordingly. This knowledge must come about largely from intuition, and from keen, intelligent observation and study of habits and requirements, such as only a genuine plant-lover will be likely to give. Those who grow plants simply because their neighbors do so will never bring to their cultivation that careful, conscientious attention which results in success. The only persons who will succeed with them are those who grow them for their own sake—because they love them.

* * *

It may seem to some who read what I have said, above, that I do not encourage the cultivation of flowers, in a general way—by the masses. I do. Those who have never grown them are very likely to develope a love for them that will lead to success, when they set about it. But they must begin from a better motive than a desire to have them because plants are "in style." If you like flowers, and set about growing them because of that liking, you can very easily learn how to do what is required. Don't hesitate because you are ignorant of requirements at the start.

The *desire* to succeed with them, *because you like them* will insure success. But attempt to grow them because you want them, primarily for the pleasure they can

afford *you*—not your neighbor. You will notice that I use the term "pleasure." In doing so, I am governed by the belief that no one but a real flower-lover gets any pleasure out of such an attempt. Those who would have flowers because it is *the fashion* to have them, may experience a sort of *satisfaction* in their possession, but this is a feeling utterly unlike the true pleasure known to those who grow flowers out of love for them.

* * *

I am not a believer in a "knack" of flower-growing, in the sense that some are born with a special ability in that line. We often hear it said, "flowers will grow for such and such a person if she just *looks* at them." From this we get the idea that some persons have the ability to grow flowers without any effort. All this is wrong. Those who succeed, all have the same "knack," and it is nothing more or less than intelligent care. Some may acquire it easier and sooner than others, but anyone can have it by studying their plants. When you do things, watch the effect—note the differences that exist. In short, keep your eyes open. Don't let the mistaken idea that successful plant-growing depends on any special "knack" that comes without observation, mislead you. All the "knack" needed is the liking for flowers, and a desire to understand how you may best meet their special needs. The *will* to succeed will find out the *way* to achieve that result.

ASKED OF THE DEAD

By Eben E. Rexford

One who was lonely and longing for love
Knelt down in the grasses a low grave above,
The summer-wind listened to hear what he said,
And these are the questions he asked of the dead:

"Under the sod, darling, say—can you see
How the rose and the pimpernel blow for the bee?
Tell me the mystery shutting you in—
Where does this world end and God's world begin?

"Often I wonder if the dead ever know
How o'er their low, green beds days come and go.
Do the dead know, darling, life's good or ill,
Resting so peacefully here on the hill?

"Do the old longings stir under the sod,
Or has the soul only a knowledge of God
And the peace and the gladness those only can know
Over whose folded hands grave-grasses grow?

"When by your side, darling, touched with God's peace,
Finding from sorrow an endless release,
They lay me down under earth's blossoms or snow
To find out the secrets the dead only know—
"Call to me, darling, and I who have died
Will answer the summons and creep to your side,
And your clasp and your kisses shall welcome me in
To the death that is life, free from sorrow and sin.

"Love, do you hear me? Or are those who die
Deaf to the voices of old where they lie?
Speak in the blossoms that grow o'er your head—
Let them be messengers, dear, for the dead.
If you love me, and hear me, the same as of old,
By the lips of the violets let it be told."

Lo! he was answered, for broke into bloom
Many blue violets over her tomb.
He knew that she heard him tho' over her face
The grass spread its curtain filmy-spun lace.
Yes, he knew she remembered! True love cannot die.
And he said, as he lifted his face to the sky—
"Thank God for the message these flowers have giv'n—
This grave where I kneel is the threshold of Heav'n."

Her Majesty the Rose

SECOND PAPER.

THE Rose likes a rather heavy soil—something that will make itself firm about its few and rather large roots. True, it will do quite well in a somewhat loose, open soil of loam, but it does *so much better* in a stiffer soil that it pays to provide it. Some of the finest Roses I ever saw, grew in clay containing coarse gravel. The finest Rose I ever had, grew in the rich soil of an old chipyard. The



"LIBERTY" ROSES

poorest ones I ever had, grew in a soil composed of leaf-mold and loam, in a bed prepared with much trouble, under the impression that I was doing my plants a kindness by taking so much pains for them. They *lived* in it, but they failed to make a satisfactory growth, and gave few flowers, while those planted in the heavier soil of the garden flourished finely. Then it was that I discovered that I had made a serious mistake in thinking Roses would do well in a light, spongy soil.

Roses are great eaters. They will live for years in a poor soil, and produce a crop of flowers annually, but if you would have perfect flowers in profusion, it is imperatively necessary that you feed your plants well. Nothing in the line of fertilizers suits them so well as old, thoroughly rotten manure from the cow-yard. That which is black, and crumbles readily under the application of the hoe is the ideal manure for this plant. It should be used in liberal quantities, and worked into the soil well. Fresh manure should never be allowed to come in contact with the roots. If used at all, it should be applied to the surface of the soil, as part of a mulch. Other manures from the farm yard are good, however. Where they cannot be obtained, guano or bone-meal can be substituted with good results. The dealer of whom you purchase will tell you how much to use about each plant, as he will understand the strength of the grade he handles. Those who live in the city, will, as a general thing, find it necessary to depend upon one or the other of these fertilizers for Rose food. Those living in the country will find their plants greatly benefited by frequent applications of liquid manure during the budding and flowering season. Canon Hole, who understands Roses better than any other living man, I think, because he loves them so well that he has made them a lifelong study, says: "The happy rosarian who has a farm yard at his disposal will, if he is wise, have a large tank in which to prepare liquid manure for his plants. At all times, and especially in seasons of drouth, this will be more precious as a restorative and tonic to his Roses, than the waters of Kissengen and Vichy to his invalid fellow man. Only let him remember this rule of application—weak and often rather than strong and seldom."

Roses grown for the market in the open ground ought, if possible, to be planted while dormant. To lift a plant after growth begins is to give it a check so severe that it will be a long time in recovering from it. Therefore, planting very early in Spring before the plant starts, or in Autumn, after growth ceases, is

advised. For the hardier kinds, such as the Summer bloomers and the Hybrid perpetuals, I consider Autumn planting preferable. The very tender kinds can be held in reserve for Spring.

I would advise buying plants grown on their own roots. A great deal of trouble results from the dying off of the graft, where budded Roses are used. Stalks will be sent up from the roots, below the place of grafting, and these will grow luxuriantly, and the owner be cheated into the belief that by and by he will have a magnificent crop of flowers from his vigorous plants. But year after year passes and no flowers appear, and he wonders what is wrong. Only when he finds out that the rank growth from which he has hoped so much comes from the root upon which the choice variety he bought was grafted—and not from that graft—does he understand the reason of failure? Roses on their own roots may not be as satisfactory, in some respects as grafted ones, but they can always be depended on to produce the flowers you had in mind when you bought them, if the dealer labeled them correctly. They will never disappoint you by making a great growth and failing to bloom.

In planting Roses, take care to have the hole made for them so large that all roots can be spread out naturally. Never twist or cramp them in an effort to get them into a hole too small for them. Put a little more work to it and enlarge the hole to fit the spread of the roots. Bed the roots in fine soil, and when you have them covered, press it down well until it is firm about them. A loosely planted Rose will generally refuse to grow, and *always* to grow *well*. It may come on after the soil has settled compactly, but it is likely to lose a whole season in waiting for this to take place. This loss of time may be avoided by doing the work of planting as it ought to be done.

I would not advise scattering Roses about the lawn. The fact is, few varieties are strong enough in their habit of growth to make satisfactory plants when standing alone. They are unlike most shrubs in this respect. Therefore I would suggest planting them in groups. Set them from two and a half to three feet apart, using in each group only varieties of the same general habit. I would also advise giving them a place at the side or rear of the lawn, rather than a prominent location on it. They are more ornamental than any other plant can be when in bloom, but when *not* in bloom they are not as attractive as most other shrubs. Therefore plant them where they can be enjoyed by the family, and throw upon shrubs with more attractive foliage the responsibility of decorating the lawn.

One of the drawbacks of Spring planting is the wet soil in which the roots must be set, if the work is done early in the season—and it is not safe to wait until the buds are pushing forth. Because of this, Fall planting is preferable. Let it be done in October. Let it be *well* done, and good protection given, and you have every reason to expect some fine Roses from them next season, but much finer ones the season following. It takes at least one entire season for a Rose to become fully established.

All Roses ought to be pruned well at planting-time. Some of their roots have to be sacrificed, and a corresponding amount of branches should be cut away to balance conditions. If any roots are bruised, they should be cut back to sound wood. The larger roots should be shortened to induce the production of small feeding roots. It is impossible to formulate any inflexible rule for pruning the top, but, as a general thing, it is safe to cut away fully one-half the branches. This does not mean the removal of the entire branch by any means, but a shortening of all the branches to an amount equal to one-half the original size of the plant. Sometimes it is advisable to cut the entire plant back to within a foot of the ground. This applies most forcibly to those of weak habit. Spring is the proper time to prune established plants.

for then we can tell what branches have suffered, if any, during Winter, and proceed with our work intelligently. Thin out all superfluous branches, and leave the wood of last season's growth in preference to that which is older. In this way we keep the plant at its best. Hybrid perpetuals will require a second pruning in July, or as soon as the first flowering period is over. This will encourage the immediate production of new branches, upon which the flowers of the next crop will be borne, in due season, if all conditions are favorable. In order to facilitate this growth, feed the plant well.

Tea Roses will bloom well the first season, and as they are constant bloomers they are very desirable for Summer beds. Two-year-old plants are preferable to the small ones dealers advertise so cheaply. Cut the plants back sharply when you set them out, and mulch the bed well during the hot weather of Summer. Grass clippings from the lawn are good for this purpose. Spread them about the roots of the plants—which should be set about a foot apart—to the depth of an inch or two. When they begin to decay, remove them, or dig them into the soil about your Roses, and put on fresh clippings. You may not get many Roses during the Summer, but as soon as cool, Fall weather sets in you will have flowers that will delight you, and every one who sees them, and they will follow each other in rapid succession until cold weather comes. Provided, of course, you feed the plants well. Much depends upon that, as I have already said. Tea Roses have the same unromantic appetite which characterizes the larger members of the family.

The Rose has its enemies. The aphis and the leaf-roller, the Rose-chafer and the slug, will all do their best—or their worst—to injure it, and, if let alone, they will soon spoil your plants. I have found the most effective insecticide I have ever used in the ordinary "Ivory" soap in use in most households, or readily obtainable anywhere. Melt half a pound of it and add to it about twelve quarts of water, and apply this to your plants early in the season, with a sprayer such as gardeners use in their operations among small fruit plants. It will prevent the aphis, and Rose-chafer, and slug from taking possession of your plants. Care must be taken, however, to have it reach all parts of the plant. Let some one bend the bush over while you operate the hose of the sprayer, and you will find it an easy matter to get the application where it is most needed, which is the under side of the leaves. I would advise the use of this insecticide as a preventive, for an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," they tell us. It is much easier to *keep* insects away than it is to get rid of them after they have established themselves on our plants. Bear this in mind and act on the offensive. The leaf-roller is most effectively fought by crushing it between flat sticks—that is, if you are too fastidious to use thumb and finger, properly encased in leather gloves.

Of late years, Roses have been troubled considerably by a disease of fungous character, generally known as "black spot," because of the effect it has upon the leaves of affected plants. Bordeaux mixture, such as gardeners make use of in spraying small fruits, plums and other garden products, will, if used promptly and persistently, soon overcome it. If nothing is done to check it, it will soon kill the plant it attacks, and spread to others. Wage war against it as soon as you discover black, rusty looking spots upon the foliage of your plants.



THE HOME OF A LOVER OF FLOWERS

A STORY OF A CHANGE OF HEART

BY EBEN E. REXFORD

CHAPTER IX—*Continued*

WE'LL jest *do our best,* 'n' then if we don't come out ahead, we won't hev to think, after its all over, that mebbe, ef we'd done a leetle more, we'd ha' carried the day. The more I think on't, the more set I be on tryin' to git the start o' the shif'less critters."

It was finally arranged that old Towser was to be shut up in the granary, until needed. Then they would wait for the coming of the expected visitors, in the darkness. They would allow them to effect an entrance to the house, and then—they would trust to luck for further developments. Future action would depend on circumstances.

"Yer c'n bunk down on the lounge," said Miss Betty to John. "I'm goin' to set in the rockin' cheer, over'n this corner. An' Mary—I don't know what we'll do with her. I s'pose 't'd scare ye to deth to think o' goin' to bed; or bein' shet up in the bed-room?"

"Let me stay here, with you," pleaded Mary.

"We'd o't to left her over to your house," said Miss Betty. "I don't see why we didn't think o' that. She'll be right 'n the way here, 'n' jest as like's not spile the hul doin's."

"Wall, she's here, 'n' we've got to make the best of it now," said John, philosophically. "I guess she won't make no trouble. She c'n stay with me, on the lounge, 'n' then she won't be so 'fraid. I say, Mis' Peabody, if y'u jest as le'ves, I'd like to hev y'u keep that ol' shot-gun p'inted 'tother way. That is, ef it's loaded."

"Of course it's loaded," said Miss Betty, with a look of pride at the old weapon. Someway, it made her feel as if she had, in it, the backing of an arsenal. "But ef y'u don't like the looks of it I'll keep the muzzle t'ord the winder. I sh'dn't wonder if one end was 'bout as safe as 'tother. It us't to kick like sixty, when father shot crows with it, an' I s'pose it's likely to do the same trick now." Miss Betty chuckled over the idea. So excited was she over the adventure, so far as it had gone, that she had almost forgotten to be cross. In fact, she was enjoying herself more than at any time in the last ten years.

Before the clock struck nine the lights were put out with the exception of that of the lantern, which Miss Betty insisted on having hung in the cellarway for use in case of need. The shades had been drawn down when they were lighted, so that no one, outside, could see what was being done in the old kitchen. John took possession of the lounge, with Mary cuddled up behind him, in the corner, so nervous and excited over the danger which loomed up gigantically before her childish vision that she hardly dared to draw a long breath, and Miss Betty sat bolt upright in the rocking-chair, with her gun across her knees, ready for whatever might happen.

CHAPTER X

The silence that followed seemed almost more terrible to Mary than she believed the sound of battle would, when it came. Every little noise, from outside, made her start, and think that, at last, the burglars were there, and had begun their attempt to force an entrance to the house. John would give her head a reassuring pat, now and then, and whisper to her to "not be so skeery," but she found it impossible to take his advice. The "skeery" feeling could not be got rid of so easily.

It seemed as if they waited for ages. But by and by the old clock "warned,"

and, in John's estimation of time, about an hour later it struck, and struck ten.

"I declare, it seems to me it o't to begin to be daylight," he whispered across the room to Miss Betty. "Hain't gone to sleep, hev ye, Mis' Peabody?"

"S-sh!" responded Miss Betty, warningly.

They listened intently.

There was a sound at the front of the house such as they had not heard before. It was as if someone was making his way through the lilac bushes which grew before the window. They could hear the branches, as they were pushed aside, making a little, swishing noise, as if the wind was blowing through them, only with more regularity. At any other time, this sound would not have been noticed by them, but with their senses so keenly alert, it was almost as distinct as a footfall would have been.

"It's them!" whispered Miss Betty. "Be on the lookout, now."

Presently there was a noise at the window. Then silence, as if whoever made it was listening, to make sure that it was safe to go ahead.

Then they heard the sash lifted cautiously, a little way, after which the man, or men, at the window seemed to listen again.

Evidently the result was reassuring, for the sash began to move again.

Then a hand seemed to be reached through the opening, for the sound of it, in contact with the window-shade, was distinctly heard.

Another silence ensued. Evidently the men were holding a consultation as to what should be done with the shade. Pretty soon operations were resumed. The sash was shoved up as far as it would go. Then a hand pushed the shade aside, and a head was thrust in at the window, after which there was silence, broken only by the muffled sound of a man's breath. It seemed to Mary, however, as if they *must* hear her heart thumping against her ribs. But John gave her another reassuring pat, and she kept as still as a mouse. She imagined she could see Miss Betty, with her gun ready for business, and she knew that not a sound was escaping the vigilance of her sharp ears, as she sat there, waiting for what was to come.

Then there was another sound, a kind of hissing one, and at first Mary could not imagine what made it, but when the wind blew in upon her from the direction of the window, she concluded that what she had heard had been the sound of a knife, drawn across the shade, and that it had been cut away in order to give the men free ingress to the room.

She was right about this.

Then the sounds from the window indicated that a person was crawling through. Slowly, cautiously, with little halts for taking observation, entrance was effected and one of the men stood in the room not ten feet away from where Miss Betty sat with the muzzle of her gun pointed straight at him. Could he have seen this deadly weapon the retreat of Bull Run would no doubt have been repeated on a small scale, but without a moment's delay. But fortunately for his peace of mind, he could not know that he was facing what was almost equal to a cannon's mouth.

"All right—come ahead," he whispered to his companion.

He moved to one side of the window, and waited until the other joined him.

Then, to make sure that all was safe, they listened again. All three of the original occupants of the room had to hold their breaths for fear their presence would be discovered.

"All right—turn on the light," whispered the man who had first entered the room to his companion.

The order was obeyed. A rather feeble ray of light from a dark-lantern shot through the darkness.

It was the signal for action.

"Go fer 'em!" commanded Miss Betty, and the order for battle was immediately

followed by a sound so terrific that it seemed as if a peal of thunder must have been the cause of it, and the flash from the old shot-gun was like the lightning which accompanies these demonstrations of Nature. There was a cry, a groan, and a dash toward the window, but John was there to head off the escape of the men. Miss Betty picked herself up as rapidly as possible from the corner into which she had been thrown by the recoil of her gun, and sprang to the cellar-way for the lantern.

As she opened the door, the light of the lantern shone out, and one of the men, evidently thinking that it was a light from an adjoining room, from which it might be possible for him to make good his escape, sprang toward it. Miss Betty was ahead of him. He could not pass her. Seeing this, and being determined to get away before another explosion took place in which he might be disabled, as his companion evidently was, to judge by the groans that greeted his ears, he sprang against her, thus forcing her into the cellar-way before him. The cellar-stairs began only a step or two away from the threshold of the cellar door, and Miss Betty, unable to save herself, plunged down them, head-foremost, and the man followed her, bringing up against the wall with his head between a couple of pork-barrels. The suddenness of his descent bewildered him, and the force with which his head stuck the barrels, as he came in contact with them, stunned him.

Miss Betty, from her position at the foot of the stairs, could see the trap the man was in, as the light from the lantern hanging in the cellar-way shone down into the cavernous depths of the cellar.

"Hurry, John, hurry," she screamed. "Git here afore he comes to an' we've got him. Never mind the one up stairs. I don't b'leeve he'll git fur, ef I hit him. He won't, if it took holt o' him as it did o' me," she thought, as a twinge of pain shot through her arm. She tried to get upon her feet, but she could not. Her knee seemed to crinkle under her weight, and she sank down again with a groan.

John appeared upon the scene. He had to laugh when he saw the predicament the man was in.

"Wall, I declare!" he exclaimed. "Ef ever I see anybody in a fix, its him. The idee o' makin' a bear-trap out o' two pork-barrels! It beats all I ever heard tell of," and John kept chuckling over the matter, as he tied the man's hands securely with a strap, before releasing him. In order to do that, he had to move one of the pork-barrels.

"Did the house get struck?" asked the man, as he began to regain consciousness.

"I sh'd say it did," answered John. "An' yer partner got a putty good dose of it, I reckon, by the sounds. Hear him groan? That's what a feller gets by foolin' 'round the war department," he added with a chuckle. "Eh, Mis' Peabody, ain't that 'bout your opinion?" and the chuckle broke into a laugh.

"I guess so," answered Miss Betty, with a groan. "I reckon I'll hev to hev some help, to git up stairs. I can't stan' on my feet, some way. One of 'em seems to hev give out."

John assisted her to her feet, or tried to, but she was unable to bear her weight on one limb.

"I can't step," she said. "Y'll hev to carry me."

John carried her up stairs and laid her on the old lounge.

"Where's Mary?" she asked.

"Dunno," answered John. "Hadn't thought o' her, there was so much else to think of."

He went to the cellar way and got the lantern, and came back and looked about the room.

Under the window the other tramp lay, groaning, but evidently half unconscious. The floor about him was red with blood.

"D'y s'pose he'll die?" asked Miss Betty,

faintly. She was beginning to be frightened, now, at what she had done.

John looked the man over.

"I guess he'll pull through," he decided. "You hit him in the leg, an' he's bleedin' a good 'eal, but I don't b'leeve he's dangerous."

"Do look for Mary," groaned Miss Betty. "I shouldn't wonder ef she was jest scairt to de'th."

But just then the woodshed door opened a little way, and a white, frightened face peered into the room.

"Here she is," cried John. "She's scar't, but she ain't scar't to de'th by any means. Don't be afeard to come in, little gal—its safe enough now."

Thus encouraged, Mary ventured into the room.

"I wish y'd git some water," said Miss Betty to her. "I guess I'm faint. I feel dretful queer, someway."

Mary brought her the water she asked for, casting fearful glances toward the window where the wounded man lay groaning. Miss Betty drank some. For a moment it made her feel better, then the deathly feeling she had complained of came over her again.

"Bring—the—camphire," she gasped. John was frightened at her appearance, and stood looking on helplessly, but Mary found the camphor, and bathed her aunt's face in it, and poured some on her apron and held it to her nostrils.

"That helps me," said Miss Betty. Then, as she attempted to move, she gave a groan, and sank back upon the lounge, where she lay shivering as if with an ague-chill, between the feeling of faintness that had possession of her and the pain which prevented her, from its sharpness, from becoming unconscious.

"I guess I'd better do somethin' with the pris'ners we've took, 'n' then run over after Susan," said John, becoming more and more frightened at Miss Betty's appearance and actions.

"I think you had," responded Mary, as she bathed her aunt's face in cold water. "I'm afraid she got hurt by the fall into the cellar."

John managed to get the wounded man out of the room and into the granary. Then he came back and succeeded in getting the other out of the cellar. He was still dazed by his fall, and John had but little difficulty in getting him to accompany him to the place where both could be kept in safety, with Towser on guard, until they could be turned over to the proper authorities. With the hands of one securely bound, and the other unable to walk alone, there was but little danger of their attempting to make escape.

When John's wife came, Miss Betty had fainted away, and she found Mary almost beside herself with fright. She was sure her aunt was dying.

They got her into the bedroom, and laid her down on the bed, and then tried to revive her. By and by, she began to show signs of returning consciousness, and presently she opened her eyes.

"Undress me, 'n' put me to bed, 'n' hev John go fer the doctor," she said, faintly. "I'm hurt. Hurt bad, I guess."

John was sent after the physician in hot haste, and his wife and Mary removed Miss Betty's clothes, and got her into bed. More than once, while they were doing this, they had to bathe her face, and bring the camphor bottle, to prevent her from fainting again. Every time her knee was touched, she groaned, and once in a while she almost screamed with pain, so keen was the suffering it caused her.

When the doctor came he examined her knee, and looked grave.

"It's a fracture of one of the bones," he said. "I think she'll come out of it, all right, but she'll have to stay in bed for some time. And it's going to be hard work to keep her quiet." He knew Miss Betty, and her active ways, and this knowledge made him rather doubtful about managing her to his liking.

(To be continued.)

THE HELIOTROPE

THIS plant is always greatly admired. Not so much for its beauty, perhaps, as for its most delightful fragrance. A cluster of blossoms will fill a good-sized room with its spicy sweetness. But it is really a lovely flower, though not showy. Its color—in varying shades of blue—is not favorable to brilliance.

It is seldom well grown, though it is not difficult to grow, when its habits and needs are understood. It requires frequent repotting in rather strong, loamy soil, into which some leaf mold has been mixed. Also enough sand to make the compost friable. It is a plant that takes kindly to pruning. It should be frequently cut back to make it bushy and compact, and encourage the production of many branches upon the new growth of which a profuse and constant crop of flowers depends. Unless you can keep the plant growing you need not expect blossoms from it. In house-culture this plant is often affected with what is termed "rust." This trouble is generally caused by a small, mite-like insect that burrows into the young growth of the plant, sucking the sap from it, and causing discoloration of the foliage. The remedy consists in two or three immersions of the plant in a bath of tobacco tea the color of weak table tea. Stems and refuse from a cigar-manufactory are fully as desirable for this purpose as clean tobacco. Pour hot water over a pailful of them and let them soak for several hours. Then drain off the water and mix it with clear water until you have the strength desired. It is well to prepare the bath in a tub large enough to allow the plant to be dipped in it, and entirely submerged. Take the infested plant in your hand, insert it, with your fingers over the soil in the pot, and dip it carefully, holding it under for two or three minutes. If plants have been badly damaged by the pest before the cause of trouble is discovered, it is well to cut away most of the top, and allow them to renew themselves.

Great care must be taken in watering. The Heliotrope has thousands of fine roots which extract moisture rapidly from the soil, therefore, if only such quantity as is sufficient to meet the needs of a Geranium is given, it will soon suffer, and shortly become diseased and eventually die. It should be well watered daily. If good drainage has been provided there will be no danger from over watering. If allowed to get dry at the roots, it will almost always shed its leaves.

The Heliotrope is very susceptible to the deadly effects of coal-gas. It seldom does well in a room where gas is used for illuminating purposes.

It is fond of considerable warmth, and must have a liberal amount of sunshine. In a low temperature it frequently drops its foliage, and almost always fails to bloom.

Because of its enormous number of feeding roots it exhausts the nutriment of the soil rapidly, therefore fertilizers must be applied frequently during the flowering season.

It can be grown in shrubby form, or as a standard. I prefer it when made to throw out many branches close to the pot. Old plants are easily renewed by cutting away the old branches. New ones are readily grown from cuttings inserted in sand which should be kept moist and warm.

THE PEONY

NOW that this magnificent flower is coming into favor again (it ought never to have fallen into neglect, for it is one of the best of all hardy herbaceous plants) a few hints about the care it requires may not be out of place. It seldom blooms the first season after removal, and frequently complaints come in that plants two, three, and even four years old have never bloomed. It is a plant that likes to be let alone. So averse is it to any dis-

turbance of its roots that it takes its own time in which to recover from it, and it frequently does not become fully established in its new quarters for a year or more. Until it has made up its mind to settle down and grow, you need not expect blossoms from it.

It does much better in a heavy clay loam than in a lighter soil. It likes good drainage, and a great deal of old, well-rotted cow manure. This should be dug in about its roots every spring. We often



ROSE FLOWERED PEONIES

find old clumps in gardens long deserted, from which there will be a crop of small flowers each season, but when well cared for the plants will give immense flowers, rich in color, and so profuse in quantity that the stalks will bend beneath their weight. It is not at all uncommon to see well-established plants several years old, on which flowers can be counted by the hundred. When properly cared for, plants increase in beauty with age, and are good for a lifetime.

Of all early flowering plants, there is nothing superior to the Peony for use in wide borders, and for planting among shrubbery, where a brilliant show of color is desired. Grouped on the lawn they are extremely effective during their flowering season, but because this is brief and comes early, I would not advise planting them there, as the plants themselves are not especially attractive. Give up the lawn to plants whose attractiveness covers a longer period

Peonies can be planted in Fall or Spring Cover them well with litter or old manure in Fall, and fork it in about the plants when Spring comes.

THE PRIMULA OBCONICA

I HAVE had a strong friendship for this plant ever since it first came to my notice. Its delicate flowers have a suggestion of "Spring beauties" in them—even their fragrance is of the "woodsy" kind—and they are so freely and constantly produced that a well-grown specimen is a constant source of delight. Especially in early winter when there is likely to be a dearth of other flowers are they appreciable.

In order to grow this plant well, you must give it a light, spongy soil, and plenty of water. It has hundreds of fine roots, and these take up the moisture so rapidly that twice as much water will be required by even a small plant as suffices a two-year old Geranium. If water is not given in liberal quantities, your plants will fail to grow or bloom well. It is particularly well adapted to shady windows. It does not seem to care for sunshine.

Young plants, grown from spring-sown seed, can be procured of most dealers in fall. These plants can be divided next spring, and made to produce any number of new plants for use the following winter.

We have another form of this Primula which deserves a place in every collection —the Baby Primrose. I know of no more delightful little plant. It is always in bloom, bright, winsome, cheerful, and with a way about it that makes it irresistible. This requires the same treatment as that advised for P. Obconica.

A good deal was said, at one time, about

the poisonous properties of P. Obconica. It was claimed that many persons were unable to have it in the room with them. If they did, an eruptive trouble soon appeared on the skin, akin to the effect of the Poison Ivy. I have never seen but two cases of it, and these were on persons troubled with eczema. I do not believe that any person with good blood and a healthy condition of the skin need stand in the least fear of injury from this plant.

THE FREESIA

AS a winter bloomer, the Freesia has of late become very popular, its pretty flowers being in great demand, along about holiday-time, for bouquets and table decoration. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was brought to this country many years ago, therefore it is not what might be called a "new" plant, but for some unaccountable reason it seemed to drop out of sight shortly after its introduction, for a time. But a few years ago, some searcher after "novelties" heard of it and succeeded in finding it, and the result is that it has now become a standard flower for forcing in Winter. It is related to the Irid family, which includes the Iris, Gladiolus, Crocus, Tigridia and others of similar habit.

It is easily brought into bloom in the window-garden. Plant several roots in a six inch pot of turfy loam and sand. The pot need not be put away in the dark like those containing ordinary bulbs. Simply water well at planting-time, and then give no more water until growth of top is seen. Give a moderate amount of heat, and no sunshine until after the flowers have faded. Then expose the pots to full sun to ripen the roots. After the foliage turns yellow, set the pots away without disturbing the roots in them. Let the soil dry out during Summer; in September shake the roots out of the old soil and repot. By planting at intervals until December, we can secure a long succession of bloom. The flower-stalks are very slender, and must be tied to supports of wire or something else as unobtrusive, as they reach up. If this is not done they will crinkle down before flowering time arrives, and the crop of flowers will be spoiled.

In color the flowers of the Freesia are pure white, or white with a blotch of pale orange on each of the lower divisions of the perianth. In shape they somewhat resemble the Gladiolus, but they are very much smaller. They average an inch and a half or two inches in length, and are borne in spikes which are depressed at the extremity, as if an accident had happened and half broken down the spike at its junction with the stalk. The flowers stand nearly upright on this horizontal stem. The foliage is grass-like and sparse. All the beauty of the plant is in its flowers. They have a rich, fruity, tropical fragrance, and a spike of them will fill quite a room with their delightful odor. They are very popular for cutting because of their lasting quality.

Those who have never grown this flower will do well to try a dozen bulbs of it this season. I venture the prediction that they will be so well pleased with it that next year they will have a good many pots of it.

ARTIFICIAL MANURE FOR POT PLANTS

A WRITER in the *Journal of Horticulture* advocates the use of artificial manures for pot plants in window and greenhouse, because it is often impossible to procure. He such kinds as are generally advised. He fully recognizes the value of liquid manure as obtained from the product of the cow yard, but does not consider it very superior to artificial kinds when the latter are properly applied. He has found, by careful experiments, that equal quantities of Peruvian guano and the ordinary commercial fertilizers can be combined and made to supply Palms, Ficuses, Azaleas,

Fuchsias and Carnations with a food which they greatly appreciate. He also uses it in dilute form on Ferns, Callas, Begonias, and Primroses, and if it works well with all these plants, there is no good reason why it should not prove satisfactory with the general run of plants grown in window-garden and greenhouse, as the sorts named do not differ greatly from most others in habits and requirements. Its effect on the plants named is very satisfactory. It imparts to their foliage that deep, rich color, which is a sure indication of health.

I presume the writer is correct, though I would prefer a fertilizer made from the product of the cow yard, because I *know* what that will do, and there is nothing in the way of an experiment in its use. But what he says about the impossibility of getting it, especially in the city, is true, and those who need a fertilizer of some kind have to depend on some preparation which can be found on the market. These persons will do well to try the method advised above. Experiment carefully—try it on a few plants at first and observe results. It will be noticed that he does not give any definite amount to use. This cannot well be done, because artificial manures vary greatly in strength. You will have to ascertain the quantity for yourself, beginning with weak solutions. By watching the effect, you can soon satisfy yourself as to whether more is needed, or if you are giving all that the plant requires. If the growth that results is healthy and vigorous, be satisfied with that. Over-stimulated plants are sure to fail in time.

Unhealthy plants can often be brought back to a condition of health by the application of nitrate of soda. A piece about the size of a marble will be enough for a twelve inch pot. Other, and smaller sizes in that proportion. When a plant lags, this is valuable in assisting development.

We often find in Summer, when obliged to use hard water on plants, that the young growth assumes a brownish tint that is not desirable. A teaspoonful of the nitrate dissolved in two gallons of water will soften it, and have the effect of keeping the plants upon which it is used in fine condition. Apply twice a week.

All kinds of plants are greatly benefited by having frequent changes made in the food furnished them, while they are in a process of development. All manures must be "mixed with brains," like the paints of the famous old artist, to make them most effective. That is to say, use them *intelligently*. Observe their action and govern your use of them by their effect, increasing, varying, and modifying as seems necessary in each particular case.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER

Marguerite Carnations.—Such plants as you care to make use of for winter, ought to be taken up and potted at once. Cut away most of the top—*all* the flower-stalks—and disturb the roots of the plant as little as possible. Before lifting, water well, to prevent the soil from crumbling away from the roots. This necessitates the use of the soil the plant has been growing in all Summer, but no harm will result from it if plenty of fertilizer is used later on, when the plant begins to grow. Do not take the plants into the house immediately after potting, but put them in a cool, shady place for a week or ten days. Shower them well every day. If this is not done the red spider will be pretty sure to injure them. I have heretofore spoken of the great value of this plant for winter use, and I desire to again call attention to its merits. I find it more satisfactory, in many ways, than any of the greenhouse varieties. It blooms much more freely, and constantly. Its flowers are perhaps not as large, on an average, but they are as fine in form, color, and fragrance.

Palms and Ferns.—This is one of the best months of the year in which to procure these plants for use in the living-

room. Because greenhouse heat has not yet been turned on, therefore the plants have not been weakened by the warm, moist atmosphere peculiar to such places. After they have become used to the conditions which prevail there, they are sure to suffer when removed to rooms where the air is hot and dry. This being the case, it stands us in hand to get them early in the season, before they have been subjected to conditions so unlike those to be found in the ordinary dwelling that we cannot successfully imitate them.



Success with Palms.—I am convinced that more persons fail with Palms because of imperfect drainage than from any other cause. In order to keep them in good condition, their root-action must be as nearly perfect as possible, and it cannot be that if the soil is kept so wet that it sours. In a soil soured because of stagnant water, the roots soon become diseased, and the first indication the plant gives of this condition is seen in the yellowing of the tips of the leaves. By all means, pay particular attention to drainage. Palms like a *moist* soil, but not a *wet* one. If good drainage is provided, surplus water can always find a ready escape at the bottom of the pot, and there is no harm resultant from over-watering. Palms like a rather heavy soil, like garden loam. Ferns are fond of much lighter soil, like leaf mold and sand, or turfy matter and sand. But they also require good drainage. If you give them this, water may be applied daily without any danger of injury.

It is a good plan to use horn shavings in the soil for Palms. These shavings contain a great deal of nutriment. This, however, is not given off very rapidly, as moisture does not affect them all at once. Because of this, they are very useful, as they give a lasting quality to the soil which makes frequent repotting unnecessary.

Asparagus Sprengeri. — This plant ought to be given attention at least once a year, if you desire to keep it in a healthy, growing condition—and it is not fully satisfactory when *not* growing. Old plants, that have been neglected, often fail to throw up the new shoots upon which one must depend for beauty, and they cannot be coaxed to do so as long as their roots are cramped for room. This makes it necessary for us to separate the old roots, and put the smaller plants thus secured in seven, eight or nine inch pots, or to shift the old cramped specimens into pots too large for convenient handling. I would advise the division plan. Because of the thick mass of roots which form, the only way in which the old plant can be separated is by cutting. You cannot *break* the roots apart. Take a thin-bladed, sharp knife, or a small saw, and cut down through the mass. Of course many of the tuberous roots will be injured by this summary method, but no great harm will be done by it, as there will be plenty of untouched roots left in the portions of soil which escapes knife or saw. The best portions of root to use are those of recent growth, provided you make sure that there is an "eye," or grow-

ing point attached. Discard as much as possible of the old, hardened growth.

It is a good plan to cut away all the old branches at the time of repotting. Water the plants well, and then set them away in a dark corner to form new roots. As a general thing, no more water will be needed until the plant begins to grow. The old roots, being tuberous in character, have a supply of moisture quite sufficient to meet all their requirements until new feeders are sent out. The production of new branches will not take place until such roots are formed.

This plant does well in a soil of loam and sand—better, indeed, than in a light soil, which many seem to think it needs because they consider it a variety of Fern. It is in no sense a Fern, and the only thing it has in common with a Fern is its liking for partial shade.

The Aster.—At this season the merit of the annual Aster as a late flowering will be readily apparent to all who grow it. We have no flower that excels it in profusion, except the Chrysanthemum, and for garden-use it is far superior to that. Some of the latest varieties are likely to be in their prime when cold weather comes. A severe frost would put an end to their usefulness in the garden. But such plants can be potted and removed to the house, where they will last for weeks. I speak of this now, that those who have late Asters may take proper care of them before they have suffered any injury from cold weather. A good-sized plant will nearly fill a window of ordinary size. We have few flowers that last longer after cutting. If the water in which you place them is changed frequently, it is possible to keep them for a fortnight without their showing any sign of fading, or dropping their petals. Another peculiarity of theirs is that of developing the small flowers along the lower part of the stalk quite as perfectly as those above. These are often more desirable than the upper flowers, because of their smallness. They are better adapted to the requirements of personal decoration, and for small vases they are almost equal to Roses.

Hollyhocks in Fall.—As a general thing, we do not get a great many flowers from these plants after the present month, but we may have a profuse bloom, late in the season, if we are careful to prevent the formation of seed during the summer and early fall months. I make a practice of going over my plants every day, and removing every flower as soon as it fades. This prevents the exhaustion of the plant, for one thing, and gives it a neat, tidy look, for another. Old stalks to which dried-up flowers still cling are not particularly attractive. Treated in this manner, the plants will often throw up new flower-stalks from the base of the plant, and give flowers until the coming of winter. These stalks are seldom as tall as those produced in summer, but their flowers are nearly as large, and quite as attractive. A Hollyhock which is allowed to develop seed is not worth much after September.

Only a Little Flower

BY GLEN I. KEENEY.

I am only a little flower,
Growing along the way,
Yet I gladden the hearts of the men of toil
As they pass at the close of day.

I am only a little flower—
A daisy, growing wild,
Yet I may teach a beautiful thought
To some little wondering child.

I am only a little flower,
Giving all the joy I can;
Thus I fill a place in this beautiful world,
As a part of God's great plan.

OUR READERS' PERPLEXITIES

Fuchsia Trouble.—(Mrs. S. B.) The leaves of Fuchsia which you send show traces of the same bacterial disease which works so much mischief among Geraniums and Begonias. The remedy is Copperdine. You can procure it of the large firms dealing in plants. Get it at once, and apply as per directions on can.

Roses, Pansies, and Cactus.—(Mrs. J. B.) The mildew on your Rose may be caused by cool weather, by exposure to cold winds, or by a low vitality of the plant. The specimens of Pansy branches indicate a diseased condition. Did you use barn yard manure about them? If so, was it not quite fresh? The Cactus leaf belongs to a variety of the Phyllocactus branch of the family, and is not a Cereus.

Carex Japonica.—(Mrs. R. L. P.) I do not *know* whether Carex Japonica would stand a North Carolina winter, or not. I *think* it would, however, with some protection.

Name Wanted.—(K. M.) The leaves sent were so crushed that they were unrecognizable. Send again, but put in box.

Fir-Tree Oil and Rose Leaf Extract.—(Mrs. F. H. C.) If you will procure catalogues of the large plant firms you will find in most of them lists of supplies for florists. In these lists you will find Fir-tree oil, and Fir-tree oil soap, and the Rose leaf Tobacco extract, which is a combination of the nicotine principle of Tobacco and whale oil soap. You will also find Copperdine in the list.

Pruning Roses.—(R.) The proper time to prune Roses is in spring.

Copperdine.—Mrs. J. P. writes: "What is it? Where do we get it? How use it? My druggist says he never heard of it." That may be. Very likely there are many things he never heard of. I have already explained *what it is* in this department. It can be procured of such firms as Dreer, Henderson, Vaughan, at any time, and in any quantity, notwithstanding the fact that the druggists know nothing about it. It is used according to the directions which accompany it. This reply will serve as an answer to a score or more correspondents who have asked about the preparation. I have only to say again, what I have already said several times, that I know of nothing else that is of any value in diseases of bacterial origin, except Bordeaux mixture. And, to all intents and purposes, it *is* Bordeaux mixture put up in portable shape.

Moles in the Garden.—(Mrs. O. B. C.) I am told that Castor beans will drive moles away, and that they will never stay where the Castor plant grows. Have you tried any of the traps on the market? Catch a few and the others take the hint and emigrate.

Black Aphis on Chrysanthemums.—(Mrs. C.) If you have a spray pump, turn a stream of water on the plants infested with black aphis. This will dislodge them, if the work is thoroughly done. It may not kill them, but by repeating the operation you can quite easily keep them from injuring the plants. If a preparation is desired which *will* kill them, use kerosene emulsion.

Hibiscus.—(Mrs. O.) Let your Hibiscus rest from November to March, in the cellar. Keep rather dry, and in a cool, dark place.

Bougainvillea.—(Mrs. C. S. F.) It seems to me that some of the Chicago florists ought to have this plant on sale. Henderson, Dreer—any of the eastern dealers can furnish it. I would not order it now. Better wait until next season. The location you describe ought to be well adapted to its requirements. If any of the new growth shows an inclination to "run," that is, revert to the semi-vining habit of the older forms of this plant, cut it back promptly. This keeps it bushy and compact. If allowed to train itself it is likely to overrun everything else in the room.

Black Flies in Conservatory.—(Mrs. F.) If the conservatory is a small one, as I infer from what you say, I would advise you to remove all the plants from it, and then fumigate well with sulphur. While the plants are out of it, give them a bath in tobacco tea, or Ivory soap infusion. Dip them etirely under, and leave them submerged for several minutes. Or, if you do not care to take the plants out of the house, fumigate with tobacco. Scatter stems and leaves obtained form a cigar store over live coals. Moisten the tobacco slightly before putting it on the coals, in order to secure a dense smoke.

Asparagus Fern.—(S. J. P.) What is so often called Asparagus Fern is not a Fern in any sense of the word. For directions as to culture see article in another part of the magazine.

Lantana Cuttings.—(Mrs. G. K.) Take half ripened branches about three inches in length. Cut off all leaves except those at the tip. Insert an inch of the cutting in clean sand. Press the sand firmly about its base, and then water well. Keep the sand moist and warm.

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In ten days or two weeks roots ought to form. Treat Jasmine cuttings in same manner.

Otaheite Orange.—(G.) Give a sunny location. Soil of rich sandy loam, and moderate amount of water. Keep scale down by washing the foliage once a week with Fir tree oil soap suds. If mealy bug puts in appearance, use kerosene emulsion.

Cypress Vine.—(E. G. M.) This vine grows well in ordinary garden soil. I think you started your plants too early. They do best if not started until the weather becomes warm. Then they go right ahead, making a rapid growth, and developing finely.

The Price of Palms.—(A. R. H.) A Palm with four good character leaves can be bought for $1.00 at certain times of the year. Plants with seven or eight leaves will generally cost $3.00. A large Boston Fern will cost from $1.00 to $2.00.

Ants in Pot Plants.—(A. V. D.) Scatter powdered borax among your pots.

Phrynium.—(Mrs. C. H. G.) This plant *may* be "able to stand the hottest sun" when well established, but you might have known had you given the matter a little thought, that a plant just received from the florist is in no condition for exposure to strong sunshine. It should have been allowed to get started in a shaded place. Very likely its exposure, when exhausted from its journey, and with so recent a disturbance of its roots, will result in its death. Another time, be sure to keep your plants *out* of the sun till they begin to grow. Lemons and Oranges do much better in a sandy loam than in leaf mold.

Book Wanted.—(Mrs. R. W.) O. Judd Co., 52 Lafayette Place, New York City, can send you "Home Floriculture" for $1.00. Or your local bookseller would no doubt order it for you.

Ventilating a Small Greenhouse.—(Mrs. W. S. B.) By all means have some kind of ventilation in the roof. You can have a pipe put in, running up through the roof, with a cover fitted to the lower end of it, with a hinge, and kept in place by a spring running up inside the pipe. Have a string fastened to the edge of the lower side of this cover, by which to draw it down when you desire to let out the overheated air. By fastening this string to something you can keep the pipe open at your pleasure. By releasing the string, the spring will at once draw the cover up against the pipe, and thus prevent the exit of air from the room. You will need such a ventilator every sunny day in winter.

Roses and Orchids.—(Mrs. F. D. G.) It is not possible to name a Rose from a mere description of color, form, and habit. There are many varieties so nearly alike in these respects that your description would fit them all. The plant you describe is no doubt one of our native Orchids, but I could not name the variety without seeing it.

Rose Trouble.—(Mrs. F. P. W.) "Black spot" is a fungoid disease which causes great harm among Roses. Copperdine, if used persistently, will check it. I am not able to recognize the specimen of flower which you send. It was crushed in the mails.

Roses, Begonias, Gloxinia and Lantanas.—(Mrs. W. F. G.) If the Roses are strong, I would advise moving them this fall—as soon as they ripen their foliage. Disturb their roots as little as possible. Cover the soil about them with at least six or eight inches of old manure. If Roses kill back to the ground with you in winter, I would lay the branches down flat on the ground before putting the manure about them. You can lay the Rambler down and cover it in the same way. Begonias and Gloxinias are greatly benefitted, if grown in loam, by having sand enough added to make the soil light and friable. A "weeping Lantana" ought not to grow in upright form. Perhaps it has determined to overcome its "weeping" tendencies, and hold up its head among folks.

Lilacs.—(C.) By all means cut away the shoots which spring up about the old bush. If you do not you will, in a short time, have a perfect thicket of dwarfed growth. Cut them down *now*, and next year keep them from growing up again by running the lawn-mower over them every time you mow the lawn.

Specimens for Name.—(Mrs. W. W. Y.) Fern, Pteris, Ampelopsis Veitchii.

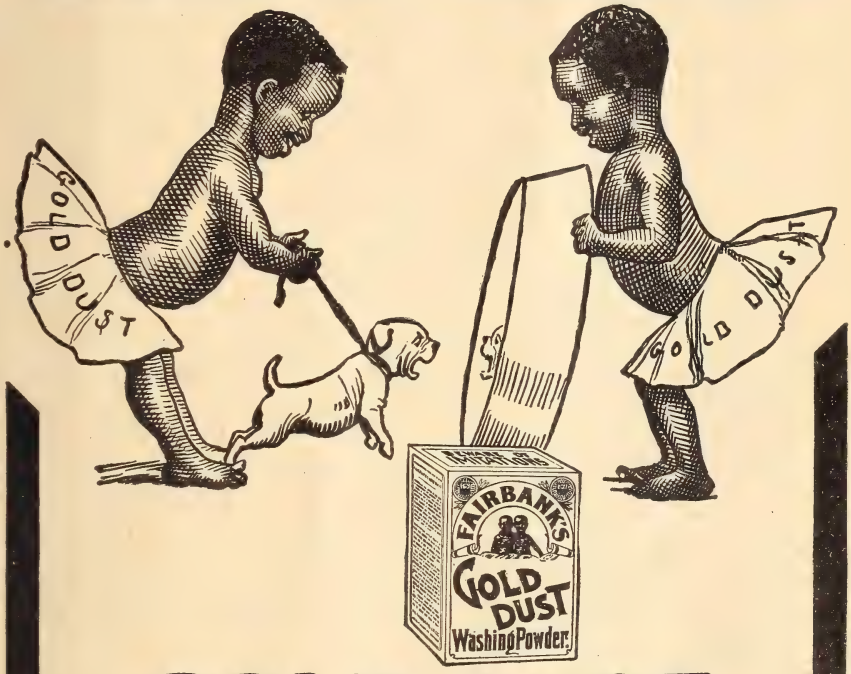
Impatiens.—To make this plant bushy, cut it back while growing, and *keep* cutting it back until it has as many branches as you want it to have. One must be persistent in training plants. They may need almost daily attention for months before they take on the form you want them to.

Sweet Pea Trouble.—(H. J. G.) I do not understand why your Sweet Peas drop their flowers as you describe. I have never known the plant to behave in this way before. Are you *sure* there were no worms or insects on the plants?

Plants for Leadville.—(I. V.) Not having had any experience with a climate like yours, I

am unable to give any definite advice. Sometimes plants flourish where we would not expect them to, therefore I would advise you to experiment. Try Hollyhock, Delphinium, Golden Glow Rudbeckia, Peonies, Perennial Phlox, and various hardy bulbs. In fall cover to the depth of eight or ten inches with leaves, litter from stable, or even earth. Some of these may sur-

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prise you by doing well. The only way to make sure is by trying them. There are also many more hardy plants which you could experiment with, if so inclined.

FLORAL PERPLEXITIES' FROM THE SOUTH

By Mrs. G. T. Drennan

[All questions regarding floriculture, from the Ohio and Potomac Rivers to the Gulf of Mexico—which are the limits of Southern gardens—will receive careful attention and prompt responses.]

Mr. Benj. Morse, Atlanta, Ga.—The Tamarix is evergreen, of weeping habit and produces long panicles of feathery pink flowers. At a glance it has the singular appearance of a Cedar in bloom. Perfectly hardy in New Orleans, but would require a heavy mulch or some protection in exposed positions in Atlanta.

Miss Mary T., Memphis, Tenn.—The Bird of Paradise is a species of Poinciana, blooming the second year from seeds which are borne in pods, like legumes. The foliage is quite like the Mimosa; the flowers sulphur yellow with long, protruding, brilliant red anthers. Not hardy in Memphis. The plants require protection, during the winter in Lexington, Miss., which is considerably south of Memphis. The Poinciana, in Louisiana and Florida, makes a beautiful little tree. It blooms from April or May till frost.

Mrs. J. C. C., Kyle, Hays county, Texas.—Madame Moreau, in deep rose-color, and Blanche Moreau, in pure white, are reliable ever-blooming Moss Roses. Both are heavily mossed. They can be had of any floral firm. Your Tuberoses evidently suffer for water. Unless the soil under the roots that put forth under the bulb is kept moist and never allowed to dry the flowers will be imperfect. In pots, unless the bulb and its rootlets are kept moist, the topmost buds of the Tuberose stalk will wither and none of the flowers open wide. Give your garden-grown bulbs more water and have the soil open for it to penetrate.

Mrs. W. Sc't. H., Newport News, Virginia.—Your Asparagus Fern is probably turning yellow from stagnant moisture. Drain the soil by free openings under the bottom of pot. Water sparingly and set in the shade. On signs of recovery, give more water, and more sunlight. Also mulch the surface with some rather rough, fibrous garden soil. The surface roots may be exposed. Unless your Chrysanthemums are intended for exhibition purposes, let the side shoots grow; or draw them from the soil, running a sharp knife between each and the main root and pot in damp, sandy soil, set in the shade. Roots will form at once. Unless your Jerusalem Cherry is in a pot, I would advise not to ship, until late fall or winter. If pot and plant, without any disturbance of the roots, can be shipped, one time is as good as another. No plant should be uprooted when full of fruit.

Mrs. J. G., Baton Rouge, La.—October is a good time to put out Palms. Your pot bound Palms will do well turned from the pot into the garden in well dug and watered places. The Date Palms or Phoenix, and Cycad *revoluta* would be hardy in Baton Rouge. The Umbrella China makes an elegant shade tree for lawns. Any of the Arbor Vitæ trees would bear pruning as you describe; also Juniper, Pittosporum and Euonymus can be pruned into any desired form; or planted in hedges, closely pruned.

Miss Geenie M., Fort Deposit, Ala.—Fill your pots for Geraniums with dairy compost and sand. Broken up and dried compost is suitable. Geraniums require water constantly, and good drainage. Let them have sunshine. If they are doing well, let them alone, and repot next spring. Liquid fertilizer once a week is often enough. Regarding your Ferns, keep them constantly moist and in the shade.

Mrs. R. T. M., Nashville, Tenn.—Roses never do well, as winter bloomers, for amateurs. Professionals have special Rose houses, and force the blooms at great expense. The Rose is a queen and must have a palace in which to reign.

Mrs. Chas. H., Murfreesborough, Tenn.—Cape Jasmines are half-hardy evergreens. Probably they would withstand your winters, outside, if covered with evergreen boughs and some lightly constructed frame of lathes or boards, overhead. Give them a heavy top-dressing of rich compost, and the benefit of the doubt.

Miss Mary R. P., Rome, Ga.—Let your Hibiscus remain where it has stood all summer. Cut the tops down; cover the crown of the roots heavily, with rich compost, late in November, and uncover in April. It will probably be the handsomest flowering shrub in your garden from May till frost.

Mrs. R. S., Mobile, Ala.—Asparagus Sprengeri is the handsomest of all basket plants. Do not discard it because there are no red seedberries. This deficiency arises from the baskets being copiously watered when the sprays are full of blooms. The pollen washes out and wastes, hence no seed formation. Then the

English sparrows are sure to eat the seed-berries wherever they have access to the hanging baskets. One year old plants bear seeds of bright red. Water well, but wisely.

Young Gardener, Tupelo, Miss.—The Ageratum is such a common wild flower in all the Southern states that you would do better to omit it from your collection of plants.

Mr. Wm. R., Birmingham, Ala.—Calycanthus *Floridus* is as strictly a native of Alabama as of Florida. It is common on all the river banks and waterways of Alabama.

Mrs. P. P., Pensacola, Fla.—Centranthus *ruber* is the valerian used in pharmacy. The flowers are red, whereas the ornamental species advertised in floral catalogues have various colors, principally blue.

Mr. P. M., Dallas, Texas.—The flowers enclosed are those of Staplia *grandiflora*, classed among the Cacti.

INDIAN SUMMER IN SOUTHERN GARDENS

By Mrs. G. T. Drennan

Dahlias, Roses, Chrysanthemums, Cosmos, Cannas, Hibiscus and many other flowers, including the last planted Gladioli and sweet Tuberoses are full of blooms. The Honeysuckle vines are fragrant with flowers and Hydrangeas have not faded. Sweet Alyssum is blooming its very best, and the Violets are beginning their winter florescence. Baby Primroses, Mignonette, Verbenas and China Pinks make the low borders bright with flowers. Here and there, all around, under the shrubbery, in the corners

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and encroaching on the walks, are volunteer plants, from the self-sown seeds of Summer. Phlox Drummondi, and Phlox Perennial are up in colonies of young plants. Phlox Drummondi is bright green all Winter, snow or ice covered, no matter, it never even turns a dark green, and in advance of the March winds the flowers blow, velvety red, lilac, white and rosy-pink. Among the host, in the crowded garden of flowers, there is one that never fails to elicit surprise. It is the Colchicum, in rose and white. The flowers spring up in a night without a leaf. The lily-like flowers and the stems are waxen, and the anthers bright yellow. Sometimes, on a barren bit of brown earth, these magic flowers spring up by dozens, for all the world as if cut flowers had been stuck into the soil, on four inch stems. The green leaves of this curious bulb appear next Spring. This is mere mention of the rich and varied flora of Southern gardens in October. The serious consideration is that bulbs must be planted now, or there will be no Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Jonquils, Narcissus nor Lilies, nor Glory-of-the-Snow, nor Star-of-Bethlehem, when the Spring time comes. There must be a slaughter of the innocents. Hosts of young plants, and many that are in the flush of rich Autumnal florescence, must be sacrificed. They occupy, perhaps, the sunny places the bulbs must have, for bulbs must be bedded in the sunniest parts of the garden. They must be given conspicuous beds and borders. Nothing in nature can take their places. Daffodils, Jonquils and Narcissi should be planted in large numbers. The bulbs have the faculty of multiplying, year by year, and of blooming profusely and beautifully, without being reset. They do not deteriorate in quality. Hit and miss, careless plenty, in among the shrubbery, along the borders, over the beds, and if the grounds are extensive, athwart broad green, grassy wastes, these early bulbous flowers are a revelation. Daffodils are lovely primrose yellow; Jonquils deep chrome and the Narcissi from cream to paper white. Roman Hyacinths are as hardy and free as the foregoing, but of greater delicacy of appearance. They are so sweet it is always advisable to have them near the garden gate, the door steps and under the window. Masses of the snow white Roman Hyacinths, blooming as they do in the Winter garden, from the last of January to the second week of March, are not surpassed in any land, by any flowers, for ideal loveliness. Plant the foregoing hardy bulbs freely. The finest imported Holland Hyacinths and Tulips are another proposition. The bulbs bloom grandly the first year. Then new bulblets form and the main bulb nourishes them, instead of maturing a fine flower. The second year is a disappointment with Hyacinths and Tulips. The remedy is to buy the fresh importations in limited numbers. Where the hardy bulbs first mentioned are safe to buy by the hundred, fine Hyacinths and Tulips are only safe by dozens. Get fresh bulbs every Fall, which may easily be done. There will then be no disappointment in the flowers, and in the meantime, the bulblets will be growing. They will bloom the third year. No flowers surpass the large single and double flowered Hyacinths from fresh Holland bulbs. The method above suggested insures an annual supply of superb Hyacinths.

Tulips are the most brilliant of all bulbous flowers. Their colors are dazzling. For gardens north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, and south as far as North Carolina and Tennessee, Tulips are highly available. Further south the sun gets too hot for the blooms as early as April. Only the low-growing early Tulips do well. They bloom while the weather is cool and bracing. The tall, elegant late Tulips, as double as Roses, and of brilliant hues, appear fresh and brave on the opening of an April day, but before the day is over, whether of sunshine and shower or all of sunshine, the flowers wilt and the stems fall prone upon the surface of the earth. Tulip bulbs are hardy and free, but the flower is not of texture and quality to withstand the southern sun.

Poppies come nearer than aught else filling the place of Tulips. They are rival flowers in dazzling red, orange and silvery white. Poppy seeds sown over the bulb beds will succeed Hyacinths and other bulbous flowers with such beautiful effect that the Tulips will not be regretted.

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E. W. EDWARDS.

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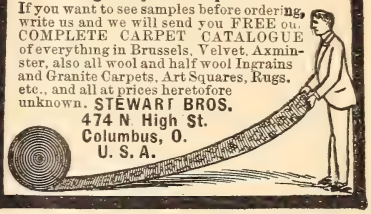
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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Well-Ordered Household

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A PRACTICAL WOMAN

CONDUCTED BY MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER

Editor Cornell University Reading Course for Women.

COOKING, sewing and housework generally have been simplified with the introduction of utensils and labor-saving devices found in the kitchen, and it remains to keep the entire machinery simplified in order not to add more unnecessary work than has been saved in other ways.

Much thought is required in household duties in order to gain time. Some persons can do a great deal more in a day because of the habit of thoughtful attention to duties making the "head save the heels," to use a very trite expression, but one full of philosophy.

I know one who puts herself to sleep when sleep is not otherwise easily induced by imagining herself possessed of a good sum of money and deciding how she will spend it. It might be a good mental gymnastic to imagine oneself possessed of a good margin of time each day and deciding how to use it outside of regular and necessary duties. Unlike the question of the little fortune to spend, it is altogether possible for everyone to acquire the margin of time. Busy as we become in our daily duties the time is there and if we help ourselves to a little share of it, there will still be time left for the pressing affairs of life.

We are doubtless, many of us, more careful to save and put away a litle money from time to time, than we are to appropriate for real living purposes a margin of time. May we not put time out at interest for an emergency, by using it to acquire physical or mental strength, knowledge or power? It is true there are those who never seem to be able to save a minute in the busy routine of housework, but even for these we would recommend the giving of a tenth of the active hours of the day. It would be interesting to know how diverse would be the ways of using this fraction of time, so different are temperaments and desires. The point is not merely to use it as suits our fancy necessarily, but in a way to yield large returns. The one who is saving a margin of the yearly income endeavors to invest the amount where it will yield a good interest. The same must be done with the time saved. There is an oft-quoted maxim which should rouse us to the sense of the value of time:

"Lost somewhere between sunrise and sunset two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are lost forever."

Most of us are aware that each day we simply lose time by injudicious planning, or by trifling.

It is a common expression—"I do not see where all the time has gone." This may not be because the time is not wisely spent, but because it is filled with details which seem to count for naught. This is peculiarly true in housework and is exasperating to many women. However, without the performance of details, that same housework would be quite a failure.

But let us grasp an hour, or even a few moments, a day, and devote it to that which will yield a rich return. Our first witness says:

"I am so tired with work, work, work that if I may have an hour of time to spend as I wish, I will rest."

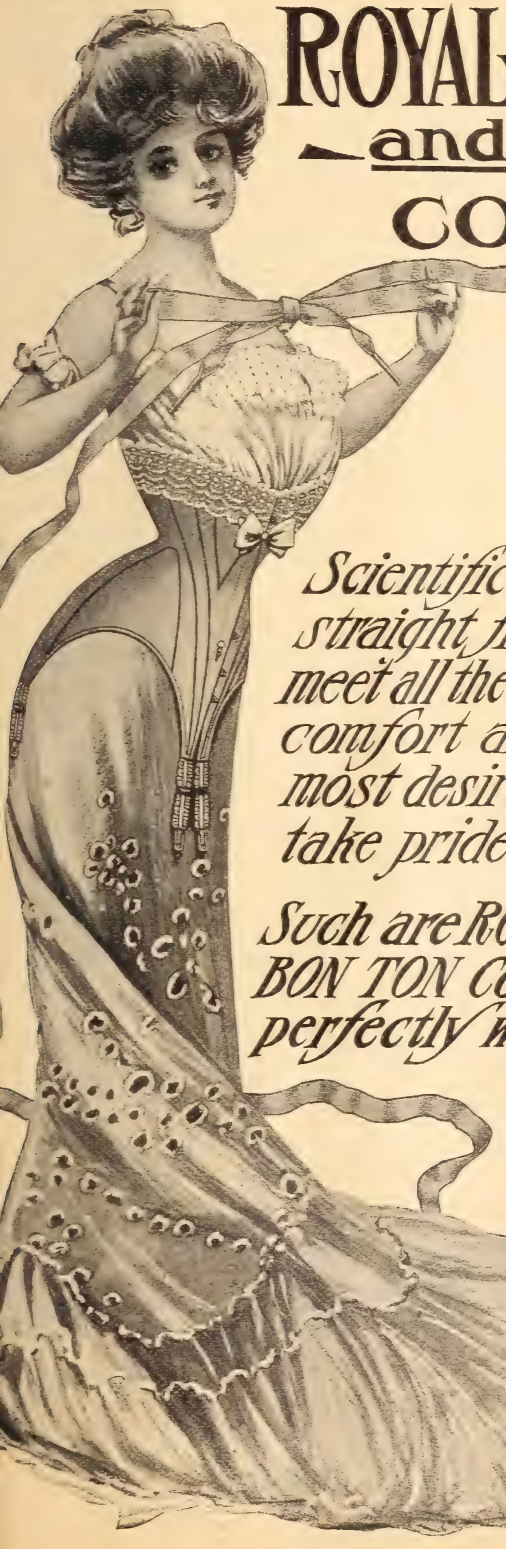
This is good philosophy and there is little doubt of the rich return. One of the first things many persons need to do is to get rested and the mountain of work and worry before them will melt away into something quite surmountable. There are those who would not be caught napping in the daytime and who would not think of sitting in an easy chair in the forenoon to regain strength. It is clear gain to do so, and without such respites from labor comes a loss of nervous tone so necessary to have on all occasions and there is the necessity of pushing oneself on to the performance of duty. There is a loss which may be quite gradual, but which is sure and which tells not only on the health, but on one's usefulness. This mode of spending the hour should be a popular one as a means of efficient strength and comfort.

Our next witness says:

"Give me time for reading and meditation upon spiritual matters."

This is good not only for those whose acceptance of religious truths is not marked, but for those who are too busy to be very active along the lines of their faith. There are many who are like the father whose son was asked what his father was, and he replied:

"He's a Methodist, but he isn't doing much at it nowadays."



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There are those who would not be robbed of their faith, but who go away from it in their thoughts and activities and expect it to flourish; who believe in and support the church, but who have not time to lend their presence there once a week. Time for prayer, meditation and reading of the great truths of life would smooth out many troubles, lighten labor and give masterful calm. The Bible should be studied by all persons for its literary value, to say nothing of the spiritual benefit to be derived. There is too great an ignorance even among many well educated persons of the history, the poetry and the philosophy of the book of books.

Our next witness, "If an hour's time were given me each day, I would enjoy Nature."

There is no doubt but that "Books in the running brooks, sermons in stones and good in everything" may be found by many who care to read them. The city dweller tries to provide opportunity to send his family to the country in the summer time, not only for the benefit to health, but because he believes their lives will be the richer when influenced by the running brooks, the hills and valleys and the green fields.

Another says: "If I could get an hour from my work, I should keep up my social duties."

There is no doubt but that much of the margin of time is spent in idle talk, not to say gossip; but, on the other hand, it is too easy as one becomes very busy, to neglect old friends and acquaintances. The stiff, formal call has taken the place too often of the friendly visit, the formal reception of the old-time tea party, the formal holiday gathering, of the good old family party when the children and grandchildren were there and the latter had to wait till the second table, even though it was a bountiful one. It is not well to become so busy that we lose interest in the affairs which are perplexing the lives of our friends and neighbors. We need them and they need us, not for gossip, light talk and formal exchange of remarks about the weather, but for sympathy, cheer and the exchange of ideas about things that are well worth while.

Another says: "My hour of margin will be used for knowing my family better."

It is not an unusual thing for parents to find no time for companionship with their children or with each other. That is a happy boy whose busy father spares an hour to become interested in the games, sports and studies of his son. It is very pathetic when household duties crowd so heavily on a mother that she cannot take time to enjoy her children as they are growing up. Filled with tenderest affection and the deepest solicitude, a mother often gives no time to the expression of that affection, and the child longs for it and perhaps learns not to show the natural affection which is so becoming. This gives place to the suppression of feeling and results in an awkward exchange of affectionate greetings from really very loving hearts.

One person would spend the margin of time with books, another with music, another with entertainments and with various means of improvement.

This busy world will move right on if the people in it take time to enjoy the things that are passing and not try to live in the spirit of constant and humdrum work without relaxation, enjoyment and self-improvement. Longfellow's advice to Mary Anderson is good for all: "See some good picture—in Nature if possible, or on canvas — hear a page of the best music, or read a great poem daily. Find a few moments for one or the other, and at the end of the year your mind will shine with such an accumulation of jewels as to astonish even yourself."

Margaret Sangster in the following poem speaks the sentiment of many a weary and busy person:

Plenty of Time

I hear you complaining, dearest,
You have ever so much to do;
Your temper is worn with trying
To make old things look like new;
You sew for the little children,
You mend for the rollicking boys,
You were never a shirk, and you fret and work,
Till your life is shorn of joys.

If the day were longer, dearest!
If you never need go to bed!
But the time goes racing by you,
Till the hurrying week has sped,
And your basket's overflowing,
And your tasks are never done—
Poor, weary friend, will they never end
Till the sleep of death is won?

It's time you are needing, dearest;
Ah, yes! but there's time to spare,
If you'd let our Father carry
One end of your load of care.
If you'd tell Him all the trouble,
And ask from His tender hand
The gift of His peace, your pain would cease;
His way you would understand.

There is time for loving, dearest;
If we take the time there is,
And fill that up with sweetness,
Whatever beyond we miss.
Let the little frocks be plainer,
Let the dust alone for a while;
Let the good man see how blithe it can be,
His home, in your tender smile.

Get out in the sunshine, dearest;
There is time for that, be sure—
If you'll only let the flowers
And the birds your steps allure.
Go out in the sunshine, dearest—
And bring it back with you:
Don't sit in the gloom, when His lilies bloom,
And His bending skies are blue.

—*Margaret E. Sangster.*

NOTE.—If the readers of HOME AND FLOWERS had a margin of an hour a day how would they spend it? It would please us to have them send their answers to this question to the department of The Well-Ordered Household in care of HOME AND FLOWERS.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

It is a different problem when a woman does all the work.

"I find that many of the women who are most actively interested along these lines are the women of means—women who keep two or more maids, and who have no idea of what work really means, and who undoubtedly have not taken the trouble to find out. Their talk is to the woman who has a sink with hot and cold water, gas range, electricity, the washing sent out, the butcher and grocer at the door, church and school a few blocks away, a library near, companions, and society. The woman who gets up at four o'clock in the morning, helps with the milking, gets breakfast, gets the children and their lunches ready for school—perhaps two miles away—pumps and carries her wash-water, perhaps digs the potatoes for dinner, and does thousands of other things, which two-thirds of the farmers' wives are compelled to do, who has comparatively no society other than the few she meets at her neighbor's funeral, the neighbor who comes in to help at threshing time, or the other fortunates who are allowed to go to town on the stormy days when it is too disagreeable for horses or men to work, are overlooked."

An appreciation of the beautiful relieves monotony.

"I think farmers and farmers' wives do not often enough allow themselves any intellectual life or pleasure. The study of these lessons has been a great stimulus to us—not only a help in a practical way, but a change from manual drudgery to thinking, which alone is a relief and relaxation. Then farmers and their wives do not see the beauty around them of hill and valley, sunrise and sunset. When I said to a neighbor's wife one day last summer that the great hill on our farm, in view from the door, was a constant pleasure to me in its ever chang-

(Concluded on page 45.)

PRICES CUT IN HALF

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This superb, mercerized, silk finished, black sateen

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has a 12-inch flounce trimmed with 2-inch bias ruffles, with tailored strapped headings, above which is an accordion plaited ruffle put on serpentine style. All seams are tailored.

Sent on Approval

SEND US 22 CENTS, the actual cost of postage on the skirt, together with the accompanying coupon, and we will mail you this superb **underskirt of quality** for your inspection. You can take it to any store in your town, and if you can buy a skirt like it for less than $2.00, **do not keep the skirt.** Our price is only $1.00 and we do not ask you to send us one cent of this $1.00 until you are positively convinced that our price actually saves you half the cost of the goods over what you would pay for the same identical grade and quality in any store with which you are acquainted. **This liberal offer** is made solely to introduce our goods to new customers, and to prove to them by actual personal test of eye and hand, that they can save money by ordering their supplies of all descriptions direct from us. All you have to do is to fill out the coupon and mail it to us with the 22 cents, and the **Melba underskirt,** described above, with our large and handsomely illustrated catalog containing a full and complete line of similar bargains, will be sent at once. **Do not delay. Order to-day.**

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I enclose 22c for postage. Please mail me one Black Sateen Underskirt on approval. If satisfactory I agree to send you $1.00 by registered letter or postal order within 5 days. If unsatisfactory I will notify you at once to send postage and I will return the skirt in good condition.

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We never knowingly publish the advertisement of a fraudulent concern. The publication of an advertisement in these pages is evidence that according to the best information we have been able to secure the concern is reliable.

FASHIONS



Misses' Shirt Waist 4487

TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT APPLIQUE YOKE AND SHOULDER STRAPS.

Shirt waists with yoke fronts are among the latest features of the season and are peculiarly well adapted to young girls. This one includes box plaits and straps over the shoulders as well as the yoke, which is cut in battlements at the lower edge. The model is made of white linen, machine stitched and trimmed with pearl buttons, but all waisting materials cotton linen, silk and wool are appropriate. The straps over the shoulders are novel and effective, but both they and the yoke can be omitted if a plainer waist is desired.

The waist consists of the fronts, back and yoke. Both fronts and back are laid in full length box plaits stitched at each edge, but the backs are drawn down smoothly while the fronts pouch over the belt. The yoke is arranged over the upper edges of the fronts and beneath the centre plait, which is cut in one with the front. The sleeves are among the latest with cuffs that match the yoke.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4¼ yards 21 inches wide, 3¾ yards 27 inches wide, 3¾ yards 32 inches or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern 4487 is cut in sizes for Misses of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.



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Real Value, 75c. Try them.
1 Golden Sacred Lily (Rich yellow)
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Above collection with full cultural directions, postpaid for only 35 cents. **Also Our New Floral Guide—Illustrated.**
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Growers of the Best Roses in America.
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Boy's Russian Suit 4472

Suits made in the Russian style are exceedingly becoming to little boys and are appropriate for a variety of materials. The original from which the drawing was made is of white linen with bands of blue, but serge, galatea, chambray, pongee and all materials used for costumes of the sort are correct.

The suit consists of the knickerbockers, the blouse and the shield. The knickerbockers fit smoothly about the hips, but are full below the knees where they are drawn up by means of elastic inserted in the hems. The blouse is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams and is finished with a big sailor collar, which is square at the back and forms tapering reefers at the front that extend to the belt. The shield is separate and is attached to the blouse beneath the collar. The sleeves are cut in one piece each and are plaited to form cuffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size [4 years] is 4 yards 27 inches wide, 3¾ yards 32 inches wide or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern 4472 is cut in sizes for boys of 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

These patterns give universal satisfaction and are made by those who have years of experience in the business.

You can depend upon these patterns and we will send them to any address for 10 cents each postpaid. Address HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio.

MOTHERS YOUR CHILDREN Cured of Bed-Wetting
EN-U-RE-SINE absolutely cures bed-wetting & incontinence of urine IN OLD AND YOUNG. IT DOES NOT FAIL. The only remedy made and guaranteed by a physician. Send for FREE SAMPLE to DR. MAY, Box 510 Bloomington, Ill. SAMPLE FREE

Catarrh, Foul Breath.

If You Continually K'hawk and Spit and There is a Constant Dripping From the Nose Into the Throat, If You Have Foul, Sickening Breath, That is Catarrh.

Large Trial Package Mailed Free.

Any person having catarrh always has a bad breath. The sense of smell and taste are nearly always totally destroyed in time so that the person who has catarrh does not realize how loathsome their disease is. They



PROF. C. E. GAUSS—Discoverer of Certain Catarrh Cure and Mankind's Benefactor.

continue their K'hawking-K'hawking and spitting and spitting about promiscuously until they are shunned by everyone, and the sight of them is enough to make a well person sick.

It gives wonderful relief, especially in those chronic cases where the mucus drops down the throat and lungs, sickening the stomach, and leads to many diseases, including consumption.

Catarrh is a deep-seated disease, and local applications, inhalations, sprays, ointments or salves will do no good. A large trial package that will convince you mailed free. Send name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, 1610 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

The Junior Gardeners

CONDUCTED BY AUNT HEPSIE

Boys and girls are requested to write to Aunt Hepsie, care HOME AND FLOWERS, Springfield, Ohio.

Success Comes With a Little Effort

Dear Aunt Hepsie:

I have liked HOME AND FLOWERS ever since mamma has taken it, but the Junior Gardener makes it doubly interesting.

I had my first success with Sweet Peas this year and yet they didn't do so well as I hope to have them do another year.

I have three small Rose plants about six months old, which I transplanted to larger pots a few days ago. Shall I put them in the cellar for the winter or put them in the ground?

I have a pot of Sweet Alyssum in bloom now. I forgot to water for several days and I found it wilting so I set it in a tub of water until well saturated. The next day it was as fresh as ever. Your friend,

CALLIE PURL.

Illinois, August 24, 1903.

Set them out in the ground and protect them during the winter. Read Mr. Rexford's article on the Rose this month.

Elsie's Second Letter

Dear Aunt Hepsie:

I see that my other letter was in print, and so I guess I can write another. I see Aunt Hepsie is very good about giving information on plants, so I will see if I can't obtain some. I had a nice Fuchsia and it was just loaded with little blossoms when we noticed that the leaves and blossoms began to fall off. It was not long before mamma killed a little spider on it and she said she sprinkled water all over the leaves. But still the leaves and blossoms kept falling off. It had a large slip on it, and I cut the slip off, and washed it, all the leaves were off so I just washed it good and it was covered with little white specks, and I scratched all I could see of them off with my finger nail. I changed the dirt and put the slip in one can and the root in another, and now the root has started to grow again, and has two or three little leaves on it now. Was it the little spider that made the leaves fall off, and what were those little white specks? If the leaves began falling off again, should I do the same thing or something different?

I think another name for "Wandering Jew" is "Jacob's Ladder." Is that right?

Your loving niece,

ELSIE COLWELL.

South Dakota, August 27, 1903.

The little red spiders caused the leaves to fall off. The white specks were probably what is called scale. This is another troublesome insect and it sucks the juice of the plant. Spiders do not like water. But you should spray it on, and reach especially the under portion of the leaves. Jacob's Ladder is another plant entirely and belongs to the Phlox family. See letter of George E. Pearson, who answers the question.

Blanche's Question Answered

Dear Aunt Hepsie:

I live in Colfax county, New Mexico. I have a nice Poppy bed and mamma has a nice Pansy bed, and a lot of other plants. Yes, Blanch, I can answer your question, the botanical name for Wandering Jew is Tradescantia repens or Spiderwort, named in honor of John Tradescant. I have a Wandering Jew, it is so big and pretty. I am a great lover of plants, I have two gardens all for myself. I am thirteen years old, and can raise lots of flowers. Mamma reads HOME AND FLOWERS and so do I, I like to read about the flowers and when I read about the junior class, I said I would like to join, and so I wrote, and hope to hear from Aunt and cousins soon. Well, I will have to close for the first time. Your true nephew and cousin,

GEORGE EDWARD PEARSON.

Colfax county, September 1, 1903.

Tradescantia repens or Tradescantia zebrina is the scientific name of Wandering Jew. It is a cousin of the Spiderwort, though not exactly the same. The name zebrina is given because of the stripes found on the leaves, which suggest the markings of the zebra.

Perhaps Flowers Do Have a Message

Dear Aunt Hepsie:

I was quite sick last summer, and could not hold up my head for several days. I had to lie still and just think. I studied the wall paper until I got tired and everything seemed to run together. When I got better and could sit up a little I liked to sit at the window and look outdoors.

We have a large yard, and I thought the flowers never did look so pretty. Brother gathered a bunch for me every day, and I never noticed before how wonderful a flower really is. They seemed to want to tell me something.

Your friend, JULIA CLARK.

Connecticut, July 29, 1903

Co-Operation is a Success

HOME AND FLOWERS desires its readers to very carefully read and just as carefully consider the proposition that is contained in the advertisements of the Cash Buyers' Union First National Co-operative Society, 158 to 168 West Van Buren street, Chicago, which have been appearing in this paper. If you have not read all of the advertisements, look up your back numbers and get every one of them so that you may be thoroughly conversant with the plan which is embodied in these advertisements.

The principle underlying the reorganization of the Cash Buyers' Union is one of the grandest that has ever been conceived, and the editor knows from personal research and observation that it has been tremendously successful wherever it has been put into practical operation, and that the people derive undreamed of benefits by associating themselves together as the Cash Buyers' Union First National Co-operative Society contemplates their stockholders doing.

In England and other countries where co-operative associations have been formed the people have been living in comfort, and through their co-operation with each other have acquired means which will keep them in comfort all their lives.

The basis of the organization is this co-operative principle put into operation under a new plan, in that, instead of having local stores it sells its shareholders at nearly cost all over the world by mail, enabling them to enjoy the privileges of a gigantic metropolitan department store without the inconvenience of taking a trip to select their goods. Besides this, they are buying from their own store, which pays them an annual dividend and permits them to participate in all of the large profits of the business, and in addition to this it gives its shareholders a commission on all the business they influence to their own store, and this enables them to reap an additional profit which, if they would devote a little time to it, would in itself be enough to keep them in comfort.

The plan has proved wonderfully successful, and based as it is upon an old and reliable business organization with the most capable management—men of wonderful executive ability and who are buyers of years of experience—and from our personal acquaintance with them we believe that they will build up the most gigantic organization that has ever been conceived.

We have letters from people all over the country—farmers, ministers and men and women from every walk in life, who have expressed their desire to associate themselves by becoming shareholders, and the most striking thing about the majority of them is the fact that they are all men and women who have studied co-operation for years and who believe in its principle and are willing to back up that belief with their own money.

While we do not suggest that you invest in this company, we are so impressed with its future that we want you all to write for the book which has been written by the President of the company, and which will be sent you free of charge, with other data concerning the organization, so that you may fully inform yourself. The book itself is well worth your reading whether you are interested in associating yourself as a shareholder or not, and contains many practical bits of information about merchandise and about co-operation and business history that will make it well worth your while to read it through. If you will mention HOME AND FLOWERS in writing the President, Mr. Julius Kahn, we feel sure that he will give you his personal attention and see that you are given full and detailed information covering every point about which you may wish to know.

A New and Highly Profitable Plant

The cultivation of Ginseng has just begun throughout the United States and Canada within the last two or three years. It is a perennial plant, hardy almost anywhere on the American continent, and yields big profits to growers. The roots are exported to China and exporters in this country offer from $6 to $10 per pound for them It is not an opiate, but is used as a medicine. The seeds and young plants also command very high prices in America. The Chinese-American Ginseng Company of Scranton, Pa., the largest growers in America, sell stratified seeds and cultivated plants to beginners. They issue an interesting 55 page book fully covering the points of profit, how to grow the Ginseng plant, market it, etc., which they mail upon request for two 2-cent stamps to help pay postage.

A Bird Book For the Asking

Everyone who likes birds will doubtless be interested in the new bird catalogue just published by the Iowa Seed Co. of Des Moines, Iowa. It is handsomely illustrated in colors describing and giving a great deal of information about canaries, parrots and other birds. The publishers state that they will send a copy free to any of our readers who write them mentioning this paper.

TO WORKING GIRLS



FREE MEDICAL ADVICE

Every working girl who is not well is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice; it is freely given, and has restored thousands to health.

Miss Paine's Experience.

"I want to thank you for what you have done for me, and recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to all girls whose work keeps them standing on their feet in the store. The doctor said I must stop work; he did not seem to realize that a girl cannot afford to stop working. My back ached, my appetite was poor, I could not sleep, and menstruation was scanty and very painful. One day when suffering I commenced to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and found that it helped me. I continued its use, and soon found that my menstrual periods were free from pain and natural; everyone is surprised at the change in me, and I am well, and cannot be too grateful for what you have done for me."—MISS JANET PAINE, 530 West 125th St., New York City. — *$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Take no substitute, for it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that cures.

The Family Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY ENOS WHITNEY

Notes

Leghorns are active birds, and require larger quarters than other standard breeds. Twenty-five or thirty can be properly raised on a lot about thirty by forty feet.

A bone cutter is an excellent thing to help along the egg supply. Fresh cut bone stimulates egg production.

Always have a supply of grit, bones and lime as in oyster shells pounded up, so the fowls can help themselves.

The fall is the best time to buy birds for breeding purposes. They are cheaper too at this season.

Burnt corn is excellent to feed chickens, and helps to keep them in good condition.

Some breeds are better layers than others, yet any breed can be made to lay more eggs by careful selection, and in time a heavy egg producing strain be obtained.

It costs no more to feed pure bred poultry than common stock or scrubs, but there is a great difference in the value of the flocks. Eggs from good strains are much sought after for setting and command a good price.

Select from the many dealers one you can trust, and buy at least a trio of some standard breed. You will make no mistake if you take either Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes if you want a general purpose fowl.

Early spring chickens will begin to lay in a month or two, but do not force them too much. Let Nature take her course in this.

All fowls in confinement should be given green food daily. Meat scraps should be given at least twice a week. Fowls having free run on pasture catch a great many grasshoppers, bugs, etc., which those kept in yards can not obtain.

Be sure to give the poultry house a thorough cleaning, and give it a good coat of whitewash. Be liberal with the whitewash and get it into every place where lice might find a place. Crude carbolic acid should be put in the whitewash.

Molting chickens should have plenty of water, shade and a variety of food. Provide plenty of green food also if they have no run on grass. They need a liberal supply of grit too. Pound up oyster shells for them, and give meat scraps. Sunflower seeds are rich in nitrogen and are very beneficial. A half a tablespoonful of sulphur stirred in the morning mash every other day helps to furnish material for feather building.

Feather plucking is a vice frequently observed among hens kept in confinement. The habit is difficult to cure. The exact cause is not known. Idleness and lack of proper elements in the food are given among various reasons for the objectionable habit. Hens kept busy or allowed free range are seldom addicted to it. The most effective method to cure this vice is to shave off with a sharp knife, the horny edges of the beak, so as to leave the points a litle apart when the mouth is shut. The cutting hurts no more than paring the nails. Be careful not to cut too deep, and cause bleeding. In a few weeks the edge will grow again, but by that time the bad habit will be forgotten.

Orpingtons

There are seven varieties of this breed, namely: Buff, R. C. Buff, Black, R. C. Black, Diamond Jubilee, Spangled and White. They are very popular in England, and are now bred by many in the United States. The Buffs are the leaders in popularity, as all Buff breeds seem to be the ideal to the majority of fancy poultry. These fowls can be relied upon to produce eggs at a time when they are scarce, and by careful breeding will lay as many per annum as the leading egg-laying varieties. They are also par-excellence as a table fowl, having large plump bodies and very attractive when properly dressed for the market. It is to these qualities that the Orpingtons owe their popularity as a good all-around utility fowl, besides becoming one of the most desirable breeds for exhibition purposes. All the birds which are useless as show birds can be turned to good account—the pullets as layers and the cockerels as table fowls, so that there is no waste material. They are a made breed, produced by crossing from one of the original Asiatic races, including in every case some proportion of the Shangai element.—*American Poultry Advocate.*



90 VARIETIES. Any amount. Poultry, Pigeons, Parrots, Dogs, Cats, Hares, Canaries, etc. Eggs a specialty. Price list free. Everybody ought to have one of Our Natural Colored Description 60 page Book of Remedies and Information and be convinced. Only 10c mailed. Address, J. A. Bergey, Box E. Telford, Pa.

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TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL of Mann's Latest Model Bone Cutter. No pay until you're satisfied that it cuts easier and faster than any other. Catalog free.



F. W. Mann Co., Box 78, Milford, Mass.

(*Concluded from page 39.*)

ing beauty from snowy slopes, colored rose in the sunshine to spring green tints, and to waving grain crossed with rainbows buried in mists and a thousand other variations she said she could not see those things. It was just a hill to her. I wished then some one might open the blind eyes of so many country folks, who live in the midst of beauty and do not see it. However, maybe this is not practical. I take much interest in the proper culture of the garden and often let my girls (at home in vacation) get breakfast while I weed flowers or vegetables, train vines, thus getting a good breath of air.

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I Will Cure You So That You Will Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarrassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.



To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.

I hold the secret of a discovery which has never failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Falling of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhea granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, knowing that it will always effect a cure, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, although it is true as gospel. If you will send me your name and address, I will send you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. The free trial packages alone often are enough to cure.

Just sit down and write me for it today.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 71, Kokomo, Ind.



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My husband was a hard drinker for over 20 years and had tried in every way to stop but could not do so. I at last cured him by a simple home remedy which any one can give secretly. I want every one who has drunkenness in their homes to know of this and if they are sincere in their desire to cure this disease and will write to me, I will tell them just what the remedy is. My address is Mrs. Margaret Anderson, Box 450 Hillburn, N. Y. I am sincere in this offer. I have sent this valuable information to thousands and will gladly send it to you if you will but write me to-day. As I have nothing whatever to sell. I want no money.



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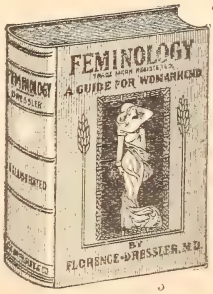


I SUFFERED FOR YEARS with a humiliating growth of hair on my face, and tried many remedies without success; but I ultimately discovered the TRUE SECRET for the permanent removal of hair, and for more than seven years have been applying my treatment to others, thereby rendering happiness to, and gaining thanks of, thousands of ladies.

I assert and WILL PROVE TO YOU, that my treatment will destroy the follicle and otherwise PERMANENTLY REMOVE THE HAIR FOREVER. No trace is left on the skin after using, and the treatment can be applied privately by yourself in your own chamber.

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED, WRITE TO ME for further information, and I will convince you of all I claim. I will give prompt, personal and strictly confidential attention to your letter. Being a woman, I know of the delicacy of such a matter as this and act accordingly. Address

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What a Ray of Sunshine Can Do

BY THE MAN WITH HIS EYES OPEN

It was a rather gloomy room and a very gloomy day. There were many at work in the room and they all looked weary and dispirited.

* * *

There was a break in the cloud and a ray of sunshine managed to find its way through the window and made a little lake of gold upon the floor, and scattered a golden glow all around.

* * *

One of the workers began to whistle. He did not know just why, he whistled a merry tune because he felt like it. The little spot of sunshine on the floor had been reflected on his heart.

* * *

The faces of the workers brightened. They were not so weary as they had been. The work was not so hard. The little ray of sunshine had lifted the mists from their hearts. They worked at their tasks with more spirit.

* * *

Strange how much one little ray of sunshine can do.

* * *

I saw an old man going home from his day's work. He was bent with toil and his shabby clothes showed that the world had gone hard with him. His face was heavy and his eyes dull. He was looking backward at troubles past, and forward to troubles yet to come. There is something pathetic about an old man whose course is nearly run, but who still has to struggle day by day to win his daily bread.

* * *

A young man coming along briskly stopped for a moment, spoke a cheery word about the weather, said he was glad to learn the old man had been so lucky as to get back the job he had lost through sickness, hoped he would soon be as strong as ever and ready to run a foot race—and he passed on.

* * *

But the old man bent less as he walked, and his steps were brisker. His face had lost its leaden look. He ceased thinking about the troubles that had been and the troubles that were to be and thought about the pleasant, cheery, hopeful words the young man had spoken.

* * *

Strange how much sunshine a cheery word can make.

There is never a day that we do not have a chance, yes, many chances, to shed sunshine into shaded lives.

* * *

It does not require much effort. It does not cost a cent. It does not take any sunshine away from those who shed it.

* * *

The sun cannot help shining. It sheds sunshine in all directions all the time, because it has so much sunshine that it does it without trying.

* * *

And the surest way to shed sunshine is to have our own hearts so full of sunshine that we can't help it.

* * *

And now some one says: Yes, is is easy enough to shed sunshine if you are blessed with a sunshiny disposition.

* * *

To a very large extent we make our own dispositions.

* * *

We can drive the sunshine out of our hearts by thinking about ourselves and brooding over our own troubles and grievances.

* * *

You never saw a person who was all wrapped up in himself that had a sunshiny disposition.

* * *

And you never saw a person whose heart was filled with real love for others that did not have a sunshiny disposition.

* * *

For love is the sunshine of life and if our hearts are filled with love and good will for all mankind we can no more help shedding sunshine into other lives than the sun can help pouring sunshine on the earth.

* * *

But selfishness is a dismal swamp from which arise clouds of discontent that enfold us, and shut the sunshine out of our own lives and prevent us from shedding sunshine into the lives of others.

* * *

Blessed is he who forgetteth himself and seeks the happiness of others, for verily his life shall be filled with sunshine, and he will unconsciously and without effort scatter sunshine wherever he goeth.

GINSENG $25,000 made from one-half acre. Easily grown throughout the U. S. and Canada. Room in your garden to grow thousands of dollars' worth. Roots and seeds for sale. Send 4c. for postage and get our booklet C-T telling all about it. McDowell Ginseng Garden, Joplin, Mo.

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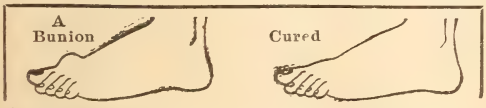
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$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1053, Detroit, Mich

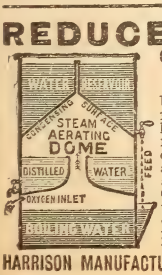
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LADIES To do piecework at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk H, F., 34 Monroe St., Chicago.

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The Mystic Garden

CONDUCTED BY AUNT EUNICE

[Puzzles, and solutions solicited from all, and should be addressed to Aunt Eunice, Elmwood, New Hampshire.]

LATE JULY SOLVERS

Star, Mrs. J. T. Ralston, Aunt Sate, Gipsy, Adalante, Evelyn, Mary Ann O'Reilly, Arty Fishel, A. S. Walker, Rennoe, Emily, Stella, Miss Lillian Crawford, Katie M. Roads, C. H. S., Douglas, Old Fogy, Xela, Mrs. J. C. Vermilyea, Ophelia, Mrs. L. Briggs, Daisy, Aunt Jane, Gentle Annie, Novice, Dora Berry, Theresa, Mrs. E. G. Flint, Wee, Annie Blackie, Rose.

NEW PUZZLES

No. 69.— CHARADE

My *first's* a word with letters few—
'Tis used to stand for man.
My *second* is an Irish name;
Now, guess it if you can?

And *third's* a letter we often use,
Indeed 'twere truth to tell
It's used perhaps the most of all;
(Perhaps it's loved as well.)

Fourth is the cry of a certain bird
Whose plumage is not gay,
He'd be a nuisance on the farm
If he could have his way.

When wand'ring through the woodland-paths,
While Springtime holds her sway
You'll surely run across the *whole*—
It is a posy gay.

Erie, Pa. C. H. S.

No. 70. SQUARE

1. Not stormy. 2. A certain amount of land. 3. Part of the eye. 4. To relax from work or play. HAROLD L. V.

Prior Lake, Minn.

No. 71.— NUMERICAL

9 to 5 in order back spells something very sweet;
When someone 5 to 2 we haste a welcome friend to greet;
1 plant is *whole* that's pretty, and
Also good to eat.

Hawley, Minn. KAPPA KAPPA.

No. 72.— NUMERICAL

The 11, 5, 4 and 7, adorned
The happy, blushing bride;
But 8, 10, 3 and 12 lies the field
Where her hero fought and died.

The 1, 10, 2 and 6 arose,
And a 7, 9, 2, 11, 12 it spreads
Over the scene of conflict past—
Above the unconscious head.

The *whole* is found in peaceful ways,
Apart from scenes of strife;
The dewy hours are brighter made
By its dainty, fragile life.

Paway, Cal. MRS. E. G. FLINT.

No. 73.— TRANSPOSITION

I met a gay *one*,
I *two* a grand bow;
Have a glass of *three*,
Or lemonade now?

Wheaton, Minn. MRS. J. C. VERMILYEA.

No. 74.— TRANSPOSITION

A *one* sat blinking on a tree—
A hunter passed 'mid rain and mud—
And aiming *two* he fired, to see
The *one* come downward with a thud!

Denver, Col. TOMMY TUCKER.

PRIZES

Rose collection to be awarded among those sending complete lists.

Begonia collection to be awarded among those sending one or more solutions.

The author offers a roll of calico patchwork for first answer to No. 71.

No. 70 is composed by a boy eight years old, and we will give 10 cents to the first boy not over 10 years who sends correct answer worked out by himself.

CHAT

By the looks of our late July solvers' list it looks as though our friends were late in receiving M. G. We have omitted the August answers until next month to give the solvers more time to get in their lists.

Miss Ellen D. Smith—Yes, the Standard allows the spelling as given in No. 57.

Some one writes, "Give us some word to build a square upon." We will give 25 cents for the best square containing the word "HYENA." It may be in any of the five positions. Let all try.

AUNT EUNICE.

An Old Nurse For Children

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

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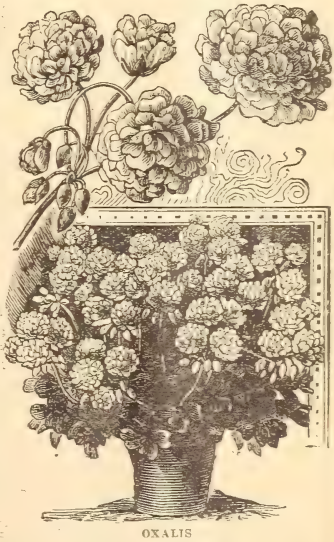
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